

# NIGERIA

# YEAR BOOK

1982



Ref  
D.T.  
515.8  
N685  
1982

A Daily Times Publi



## SAMMILTON D.C. LIMITED

(MOTORS & TECHNICAL DIVISION)

Supplies include Motors, Trucks, Technical & Constructional Machinery.



- \*Darling to Councils
- \*Sussie to State Governments
- \*Allot to Federal Government
- \*Friends to Firms & Industries.

Sales & Services of Motors & Technical Equipment.

Call at: 11, Oba Akran Avenue,  
P.O. Box 230  
P.M.B. 21400  
Ikeja,  
Telephone: 962087.

**A DAILY TIMES PUBLICATION**

# **NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1982**

**A Record of Events  
and Developments**

**Printed by Times Press Limited, Apapa.**

# THE NIGERIA YEAR BOOK 1982

## CALENDAR 1982

### JANUARY

Sun	31	3	10	17	24
Mon	●	4	11	18	25
Tue	●	5	12	19	26
Wed	●	6	13	20	27
Thu	●	7	14	21	28
Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	2	9	16	23	30

### FEBRUARY

●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	●
2	9	16	23	●
3	10	17	24	●
4	11	18	25	●
5	12	19	26	●
6	13	20	27	●

### MARCH

●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	●
5	12	19	26	●
6	13	20	27	●

### APRIL

Sun	●	4	11	18	25
Mon	●	5	12	19	26
Tue	●	6	13	20	27
Wed	●	7	14	21	28
Thu	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	●

### MAY

30	2	9	16	23
31	3	10	17	24
●	4	11	18	25
●	5	12	19	26
●	6	13	20	27
●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29

### JUNE

●	6	13	20	27
●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	●
4	11	18	25	●
5	12	19	26	●

### JULY

Sun	●	4	11	18	25
Mon	●	5	12	19	26
Tue	●	6	13	20	27
Wed	●	7	14	21	28
Thu	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	31

### AUGUST

1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	●
5	12	19	26	●
6	13	20	27	●
7	14	21	28	●

### SEPTEMBER

●	5	12	19	26
●	6	13	20	27
●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	●
4	11	18	25	●

### OCTOBER

Sun	31	3	10	17	24
Mon	●	4	11	18	25
Tue	●	5	12	19	26
Wed	●	6	13	20	27
Thu	●	7	14	21	28
Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	2	9	16	23	30

### NOVEMBER

●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	●
4	11	18	25	●
5	12	19	26	●
6	13	20	27	●

### DECEMBER

●	5	12	19	26
●	6	13	20	27
●	7	14	21	28
1	8	15	22	29
2	9	16	23	30
3	10	17	24	31
4	11	18	25	●

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

HP

NoRef 07575 P-N685

Received 28/4/86



1981

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL			
S	4	11	18 25	S	1	8	15 22	S	1	8	15 22 29	S	5	12	19 26
M	5	12	19 26	M	2	9	16 23	M	2	9	16 23 30	M	6	13	20 27
T	6	13	20 27	T	3	10	17 24	T	3	10	17 24 31	T	7	14	21 28
W	7	14	21 28	W	4	11	18 25	W	4	11	18 25	W	1	8	15 22 25
T	1	8	15 22 29	T	5	12	19 26	T	5	12	19 26	T	2	9	16 23 30
F	2	9	16 23 30	F	6	13	20 27	F	6	13	20 27	F	3	10	17 24
S	3	10	17 24 31	S	7	14	21 28	S	7	14	21 28	S	4	11	18 25
MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
S	31	3	10 17 24	S	7	14	21 28	S	5	12	19 26	S	30	2	9 16 23
M	4	11	18 25	M	1	8	15 22 29	M	6	13	20 27	M	31	3	10 17 24
T	5	12	19 26	T	2	9	16 23 30	T	7	14	21 28	T	4	11	18 25
W	6	13	20 27	W	3	10	17 24	W	1	8	15 22 29	W	5	12	19 26
T	7	14	21 28	T	4	11	18 25	T	2	9	16 23 30	T	6	13	20 27
F	1	8	15 22 29	F	5	12	19 26	F	3	10	17 24 31	F	7	14	21 28
S	2	9	16 23 30	S	6	13	20 27	S	4	11	18 25	S	1	8	15 22 29
SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S	6	13	20 27	S	4	11	18 25	S	1	8	15 22 29	S	6	13	20 27
M	7	14	21 28	M	5	12	19 26	M	2	9	16 23 30	M	7	14	21 28
T	1	8	15 22 29	T	6	13	20 27	T	3	10	17 24	T	1	8	15 22 29
W	2	9	16 23 30	W	7	14	21 28	W	4	11	18 25	W	2	9	16 23 30
T	3	10	17 24	T	1	8	15 22 29	T	5	12	19 26	T	3	10	17 24 31
F	4	11	18 25	F	2	9	16 23 30	F	6	13	20 27	F	4	11	18 25
S	5	12	19 26	S	3	10	17 24 31	S	7	14	21 28	S	5	12	19 26

CALENDAR 1983

JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL			
S	30	2	9 16 23	S	6	13	20 27	S	6	13	20 27	S	3	10	17 24
M	31	3	10 17 24	M	7	14	21 28	M	7	14	21 28	M	4	11	18 25
T	4	11	18 25	T	1	8	15 22	T	1	8	15 22 29	T	5	12	19 26
W	5	12	19 26	W	2	9	16 23	W	2	9	16 23 30	W	6	13	20 27
T	6	13	20 27	T	3	10	17 24	T	3	10	17 24 31	T	7	14	21 28
F	7	14	21 28	F	4	11	18 25	F	4	11	18 25	F	1	8	15 22 29
S	1	8	15 22 29	S	5	12	19 26	S	5	12	19 26	S	2	9	16 23 30
MAY				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST			
S	1	8	15 22 29	S	6	13	20 27	S	31	3	10 17 24	S	7	14	21 28
M	2	9	16 23 30	M	7	14	21 28	M	4	11	18 25	M	1	8	15 22 29
T	3	10	17 24 31	T	1	8	15 22 29	T	5	12	19 26	T	2	9	16 23 30
W	4	11	18 25	W	2	9	16 23 30	W	6	13	20 27	W	3	10	17 24 31
T	5	12	19 26	T	3	10	17 24	T	7	14	21 28	T	4	11	18 25
F	6	13	20 27	F	4	11	18 25	F	1	8	15 22 29	F	5	12	19 26
S	7	14	21 28	S	5	12	19 26	S	2	9	16 23 30	S	6	13	20 27
SEPTEMBER				OCTOBER				NOVEMBER				DECEMBER			
S	4	11	18 25	S	30	2	9 16 23	S	6	13	20 27	S	4	11	18 25
M	5	12	19 26	M	31	3	10 17 24	M	7	14	21 28	M	5	12	19 26
T	6	13	20 27	T	4	11	18 25	T	1	8	15 22 29	T	6	13	20 27
W	7	14	21 28	W	5	12	19 26	W	2	9	16 23 30	W	7	14	21 28
T	1	8	15 22 29	T	6	13	20 27	T	3	10	17 24	T	1	8	15 22 29
F	2	9	16 23 30	F	7	14	21 28	F	4	11	18 25	F	2	9	16 23 30
S	3	10	17 24	S	1	8	15 22 29	S	5	12	19 26	S	3	10	17 24 31

**For expert advice  
and assistance  
on all insurance  
matters**

Contact



**Sun Insurance  
Office (Nigeria)  
Limited**

16th Floor, Unity House, 37 Marina,  
P.O. Box 2694,  
Lagos. Telephone: 661318 & 660551  
Telex No.: 21994 NG.

**BRANCHES AT:**

242, Herbert Macaulay Street,  
Yaba, Lagos Telephone: 862243  
Zard Building (2nd Floor)  
6, Lagos Bye-Pass  
P.M.B. 5290,  
Ibadan, Oyo State Telephone: 413564

16B Post Office Road,  
P.M.B. 3127,  
Kano State  
Telephone: 4563  
(1st Floor)

112, Douglass Road  
P.O. Box 408,  
Owerri. Imo State  
Telephone: 230814

5, Murtala Mohammed Road,  
P.M.B. 1504,  
Ilorin. Kwara State  
Telephone: 5445 & 5465

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS 1982**

New Year Day	...	...	...	...	January	1
*Id-El-Maulud	...	...	...	...	January	7
Good Friday	...	...	...	...	April	9
Easter Monday	..	...	...	...	April	12
May Day	...	...	...	...	May	1
*Id-El-Fitri	...	...	...	...	July	20
*Id-El-Kabir	...	...	...	...	September	29-30
Republic Day	...	...	...	...	October	1
Christmas Day	...	...	...	...	December	25
Boxing Day	...	...	...	...	December	26

*\*Exact dates are subject to official notice from Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, depending on actual sighting of the crescent of the new moon.*

# INDEX TO CONTENTS

Calendars 1981/83 .....	3
Public Holidays .....	5
Road Distance in Kilometres ..	11

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

Federal Cabinet .....	13
Executive Agencies .....	19-35
Members of Senate: .....	37
Senate Committees .....	41
Members House of Representatives .....	49
Committees of House Reps. ....	65

## GENERAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT

The Executive .....	98
Federal Legislature .....	99
State Executive .....	100
State Legislature .....	101

## GEOGRAPHY

Climate .....	111
Vegetation .....	111

## HISTORY

Kanem-Bornu Empire .....	117
Hausa States .....	117
Yoruba Kingdoms .....	117
Other Kingdoms .....	118

## GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Development .....	121
The Protectorate .....	121
Richard's Constitution .....	122
Macpherson Constitution .....	122
Federal Constitution .....	122
Self-Government .....	123
Independence 1960 .....	123
Republican Constitution 1963 .....	124

**REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

Military Government . . . . .	124
Creation of States . . . . .	125
Willink Commission . . . . .	125
Structure of Government . . . . .	126

**THE SECOND REPUBLIC**

The Constitution . . . . .	127
The Political Parties . . . . .	128
Local Government . . . . .	129
The Judiciary . . . . .	130
The Police . . . . .	132
The Prisons . . . . .	135

**THE DEFENCE**

The Nigerian Army . . . . .	137
The Nigerian Navy . . . . .	143
The Nigerian Air Force . . . . .	145
The Defence Academy . . . . .	146
The Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission . . . . .	147

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

Nigerian Railway Corporation . . . . .	155
Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria . . . . .	156
Nigeria Enterprises Promotion Board . . . . .	157
National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria . . . . .	158
Nigerian Ports Authority . . . . .	159
Nigerian National Supply Company . . . . .	160
Nigerian National Shipping Line . . . . .	160
National Youth Service Corps . . . . .	162
Nigeria Airways . . . . .	169

**NATIONAL ECONOMY**

1982 Federal Budget Proposals . . . . .	175
1982 State Governments' Budget Proposals . . . . .	191-233

<b>DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS</b> .....	235-3
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
P and T Notices .....	309
International Telex .....	315
Diplomatic and Consular Posts .....	319
Diplomatic Missions .....	331
Registered Insurance Companies .....	343
Banks in Nigeria .....	347
Churches and Mosques .....	353
List of Voluntary Organisations .....	
Identification Mark of Vehicles .....	361
The Nigerian Press .....	369
Hotels and Catering .....	373
Nigeria Museum .....	378
<b>STATES OF NIGERIA</b>	
Anambra .....	383
Bauchi .....	389
Bendel .....	397
Benue .....	409
Borno .....	417
Cross River .....	421
Gongola .....	433
Imo .....	439
Kaduna .....	444
Kano .....	449
Kwara .....	453
Lagos .....	459
Niger .....	463
Ogun .....	467
Ondo .....	471
Oyo .....	473
Plateau .....	479
Rivers .....	489
Sokoto .....	491
Federal Capital Territory .....	495
Classified Advertisement .....	496.



## FOREWORD

The Nigeria Year Book 1982, is the 30th in the series prepared and revised each year by the Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., with the co-operation of many national organisations and some government departments. The Nigeria Year Book is widely known as an establishment work of reference.

This 1982 edition which covers Day-To-Day events also gives factual account of the new administration. It describes the activities of many national institutions.

The Nigeria Year Book does not claim to be comprehensive; nor does it attempt to cover Nigeria's participation in world affairs. The factual and statistical information it contains is compiled from official and authoritative sources, and most sections of the book relate to Nigeria as a whole.

The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited is the printer and publisher of the Daily Times, Sunday Times, Sporting Record, Lagos Week-end, Headlines, The Evening Times, Spear Magazine, Home Studies, Woman's World, Nigeria Year Book, Times Trade and Industrial Directory, Times International and Business Times.

James O. Ojiako  
Editor.

Artists:  
Tunde Ajayi  
Adebayo Adetayo

Enyina E. Iroha,  
Deputy Editor.



## EJECHI CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LTD.

P. M. B. 1025, YABA,  
PLOT 24, IKORODU ROAD, ILUPEJU,  
PHONE: 960425

NIGERIA LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF CHILDREN PLAY  
EQUIPMENT.

SLIDES.

SWINGS.

ROCKING HORSES

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

SEE - SAWS

ROCKING BOATS

Climbing Dome

Wendy Play House

Combination Set

Satellite Climber

Nursery Tables

Nursery Chairs

PLACE YOUR ORDER TODAY

## CITY RENTALS LIMITED

PLOT 24, KILOMETRE 12, IKORODU ROAD.  
ANTHONY VILLAGE, LAGOS.  
PHONE 960425.

FOR YOUR HOUSE WARMING, BIRTHDAY PARTIES,  
FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND OPENING  
CEREMONIES

CALL ON US FOR:—

PARTY CANOPIES.

STEEL CHAIRS

PLASTIC CHAIRS

FORMICA TABLES

FOOD FLASKS.

DRUM COOLERS

TRINKETS

1

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

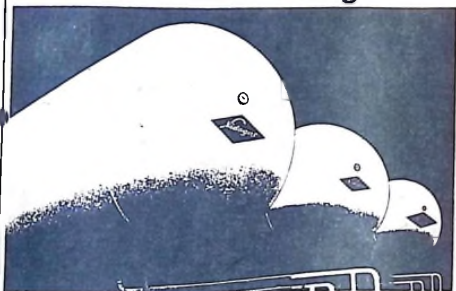
Nigeria — Road Distances in Kilometres

	Abeokuta	Akure	Benin City	Enugu	Ibadan	Ile	Ijebu-Ode	Jos	Kaduna	Kano	Lagos	Maiduguri	Onitsha	Port Harcourt	Sapele	Sokoto	Warri	Zaria
Abeokuta		282	451	698	77	165	94	1013	821	1056	104	1605	590	800	502	946	552	890
Akure	282		170	416	205	118	274	928	794	1029	347	1516	309	518	270	758	320	862
Benin City	451	170		246	374	288	443	819	950	1187	516	1411	139	349	51	916	101	1021
Enugu	698	416	246		621	534	690	602	878	1085	763	1194	107	306	298	1163	304	918
Ibadan	77	205	374	621		88	69	936	744	979	142	1528	514	723	426	869	475	813
Ile	165	118	288	534	68		157	854	736	971	229	1445	427	637	339	701	389	805
Ijebu-Ode	94	274	443	690	69	157		1005	813	1048	101	1597	582	792	494	938	544	882
Jos	1013	928	819	602	936	854	1005		277	483	1078	592	680	878	870	995	878	317
Kaduna	821	794	950	878	744	736	813	277		250	885	869	957	1235	1002	483	1051	83
Kano	1056	1029	1187	1085	979	971	1048	483	250		1051	597	1325	1382	1238	566	1288	166
Lagos	104	347	516	763	142	229	101	1078	885	1051		1669	656	866	569	851	618	955
Maiduguri	1605	1516	1411	1194	1528	1445	1597	592	869	597	1669		1272	1470	1462	1163	1470	909
Onitsha	590	309	139	107	514	427	582	680	957	1325	656	1772		210	190	1056	198	997
Port Harcourt	800	518	349	306	723	637	792	878	1235	1362	1669	1470	210		400	1261	400	1195
Sapele	502	270	51	298	426	339	494	870	1002	1238	568	1462	190	400		968	50	1072
Sokoto	946	758	916	1163	869	701	938	995	483	566	851	1183	1056	1261	968		1081	400
Warri	552	320	101	304	475	389	544	878	1051	1288	618	1470	198	400	50	1018		1122
Zaria	890	862	1021	918	813	805	882	317	83	166	955	909	997	1195	1072	400	1122	



## NIDOGAS COMPANY LIMITED

**There exists always a good reason why  
we trust in Nidogas**



WITH THE GUARANTEE OF MANY YEARS OF EXPERIENCE ON LPG, NIDOGAS OFFERS TO ITS OWN CUSTOMERS PERFECT ATTENDANCE IN ALL AREAS OF OUR ACTIVITIES. WITH ADVANCED EQUIPMENTS, NIDOGAS CAN RESOLVE ALL THE PROBLEMS OF YOUR INDUSTRY. CALL US AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BE SATISFIED.

HEAD OFFICE: 23, CREEK ROAD, P.O. BOX 443, APAPA.  
TEL: 842674, 842675 & 847106.

BRANCHES:

- KANO - 27B POST OFFICE ROAD, PMB 332B, PHONE: 5007.
- PORT HARCOURT - 167, ABA ROAD, PMB 5700
- IBADAN - 9, ALHAJI JIMOH ODUTOLA ROAD, GBAGI COMMERCIAL AREA, BOX 687.
- BENIN - 11, NEW LAGOS ROAD, PMB 1675.
- ZARIA - 20, WHARF ROAD, P.O. BOX 510.
- MAIDUGURI - 2, AHMADU BELLO WAY, PMB 1023.



TRADITION OF PERFECT  
ATTENDANCE

## FEDERAL CABINET

President —	Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari.
Vice President: —	Dr. Alex Ifeanyichukwu Ekwueme
Secretary to the Government —	Alhaji Ahmadu Shehu Musa
Head of Service —	Mr. Grey Adetokunboh Longe

Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi  
 Professor Ishaya Audu  
 Mr. R.O.A., Akinjide (SAN)  
 Mr. D. Ugwu  
 Chief Ebun Oyagbola  
 Malam Ali Makele  
 Alhaji Umaru Dikko  
 Professor Essang  
 Alhaji Alli Baba  
 Alhaji Ahmed Musa  
 Dr. E.Y. Atanu  
 Mr. G. Wushishi

Dr. W.O. Dosumu  
 Alhaji Adamu Ciroma  
 Mr. John Kadiya  
 Dr. S. Ugoh  
 Dr. E. Osammor

*Defence*  
*External Affairs*  
*Justice and Attorney-General*  
*Health*  
*National Planning*  
*Steel Development*  
*Transport*  
*Works*  
*Internal Affairs*  
*Housing and Environment*  
*Water Resources*  
*Department of Information,*  
*Office of the President.*  
*Ministry of Science and Technology*  
*Agriculture*  
*Aviation*  
*Education*  
*Employment, Labour and*  
*Productivity.*

Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau  
 Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu  
 Mr. S. A. Ogedengbe  
 Alhaji Dan Musa

*Industries*  
*Police Affairs in the Presidency.*  
*Youth, Sports and Culture*  
*Federal Capital Territory.*

### MINISTERS OF STATE

Mrs. E. Ivase	<i>Education</i>
Mr. Mark Okoye	<i>Federal Capital Territory</i>
Mrs. K. Asinobi	<i>Internal Affairs</i>
Alhaji A. Fari	<i>Transport.</i>
Alhaji Usman Sani and Mr. Ken Green	Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture
Alhaji M. Jega	Minister in the Ministry of Commerce
Mr. U. Okon	Minister in the Ministry of Communications
Alhaji Binyamin Usman Hadejia	Minister in the Ministry of Education
Mr. Claudius Agboola Bamgboye	Minister in the Ministry of Education
Chief Patrick Orowho Bolokor	Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs
Alhaji Kirifi	Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs
Alhaji Ali Baba	Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. Yomi Akintola	Minister in the Ministry of Finance
and Alhaji Buba Ahmed	Minister in the Ministry of Housing and Environment
Alhaji I. Bunu	Minister in the Ministry of Industries
Dr. Ishmael Jikiri Igbani	Minister in the Ministry of Transport
Mallam Garba Maikanti Wushishi	Minister in the Ministry of Water Resources
Dr. Emmanuel Yahaya Atanu	Minister in the Ministry of Works
Alhaji Aisheikh Jarra	Director of Budget and Special Adviser on Budget Affairs
Chief Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele	



Professor Emmanuel Chukwuma Edozien	Special Adviser on Economic Affairs
Dr. Joseph S. Odama	Special Adviser on Economic Affairs
Dr. Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe	Special Adviser on National Assembly Liaison
Dr. Bukar Shaibu	Special Adviser on National Security
Mr. Yahaya Dikko	Special Adviser on Petroleum and Energy
Chief Timothy Olufunmi Abasale Adebajo	Special Adviser on Information
Prof. Godwin Anibeze Odenigwe	Special Adviser on Political Affairs
Dr. Chuba Okadigbo	Special Adviser on Political Affairs
Dr. Olasunkade Olufemi Olaifa	Special Adviser on Statutory Boards
Mr. Michael Prest	Chief of Personal Staff to the President
Mr. Charles Igoh	Chief Press Secretary
Ambassador Alhaji Yusuf W. Sada	State Chief of Protocol
Mr. John 'Nnia Ugwu Nwodo	Special Assistant to the President on Information
Mr. Archibong Archibong Omon	Special Assistant to the President (National Assembly Liaison)
Alhaji Salibu Abubakar Tanko Yakasai	Special Assistant to the President (National Assembly Liaison)
Ambassador Osaman Ahmadu-Suka	—
Mr. Abiodun Aloba	Special Assistant (Special Duties)
Alhaji Mohammed Buba Ahmed	Special Assistant to the President on Statutory Boards
Dr. D. Sarki Tafida	Chief Consultant Physician to the President.



*Alhaji Usman Shehu Shagari,  
President, Federal Republic of Nigeria.*



*Dr. Alex Ekwueme,  
Vice-President, Federal Republic of Nigeria.*

## THE LEVENTIS GROUP

### USEFUL INFORMATION

Company	Activities	Branches
<b>Leventis Motors Limited,</b>  P.O. Box 390, Apapa, Tel. 845231 - 9	Distribution and Servicing of Mercedes Benz Cars and Commercial Vehicles, Renault Cars, Honda Motorcycles and Cars, Bunkhardt Trailers, Mitsubishi Light Commercial Vehicles, David Brown and Case Tractors and equipment, Bonser Forklifts, India Tyres.	Lagos: Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ijora, Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Jos, Maiduguri, Benin, Onitsha, Enugu, Abe, Port Harcourt.
<b>Leventis Stores Limited,</b>  Lagos Marina Lagos Tel. 661980, 661991, 661920, 661901	Department Stores, Supermarkets, Hardware, Building Materials, General Wholesale.	Lagos: Marina, Apapa, Ebute Metta Surulere, Ikeja, Iddo (Special Products) Ibadan (Two), Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Ife, Benin, Warri, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Zaria.
<b>Leventis Technical Ltd.</b>  P.O. Box 159, Lagos, Tel. 800220-9.	Distribution and Servicing of Office Machinery and equipment, Domestic and Electronic Appliances Refrigeration and air conditioning, Mechanical equipment.	Lagos (Iddo and Yaba) Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Maiduguri, Jos, Benin, Onitsha.
<b>Nigeria Bottling Co., Ltd.,</b>  Obafemi Awolowo Way Ikeja Iddo House Tel. No. 800270-9	Manufacture and Distribution of Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, and Krest Soft Drinks Hi-Tide Squashes.	Factories at Apapa, Ikeja, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Benin, Kaduna, Ilorin. Depots throughout Nigeria.
<b>Apapa Chemical Ind. Ltd.,</b>  P.O. Box 10, Apapa, Tel. No. 801500-5	Manufacture of CO <sub>2</sub> and Dry Ice	Plants at Apapa, Benin, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Ilorin.
<b>Victoria Beach Hotel Ltd.</b>  P.O. Box 2158, Ebute-Metta. Tel. No. 800260, 800200	The Mainland Hotel, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.	
<b>Qorn Products Ltd.,</b>  P.O. Box 159, Lagos.	Manufacture of Bottle Tops	Factory at Ijebu-Ode.
Interest in <b>Delta Glass Company Ltd.,</b> P.O. Box 158, Lagos.	Manufacture of Bottles and Glassware.	Factory at Ughelli.
United Kingdom WEST AFRICA HOUSE. Buying Office: Hanger Lane, Ealing. London. W5 3QR.		

## STATE GOVERNORS

**PRESIDENT:** — Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Usman Shagari.

**Vice President:** — Dr. Alex Ifeanyichukwu Ekwueme.

**N.P.N. 7, U.P.N. 5, N.P.P. 3, P.R.P. 2, G.N.P.P. 2, = 19**

NO. STATE	GOVERNORS	DEPUTY GOVERNORS
1. ANAMBRA	Chief Jim I. Nwobodo	Mr. Aaron S. Umenyi
2. BAUCHI	Alhaji I. A. Tatari	Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa.
3. BENDEL	Prof. Ambrose Folorunsho Ali.	Chief Demas Akpore
4. BENUE	Mr. Aper Aku	Mr. E. Isa Odoma
5. BORNO	Alhaji Mohammed Goni	Alhaji Ibrahim Abba Amas.
6. CROSS RIVER	Dr. Clement Isong	Dr. Mathias Offoboche
7. GONGOLA	Mr. A. A. Barde	Mr. Wilberforce Juta
8. IMO	Chief Sam Onunaka Mbakwe	Prince Isaac Uzoigwe
9. KADUNA	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi	Alhaji Aliyu Ma'azu Ahmed.
10. KANO	Alhaji Abubakar Rimi	<i>Alhaji Abdul Dawakin Tofa</i>
11. KWARA	Alhaji Adamu Atta	Chief J. O. A. Shittu
12. LAGOS	Alhaji Lateef Koyade Jakande	Chief Rafiu Jafojo
13. NIGER	Alhaji Awwal Ibrahim	Alhaji Mamidi Ndagi
14. OGUN	Chief Victor Olabisi Onabanjo	Chief Olusesan Soluade
15. ONDO	Chief Micheal Adekunle Ajasin	Mr. Akin Omoboriowo
16. OYO	Chief Bola Ige	Mr. S. M. Afolabi.
17. PLATEAU	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar	Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Yakubu
18. RIVERS	Chief Melford O. Okilo	Dr. Frank Eke.
19. SOKOTO	<i>Dr. Garba Nadama</i>	<i>Alhaji Mohamadu Bacaka</i>

## PRESIDENTS LIAISON ASSISTANTS

National Assembly: Dr. Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe.

NO.	STATE	LIAISON OFFICERS
1.	Anambra	Mr. Collins Obi
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Hussaini Adamu
3.	Bendel	Dr. G. I. S. Omowura
4.	Benue	Mr. Paul Dickson
5.	Borno	Alhaji Kachalla Barko
6.	Cross River	Mr. D. O. Agbor
7.	Gongola	Alhaji Magaji Mu'azu
8.	Imo	Mr. D. Ikedife
9.	Kaduna	Mr. Jolly Tanko Yusuf
10.	Kano	Alhaji Lawal Kaita
11.	Kwara	Mr. Moody D. Adi Olurunmon
12.	Lagos	—
13.	Niger	Alhaji Muhammadu King
14.	Ogun	Chief Olayinka Sotayo
15.	Ondo	Mr. S. A. Akintade
16.	Oyo	Dr. Saka Balogun
17.	Plateau	Alhaji Yahaya Sabo
18.	Rivers	Mr. Dan Agbo
19.	Sokoto	—

1. Co-ordinate all activities of the Federal Government Ministries, departments and parastatals in the State so that the Federal Government could easily discharge its responsibilities.
2. Help in drawing Federal Government attention to state Government problems especially areas of high priority interest to the State Governments which may not properly be appreciated at Federal level and,
3. Act as a conduit through whom the State Ministries and departments may reach their counterparts in the Federal Government for greater understanding and co-operation.



## FEDERAL PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Secretary to the Government — Alhaji Shehu Ahmed Musa.

Head of Service: — Mr. Gray Adetokunboh Eromose Longe.

NO.	MINISTRY	SECRETARY
1.	Agriculture	— Mr. M. Liman.
2.	Aviation	— Alhaji Abubakar Koko.
3.	Commerce	— B. A. Ehizuenlen.
4.	Communications	— Mr. J. E. K. Oyegun.
5.	Defence	— Mr. A. Saleh.
6.	Education	— Mr. Festus I. Adesanoye.
7.	Employment, Labour & Productivity.	— Mr. E. O. Onoyele.

## 8 NEWLY APPOINTED DIRECTORS IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Ambassador U. S. Yola; Director, Service matters: responsible for Administration, Finance and communication.
2. Ambassador G. Dove-Edwin, Regional Director responsible for Asia, Europe and America.
3. Ambassador. Akporode Clark, Director responsible for International Organisations, International Economic Community (IEC), African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Affairs and other organisations.
4. Ambassador Ignatius Chukwuemeka Ollisemeka, Director, Staff Policy and Development: responsible for culture, information and training.
5. Ambassador Olujimi Jolaoso, Director, African Affairs: responsible for Africa and African Organisations, such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Economic Community of West African State ECOWAS and others.

9. Federal Capital Authority.	— Mr. Aliyu Mohammed.
10. Finance	— Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji.
11. Health	— Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emmanuel.
12. Housing and Environment	— Mr. G. A. Fatoye.
13. Industries	— Mr. E. P. Udebiuwa.
14. Internal Affairs	— Mr. G. A. Nwanze.
15. Justice	— Mr. H. F. David-West.
16. Mines and Power	— Mr. U. G. Geltimari.
17. National Planning	— Mr. G. P. O. Chikelu.
18. Science and Technology	— Mr. R. S. G. Agiobu-Kemna.
19. Transport	— Mr. Alfa Wali.
20. Water Resources	— Mr. N. O. Popoola.
21. Works	— Mr. M. T. Usman.
22. Youths, Sports and Culture	— Mr. I. Akade.
23. Federal Civil Service Commission	— Alhaji Gombo Gubia.

### CABINET OFFICE

1. Council Secretaries	— Mr. E. E. Nsefik.
2. Economic Department	— Mr. F. I. Oduah
3. Police Affairs	— Mr. S. B. Agodo.
4. Political Departments	—
5. Special Service	— Mr. J. E. Uduehi.
6. Establishment Departments	— Mr. A. M. Fika.
7. Manpower Development Department	— Mr. S. O. Falae
8. Public Service Department	— Mr. E. O. Olowu.
9. Service Welfare Department	— Mr. A. I. Obeya.

### SPECIAL DUTIES

1. Lands and Surveys (Ministry of Works) — Mr. K. Idris.
2. Railways (Ministry of Transport) — Mr. Aliyu Mohammed.

## FEDERAL JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Chief Justice Atanda Fatai Williams.

President of Federal Court of Appeal — Mr. Justice Mamman Nasir.

Attorney General of the Federation: — Chief Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide.

### LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

1. Mr. George Nwaogbonna Amanke Okafor
2. Mr. Kehinde Sofola.

### LAYMEN

1. Akkio Abbey
2. Dr. Aliyu Abubakar

### POWER

The Commission shall have power

- (a) To advise the president in nominating persons for appointment, subject to the approval of the senate, as respects appointments to the office of
  - (i) A justice of the Supreme Court (but not including the office of Chief Justice of Nigeria), and
  - (ii) The President of the Federal Court of Appeal.
- (b) To recommend to the President persons for appointment to the office of
  - (i) A justice of the Federal Court of Appeal.
  - (ii) The Chief Judge of the Federal High Court;
  - (iii) Judges of the Federal High Court, and
  - (iv) Chairman and members of the Code of Conduct Tribunal established under the fifth schedule to this constitution.
- (c) To recommend to the President the removal from office of the Judicial officers specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph and to exercise disciplinary control over such Judicial officers, and
- (d) To appoint dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrars and Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court, the Federal Court of Appeal and the Federal High Court.

## CODE OF CONDUCT BUREAU

Chairman:	Alhaji Isa Kaita
Members:	(1) Mr. Boniface Ghibunna Nwakama.
	(2) Alhaji Adamu Dankaro.
	(3) Reverend Akpan Ukpang.
	(4) Mrs. F. M. Sowole.
	(5) Chief A. B. Batubo.
	(6) Mr. Moses Olanrewaju Egundeyi.
	(7) Alhaji Usman Bichi.
	(8) Alhaji Madu Maibe.
	(9) Alhaji Hassan Lemu.
	(10) Alhaji Zubairu Mahmud.
	(11) Alhaji Isa Iko.

### POWER

- (a) To receive declarations by public officers made under paragraph 11 of this section.
- (b) To retain custody of such declarations and make them available for inspection by any citizen of Nigeria on such terms and conditions as the National Assembly may prescribe.
- (c) To examine the declaration and ensure that they comply with the requirements of this code and of any law for the time being in force and
- (d) To receive complaints about non-compliance with or breach of this code and where it considers it necessary to do so, to refer such complaints, unless the person concerned makes a written admission of such breach or non-compliance, to the code of Conduct Tribunal

## NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Vice President: Dr. Alex Ekwueme

## Members

No.	State	Governor
1.	Anambra	Chief Jim Ifeanyi Nwobodo
2.	Bauchi	Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali
3.	Bendel	Prof. Ambrose Folorunsho Ali
4.	Benue	Mr. Aper Aku
5.	Borno	Alhaji Mohammed Goni
6.	Cross River	Dr. Clement Isong
7.	Gongola	Alhaji Abubakar Barde
8.	Imo	Mr. Samuel Onunaka Mbakwe
9.	Kaduna	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi
10.	Kano	Alhaji Abubakar Rimi
11.	Kwara	Alhaji Adamu Attah
12.	Lagos	Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande
13.	Niger	Alhaji Anwal Ibrahim
14.	Ogun	Chief Victor Bisi Onabanjo
15.	Ondo	Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin
16.	Oyo	Chief Bola Ige
17.	Plateau	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar
18.	Rivers	Chief Melford O. Okilo
19.	Sokoto	Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa
20.	Governor of Central Bank	Mr. Olatunde Vincent
21.	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of National Planning.	

## FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Alhaji Bagudu Shettima.

Members:

- (1) Bagudu Hire.
- (2) Dr. Othman Ladan-Baki.
- (3) Alhaji A. A. Jimoh.
- (4) Alhaji Aliyu Maru.
- (5) Mr. Mohammed Ashorobi.
- (6) Alhaji Mumman Bayero.
- (7) Mr. Ben Chukwudebe.
- (8) Mr. Eyoma Ita Eyoma.

## POLICE SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: — Alhaji Ahmadu Fatika.

Members:

- Dr. Tesemchi Makar.
- Alhaji Ali Kano.
- Alhaji Baba Gana.
- Mr. Simeon Idemyor.
- Mr. Michael Daramola.
- Mr. Ogbugo Kalu.
- Alhaji Muhammadu Baba Hala.



## POWERS

The Commission shall have the power to:—

- (a) To advise the President on the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police.
- (b) To appoint persons to offices (other than the office of the Inspector-General of Police) in the Nigeria Police Force; and
- (c) To dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over persons holding any office referred to in sub-paragraph (B) of this paragraph.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Chairman:	President Alhaji Shehu Shagari.
Deputy Chairman:	Vice President Dr. Alex I. Ekwueme.
Minister of Defence:	—
Chief of Defence Staff:	Lt. General Julius Alani Akinrinade.
Chief of Army Staff:	Major General Godwin S. Jallo.
Chief of Naval Staff:	Commodore A. Akintunde Aduwo.
Chief of Air Staff:	Group Captain A. D. Bello.

Members appointed by the President.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## POWER

The Council shall have power to advise the President on matters relating to the defence of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nigeria.

## MEMBERS OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NIGERIAN RAILWAY CORPORATION

Alhaji Garba Ja Abdulkadir	—	Chairman.
Mr. Mbazulike Amechi.	—	
Alhaji Aliu Maisango.	—	
Chief E. K. Clark.	—	
Mr. Mamman Sule.	—	
Mr. Dennis Akwa.	—	
Alhaji Kasumu Auna.	—	
Mr. J. A. Odediran.	—	
Mr. M. E. Granville.	—	
Alhaji Abdu Tangaza	—	(Director General).

## MEMBERS OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

Chief Tayo Akpata	—	(Chairman).
Chief Harold Shodipo	—	
Chief S. O. Ukadike	—	
Mr. Felix Onyehasi	—	
Mr. Ukom.	—	
Mr. S. O. Apetuje	—	
Alhaji M. Z. Idris	—	
Alhaji Bashir Dahatu	—	
Alhaji S. O. Mohammed	—	
Mr. Salem Jambo	—	
Alhaji B. M. Tukur	—	(General Manager).

# NATIONAL POPULATION COMMISSION

1.	Alhaji A. Okene	—	Chairman
2.	Dr. M. O. Nduanya	Anambra State	Member.
3.	Professor S. O. Iyehen	Bendel State	"
4.	Mr. N. J. A. Udoiwod	Cross River State	"
5.	Alhaji Sa'Adu Gurin	Gongola State	"
6.	Mr. G. A. Ogwuma (Absent during the 1st day with apology).	Imo State	"
7.	Alhaji Shehu Ringim	Kano State	"
8.	Alhaji S. A. Nagode	Kwara State	"
9.	Mr. K. O. Jimoh	Lagos State	"
10.	Lady D. O. Jibowu	Ondo State	"
11.	Chief S. O. Omitade	Oyo State	"
12.	Mr. F. A. Amungo	River State	"
13.	Alhaji Usman Maitambari	Sokoto State	"

## TABLE OF PRECEDENCE

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. State Governors (when in their States)
4. President of the Senate
5. Chief Justice of the Federation
6. Speaker of the House of Representatives
7. Members of Council of State
8. Widows of former Presidents
9. Federal Ministers
10. Deputy Governor (when in their States)
11. Federal Ministers of State
12. Traditional Rulers by Status
13. Secretary to the Government of the Federation
14. Deputy President of the Senate
15. Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives
16. Deputy Governors
17. Senators
18. Chief of Defence Staff
19. Head of Civil Service, Federation
20. Nigerian Ambassadors and High Commissioners
21. Justice of the Supreme Court
22. Special Adviser to the President
23. Justice of the Federal Court of Appeal, President of the Federal High Court, President of the National Industrial Court, State Chief Justices and Grand Khadis
24. Chairman Federal Civil Service Commission
25. Service Chiefs (Army, Navy and Air Force), Inspector-General of Police, Director General of N.S.O.
26. Federal Permanent Secretaries and Secretaries to the State Governments
27. Governor of Central Bank
28. Archbishops and Chief Imams
29. Charge D'Affairs and Representatives of International organisations
30. Members of the House of Representatives
31. Speaker of the State Assemblies

32. State Commissioners
33. State High Court Judges, Sharia Court Judges, President of Customary Court Judges Grade A
34. Deputy Speakers of Assemblies
35. Special Advisers to the State Governors
36. Chairman of Federal Board, Corporation and Parastatals
37. Chairman of State Civil Service Commission
38. State Permanent Secretaries
39. Directors and Head of Federal Department
40. Chairman of State Corporation, Board and Parastatals
41. President of Customary Court Grade B and C
42. Chairman of Local Government
43. Federal Officials of level 14 and above
44. State and Government Officials Level 14 and above.



## ELECTRA SIGNS LIMITED

Head Office & Workshop: 34,  
Warehouse Road, P.O. Box 32,  
Phone: 873288 APAPA.  
Branch Office: 2, Dawson Street,  
Benin City.

**EXPERTS IN NEON AND**

**ILLUMINATED SIGNS**



for household  
and industrial  
**PACKING**



**&  
REMOVALS,**



**AIRFREIGHT**



**we are specialists.**

**nigerian maritime services ltd**



A MEMBER OF THE HEAVY STEPHENS GROUP

Head Office: 13-15, Sapele Road,  
P.O.Box 331, Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria  
Telephone: 840103, 845598, 846576  
Cables: MARISERVE Lagos.  
Telex: HESHP NG 21566

Branch Offices: **Ibadan:** 2 Medical Road and Murtala Airport  
**Kano:** 85, Murtala Mohammed Way **Port Harcourt:** Industry Road,  
**Warri:** 1, Swamp Road **Kaduna:** 3, Katcha Road

## COUNCIL OF STATE

1. President — Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari

## PAST PRESIDENT

2. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and General Olusegun Obasanjo.

## PAST CHIEF JUSTICES

3. Sir Adetokunboh Ademola and Dr. Taslim Olawale Elias.  
 4. President of the State — Dr. Joseph Wayas  
 5. Speaker of the House of Representative — Mr. Edwin Ume Ezeoke.

## THE GOVERNORS

Anambra	—	Mr. Jim Ifeanyi Nwobodo
Bauchi	—	Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali
Bendel	—	Prof. Ambrose Folorunsho Alli.
Benue	—	Mr. Aper Aku.
Borno	—	Alhaji Mohammed Goni
Cross River	—	Dr. Clement Isong
Gongola	—	Alhaji Abubakar A. Barde
Imo	—	Chief Sam Onunaka Mbakwe
Kaduna	—	Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi
Kano	—	Alhaji Abubakar Rimi
Kwara	—	Alhaji Adamu Attah
Lagos	—	Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande
Niger	—	Alhaji Mohammed Anwal Ibrahim
Ogun	—	Chief Victor Olabisi Onabanjo
Oyo	—	Chief Bola Ige.

Plateau	-	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar.
Rivers	-	Chief Melford O. Okilo.
Sokoto	-	Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Kangiwa

8. Attorney-General of the Federation - Chief Richard Osuolale A. Akinjide.
8. Secretary to the Federal Government - Alhaji Adamu Shehu Musa
9. Head of the Civil Service of the Federation - Gray Adetokunbo E. Longe.
10. Traditional Rulers.

STATE		NAME
1. Anambra	-	Obi of Onitsha, Igwe Okagbue I
2. Bauchi	-	-
3. Bendel	-	Omo Oba Erediawu I C.F.R. Oba of Benin.
4. Borno	-	Alhaji Mustapha, Umar El-Kanemi Shehu of Borno
5. Cross River	-	Obong Simon Tom Akpan Nsunong II
6. Gongola	-	-
7. Imo	-	-
8. Kaduna	-	Sir Usman Nagogo, Emir of Katsina
9. Kano	-	-
10. Kwara	-	Alhaji Sule Gambari, Emor of Ilorin
11. Lagos	-	Oba Faronbi, Osolo of Isolo.
12. Niger	-	-
13. Ogun	-	-
14. Ondo	-	Oba Adetula Adeleye II, the Elekole of Ikole Ekiti.
15. Oyo	-	Oba Lamidi Adeyemi II Alafin of Oyo
16. Plateau	-	-
17. Rivers	-	-
18. Sokoto	-	-



## PERMANENT SECRETARY FOR MINISTRY OF

Agriculture, Civil Aviation; Communication; Defence; Education; Employment; Labour and Productivity; External Affairs; Finance; Health; Housing and Environment; Industry; Internal Affairs; Justice; Mines and Power; National Planning; Science and Technology; Trade; Transport; Youth, Sports and Culture; Water Resources; Works.


## CABINET OFFICE

Cabinet Secretariat; Economic Development; Police Affairs; Political Department; Principal Secretary (Cabinet Secretariate), Transport (Special Duties, Railways) Works (Special Duties, Lands and Survey), Deputy Secretary I.

WE OFFER RELIABLE AND QUICK SERVICES

For your requirement of Corrugated Cartons

Egg Trays, Paper Tubes & Cores



Please Contact

**NIGERIAN CARTON AND PACKAGING  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED**

(NICAPACO)

POSTAL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 296, IKEJA, NIGERIA  
CABLE ADDRESS: NICAPACO, LAGOS.  
TELEX: 26121: NICAPA NG.  
TELEPHONE: 961505, 964145



*Dr. Joseph Wayas President of the Senate*

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY: LIST OF SENATORS STATE BY STATE

State	Constituency	Name of Member	Political Party
ANAMBRA	Anambra South	Anah, Chief N. N.	N.P.P.
	Anambra North	Ani, Engr. Isaiah Nnamani	N.P.P.
	Anambra East	Nwali, Dr. Offia	N.P.P.
	Anambra West	Obi, Prince Onyeabo	N.P.P.
	Anambra Central	Okwu, Chief Basil Charles	N.P.P.
BAUCHI	Bauchi South-East	Ahmed, Alhaji Mohammed Uba	N.P.N.
	Bauchi South	Dimis, Alhaji Ibrahim	N.P.N.
	Bauchi Central	Rufa'i, Alhaji Ahmadu Danyama	N.P.N.
	Bauchi North	Saleh, Alhaji Abd. Kadir Yalwaji	N.P.N.
	Bauchi East	Waziri, Alhaji Ibrahim Jalo	N.P.N.
BENDEL	Bendel Central	Akpata, Chief Emmanuel Idahosa Oluwafemi	U.P.N.
	Bendel Delta	Atake, Justice F.O.M.	U.P.N.
	Bendel South	Dafinone, Mr David Omueya	N.P.N.
	Bendel East	Ikpo, Mr. Nosike	U.P.N.
	Bendel North	Umolu, Chief John Osiomele	U.P.N.
BENUE	Benue North-Central	Abogede, Mr. Andrew Ali, Col. Dr Amadu Adah, C.O.N.	N.P.N.
	Benue West		N.P.N.
	Benue East	Suemo-Chia, Mr	N.P.N.
	Benue South-Central	Ebute, Mr Ameh	N.P.N.
	Benue East Central	Tarka, Chief Joseph Sarwuan	N.P.N.
BORNO	Borno East	Bama, Mallam Umara-Lawan	G.N.P.P.
	Borno North-Central	Kadi, Alhaji Idrisa	G.N.P.P.
	Borno North-West	Lawan, Alhaji Mohammed Gurgiri	N.P.N.
	Borno South	Mangga, Mr Ja'Asar Jarafu	G.N.P.P.
	Borno West	Sanda, Mr. Bukar	G.N.P.P.
CROSS RIVER	Eket	Akan, Mr Victor	N.P.N.
	Calabar	Ansa, Prince Joseph Oqua	G.N.P.P.
	Uyo	Daniel, Mr George Asuquo	G.N.P.P.

	Ikot Ekpene	Etiebet, Mr. Donald Dick
	Ogoja	Wayas, Dr. Joseph
GONGOLA	Wukari	Audu, Mr. Iliya Galiya
	Numan	Gilama, Mr. Gayus
	Mubi	Kajal, Mr. Bitrus Bzigu
	Adamawa	Waziri, Mr. Mahmud
	Muri	Zing, Pastor Luka Zanya
IMO	Owerri	Anyanwu, Chief Tony
	Okigwe	Echeruo, Mr. Eneka Patrick
	Orlu	Emezie, Dr. Elijah Ebonine
	Umuahia	Ojukwu, Mr. Simeon Mba
	Aba	Wachuku, Dr. Jaja Anucha
KADUNA	Katsina/Dutsinma	Ali, Alhaji Abba
	Malumfashi/Funtua	Bakori, Mr. Bello
	Ikara/Zaria/Birnin	Barau, Alhaji Ibrahim
	Gwari	
	Daura/Mani/Kankiya	Daura, Alhaji Yusuf Aliyu
	Kachia/Jemaa/Saminaka	Madaki, Mr. Jacob Kure
KANO	Kano North-Central	Danbatta, Alhaji Usman Alto
	Kano South	Gaya, Alhaji Adamu
	Kano South-West	Musa, Alhaji Hamisu
	Kano North-East	Zakari, Alhaji Ahmed
	Kano Central	Zuwo, Alhaji Sabo Bakin
KWARA	Kwara South	Obaro, Mr. Isa
	Kwara Central	Adebayo, Mr. Cornelius
		Olatunji
	Kwara North	Gani, Mr. Aliyu Mohammed
	Kwara South-East	Ohu, Mr. Justus Olabode
	Ilorin/Asa	Saraki, Dr. Abubakar Sola
LAGOS	Ikorodu	Abiru, Alhaji Mubashir
		Akanbi Olatunji
	Ikeja	Ajayi, Mr. Adeyiga Omopenu
	Epe	Ayantuga, Dr. Obafemi
	Badagry	Durosimi, Mr. Abayomi
		Adeyosola
	Lagos	Shitta-Bey, Alhaji Sikiru
		Ayodeji
NIGER	Minna/Kagara	Dada, Col. Garba Musa
	Bida	Kolo, Alhaji Ibrahim
	Suleja, Formely	Magaji, Alhaji Abubakar
	Abuja	
	Kontagora	Mu'azu, Alhaji Abdullah
	Agala/Lapai	Salihu, Alhaji Jibrin
OGUN	Ijebu North/East	Adesanya, Mr. Abraham
		Aderibigbe
	Ijebu-Ode/Ijebu Remo	Ladega, Mr. Daniel Adetola
	Egbado North/South	Odebiyi, Chief Jonathan

ONDO	Abeokuta/Ifo/Otta	Akinremi Olawole	U.P.N.
	Odeda/Obafemi/Owode	Oyero, Chief Kunle	U.P.N.
		Sogbein, Chief Samuel Olu	U.P.N.
	Ondo Central	Akintoye, Prof. Stephen	
		Adebanji	U.P.N.
	Ondo North	Fasanmi, Mr. Ayo	U.P.N.
	Ondo East	Ogunleye, Chief Emmanuel	U.P.N.
OYO		Kayode	
	Ondo West	Oke, Prof. David Olatunbosun	U.P.N.
	Ondo South	Omunkun, Mr Michael Atijosan	U.P.N.
		Emmanuel	
	Oyo	Adegoke, Mr. Ademola	U.P.N.
	Oshun I	Adcoye, Dr Christopher	U.P.N.
		Laogun	
PLATEAU	Oshun II	Adeleke, Chief Ayoola	U.P.N.
	Ibadan	Adesina, Mr. Olalere	U.P.N.
	Ife/Ilesha	Ilori, Dr. Christopher Oladosu	U.P.N.
	Lafia/Akwanga/Awe,	Agwai, Mr. Muhammed.Musa	N.P.N.
	Shendam	Hoomkwap, Mr George Baba	N.P.P.
	Keffi	Yepwi, Mr Thomas	N.P.P.
	Pankshin/Mangu/ Kanam	Matta, Mr. Garba	N.P.P.
RIVERS	Jos	Pam, Mr. John Wash	N.P.P.
	Rivers V (Degema)		
	Rivers II (Ahoada/ Ikwerre/Etche)	Ellah, Mr. Francis John	N.P.P.
	Rivers IV (Bonny/Bori)	Nunieh, Barrister Cyrus	N.P.N.
		Nwidonane	
	Rivers I (Phalga)	Wali, Dr. Obi	N.P.P.
	Rivers III (Brass/ Sagbama/Yenogoa)	Zuofa, Mr. Amatari	N.P.N.
SOKOTO	Sokoto East	Abdulkarim, Mr. Muhtari	N.P.N.
	Sokoto North	Gada, Alhaji Garba	N.P.N.
	Sokoto Central	Kware, Alhaji Garba	N.P.N.
	Sokoto West	Muza, Alhaji Haruna	N.P.N.
	Sokoto North	Zuru, Alhaji Hassan	N.P.N.

### Summary of Position of Parties

NPN	36
UPN	28
NPP	16
PRP	7
GNPP	8
TOTAL	95

## World Accredited Distributors of Industrial Chemicals



- Caustic Soda
- PVC Salt
- Sodium Carbonate & Bicarbonate, Sodium Sulphate,
- Sodium Silicate & Metasilicate
- Sulphuric Acid
- Nitric Acid
- Ammonia Liquor
- Acetic & Formic Acid
- Borax
- Zinc Oxide
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Hydrochloric Acid

### And Dyestuffs

FOR

Fertilisers, Soap, Fomade, Candles, etc.  
CITRONELLA OIL

### And Water Chemicals

(for water purification)

ALUMINIUM SULPHATE, T.C.L.N.H.

SODIUM CARBONATE HYDRATED LIME (MILLS)

DOMESTIC & INDUSTRIAL CLEANING MACHINES

AGBADO GRINDING MILLS & PLATES



**ADEJUMO FAM (NIG) LTD**

5, Gato Jinadu Street, Off Alhaji Adejumo Avenue, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria  
P.O. Box 2132 Lagos Nigeria Telephone: 962335-6

#### BRANCHES:

LAGOS:	16/17 Adaya Akale Street, P.O. Box 2132, Tel: 662066 & 662902.	
MUSHIN:	3, Motor Road, Tel: 843878.	
IBADAN:	DWIGHT Library Road, P.M.B. 5208, Tel: 412262.	
KANO:	52E, Ado Bayero Road, Plot 79, Dekere Road, 8 Airport Road, P.O. Box 250.	Tel: 2058, 6521
KADUNA:	Plots CA30/31, Marjani Road, Plot A.M.B. Abuja Road, P.M.B. 2170.	Tel: 210187, 2422

# SENATE PRESIDING OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

(Excluding Sub-Committees)

Dr. Joseph Wayas	—	President
Senator John Wash Pam	—	Deputy President

## PARTY LEADERS

Senator Sola Saraki		(Senate Leader — NPN)
Senator J. A. O. Odebiyi	—	UPN
Senator Obi Wali	—	NPP
Senator Ja' Afar Manga	—	GNPP
Senator Sabo Bakin Zuwo	—	PRP

## WHIPS

Senator M. M. Abdulkarim	—	NPN
Senator Lere Adesina	—	UPN
Senator Garba Metta	—	NPP
Senator Bitrus Kajal	—	GNPP
Senator Hamisu Musa	—	PRP

Principal Officers connected with Floor Business.

Mr. A. A. Coker	—	Chief of the Sente
Mr. R. I. Amaefule	·	Deputy Clerk (Senate)
Mr. D. O. Eneanya	—	Chief of Committees (Senate)
Mr. E. O. Adetola	—	Cleark at the Table
Mr. J. O. Oyefeso	—	Editor of Hansard (Senate)

**MEMBERSHIP OF SPECIAL AND  
STANDING COMMITTEES  
A SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

**1. COMMITTEE ON SELECTION**

1. Dr. Joseph Wayas – (Chairman)
2. Mr. John Wash Pam
3. Senator Nosike Ikpo
4. Senator C. L. Adeoye
5. Senator J. A. O. Odebiyi
6. Senator Ayo Fasanmi
7. Senator Barau Ibrahim
8. Senator Hamisu Musa
9. Senator Ameh Ebute
10. Senator Obi Wali
11. Senator Jaja Wachuku
12. Senator Joseph O. Ansa
13. Senator Idrisa Kadi
14. Senator A. Zuofa
15. Senator Abba Ali
16. Senator Sola Saraki
17. Senator B. C. Okwu

9. " M. Lawan
10. " C. O. Adebayo
11. " S. A. Shitta-Bey
12. " E.I.O. Akpata
13. " Usman Alto Dan
14. " Lawan Bama
15. " E. P. Echeruo
16. " G. B. Hoomkwap

**3. RULES AND BUSINESS  
COMMITTEE**

1. Senator Jibrin Saluhu  
– Chairman
2. Senator Ibrahim Jalo Waziri
3. " Isa Obaro
4. " D. D. Etiebet
5. " E. K. Ogunleye
6. " L. Adesina
7. " Simon Ojukwu
8. " A. A. Adesanya
9. " Onyeabo Obi
10. " B. B. Kajal
11. " Ahmed Zakari

**4. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COM-  
MITTEE**

1. Senator D. O. Dafinone
2. " Andrew Abogede
3. " Victor Akan
4. " Yusuf Aliyu Daura
5. " J. O. Umolu
6. " Ayoola Adeleke
7. " E. P. Echeruo
8. " Garba Matta
9. " Bukar Sanda
10. " Mosike Ikpo

**2. HOUSE AND ADMINISTRATION  
COMMITTEE**

1. Senator Sola Saraki (Senate  
Leader) – Chairman
2. Senator J.A. Olu Odebiyi (UPN  
Leader)
3. Senator Obi Wali (NPP Leader)
4. " Ja' Afar Mangga  
(GNPP Leader)
5. Senator Sabo Bakin Zuwo  
(PRP Leader)
6. Senator Cyrus Nunieh
7. " A. Abogede
8. " Victor Akan



**COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT**

- Senator Abba Ali (Chairman)  
 " Iliya G. Audu  
 " Amatari Zuofa  
 " Mohammed G. Lawan  
 " Sikiru A. Shitta-Bey  
 " Olalere Adesina  
 " G. B. Hoomkwap  
 " Onyeabo Obi  
 " Ja' Afar Mangga  
 —

**COMMITTEE ON CREATION OF STATES**

- Senator A. A. Adesanya  
 " Abba Ali  
 " E. O. Akpata  
 " Ameh Ebute  
 " Ibrahim Dimis  
 " C. L. Adeoye  
 " S. M. Ojukwu  
 " Offia Nwali  
 " Bukar Sanda  
 " Ahmed Zakari

**7. ETHICS COMMITTEE****8. PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE****9. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DISASTER****STANDING COMMITTEES****1. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

1. Senator Mohammed M. Agwai — (Chairman)  
 2. Senator E. I. Akpata  
 3. " C. O. Ilori  
 4. " Adeyiga Ajayi  
 5. " G. A. Daniel  
 6. " E. P. Echerro  
 7. " N. N. Anah  
 8. " Jibrin Salihu  
 9. " A. D. Rufai  
 10. " Garba Gada  
 11. " —

**2. COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION AND FINANCE**

1. Senator Ameh Ebute — (Chairman)  
 2. Senator Yusuf Ali Daura  
 3. " Isa Obaro  
 4. " A. Zuofa  
 5. " Obi Wali  
 6. " B. C. Okwu  
 7. " J.A.O. Odebiyi  
 8. " A. Durosinmi  
 9. " Nosike Ikpo  
 10. " Usman Alto Dambatta  
 11. " Mahmud Waziri

**3. COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY**

1. Senator F.J. Ellah — (Chairman)

2. Senator B. Cyrus Munieh

3. " Onyeabo Obi

4. " J. O. Umolu

5. " A. Durosinmi

6. " Nosike Ikpo

7. " A. A. Ali

8. " Abubakar Magaji

9. " Thomas Yepwi

10. " Mahmud Waziri.

#### 4. COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

1. Senator D.O. Dafinone — (Chairman)

2. Senator Abba Ali

3. " Muhtari Abdul-Karim

4. " I. Obaro

5. " Usman Alto Dambatta

6. " Bitrus Kajal

7. " Onyeabo Obi

8. " S. M. Ojukwu

9. " Ade Ladega

10. " E. K. Ogunleye

11. " Lere Adesina

#### 5. COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

1. Senator Offia Nwali — Chairman

2. " Ademola Adegoke

3. " M. E. Onukun

4. " A. O. Abiru

5. " Ja'Afar Mangga

6. " H. Iya Zuru

7. " Ebere-Wariye

8. " Jibrin Salihu

9. " —

10. " E. E. Emezie

#### 6. COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

1. Senator J.K. Madaki — Chairman

2. " M.G. Lawan

3. " D.D. Etiebet

4. " Garba Dada

5. " G. Hoomkwap

6. " Tony Anyanwu

7. " J.A.O. Odebiyi

8. " David Oke

9. " Ja'Afar Mangga

10. " Sabo Bakin Zuru

#### 7. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

1. Senator A.M. Gani — Chairman

2. " David Oke

3. " C. Tunji Adebayo

4. " S. O. Sogbein

5. " Ibrahim Dimis

6. " Victor Akan

7. " Muhtari Abdul K.

8. " Usman Alto Dambatta

9. " Idrisa Kadi

10. " B. C. Okwu

11. " E. P. Echeruo

#### 8. COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Senator A. D. Rufai — Chairman

2. " S.M. Ojukwu

3. " Garba Matta

4. " S. O. Sogbein

5. " Andrew Abogede

6. " Ali Abubakar Ma

7. " T. Yepwi

8. " A. Ahmed Zakar

9. " Ja'Afar Mangga

10. " C. L. Adeoye

11. " Gayus Gilama

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

- Senator Jalo Waziri – Chairman  
 " G. Hoomkwap  
 " I. Audu  
 " Cyrus Nunieh  
 " Hamisu Musa  
 " Jaja Wachuku  
 " B.G. Kajal  
 " Ameh Ebute  
 " S. A. Akintoye  
 " Sikiru Shitta-Bey  
 " Femi Ayantuga

**COMMITTEE ON HEALTH**

1. Senator S. M. Ojukwu – Chairman  
 2. Senator Ayo Fasanmi  
 2. " C. L. Adeoye  
 4. " Ayoola Adeleke  
 5. " E. E. Emezie  
 6. " G. Daniel  
 7. " Ibrahim Dimis  
 8. " S. Madaki  
 9. " Haruna Muza  
 10. " Ahmed Zakari

**COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Senator A. Zuofa – Chairman  
 2. " E. E. Emezie  
 3. " L. A. Ani  
 4. " Suemo Chia  
 5. " Victor Akan  
 6. " Alli Garba Kware  
 7. " Umara Lawan Bama  
 9. " Adeyiga Ajayi  
 10. " Zanya-Zing

**COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

1. Senator Garba Dada – Chairman  
 2. " A. A. Ali  
 3. " M. Gani  
 4. " Yusuf Daura  
 5. " Onyeabo Obi  
 6. " G. Hoomkwap  
 7. " S. A. Akintoye  
 8. " Kunle Oyero  
 9. " A. O. Abiru  
 10. " Bitrus Kajal  
 11. " Sabo Bakin Zuwo

**COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

1. Senator N. N. Anah – Chairman  
 2. " M. U. Ahmed  
 3. " Haruna Muza  
 4. " Suemo Chia  
 5. " Onyeabo Obi  
 6. " Umara Lawan Bama  
 7. " F. O. N. Atake  
 8. " Kunle Oyero  
 9. " Sikiru Shitta-Bey

**COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

1. Senator J. A. Ansa – Chairman  
 2. " Onyeabo Obi  
 3. " F. J. Ellah  
 4. " Kunle Oyero  
 5. " Ayoola Adeleke  
 6. " Olabode Olu  
 7. " A. Magaji  
 8. " Andrew Abogade  
 9. " Garba Gada  
 10. " A. D. Rufai  
 11. " Sabo Bakin Zuwa

# 15. COMMITTEE ON MINES AND POWER

1. Senator M. G. Lawan – Chairman
2. Senator Ibrahim Jalo Waziri
3. " Abba Ali
4. " –
5. " E. P. Echeruo
6. " Ademola Adegoke
7. " Justice F.O.M. Atake
8. " A. A. Ladega
9. " Offia Nwali
10. " Idrisa Kadi

# 16. COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND ENERGY

1. Senator A. A. Ali – Chairman
2. " G. Dada
3. " Obi Wali
4. " B. C. Okwu
5. " Umara Lawan Bama
6. " D. D. Etiebet
7. " Sabo Bakin Zuwo
8. " Lere Adesina
9. " A. O. Abiru
10. " S. A. Akintoye

# 17. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Senator D. D. Etiebet – Chairman
2. Senator I. G. Audu
3. " T. Yepwi
4. " Garba Kware
5. " Jaja Wachukwu
6. " F. J. Ellah
7. " J. O. Olu

8. " Femi Ayantuga
9. " Abraham Adesanya
10. " Mahmud Waziri
11. " Bello Bakori

# 18. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

1. Senator T. Anyanwu – Chairman
2. Senator G. Matta
3. " Abdullahi Muazu
4. " Hassan Zuru
5. " A. M. Gani
6. " Abba Ali
7. " Bukar Sanda
8. " Ayo Fasanmi
9. " A. A. Adesanya
10. " C. O. Adebayo
11. " Ahmed Zakari

# 19. COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Senator Garba Matta – Chairman
2. Senator Abdullahi M. Marafa
3. " Idrisa Kadi
4. " I. A. Ani
5. " Sueño Chia
6. " Isa Obaro
7. " M. M. Abdulkarim
8. " David Oke
9. " C. O. Ilori
10. " S. O. Sogbein
11. " –

## 20. COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

1. Senator M. Uba Ahmed — Chairman
2. Senator Mahmud Waziri
3. " Yusuf A. Daura
4. " Garba Kware
5. " Ademola Adegoke
6. " E. K. Ogunleye
7. " Femi Ayantuga
8. " Jaja Wuchuku
9. " Garba Matta
10. " Ameh Ebute
11. " Hamisu Musa

## 21. COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Senator Hamisu Musa — Chairman
2. Senator Ibrahim Dimis
3. " Andrew Abogede

4. " Victor Akan
5. " Cyrus Munieh
6. " S. M. Ojukwu
7. " Obi Wali
8. " J. O. Umolu
9. " Gayus Gilama
10. " A. A. Darosinmi
11. " G. A. Daniel

## 22. COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

1. Senator I. Audu — Chairman
2. " Haruna Muza
3. " E. P. Echeruo
4. " Offia Nwali
5. " Abdullahi M. Marafa
6. " A. Zuofa
7. " —
8. " Bukar Sanda
9. " C. O. Ilori
10. " Olabode Olu
11. " Luka Zanya Zing.



*Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke  
Speaker, House of Representatives*

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State	Constituency	Name of Member	Political Party
Anambra	Awka	1. Adigwe, Mr F.C.	N.P.P.
	Ezza	2. Chima, Mr I.U.	N.P.P.
	Njikoka South	3. Echetafu, Mr E.O.	N.P.P.
	Onitsha South	4. Emekekwe, Dr E.C.	N.P.P.
	Anambra North	5. Emeka, Chief J.C.	N.P.N.
	Uzo-Uwani	6. Eze, Mrs J.C.	N.P.P.
	Nnewi	7. Ume-Ezeoke, Mr E.	N.P.P.
	Onitsha North-East	8. Modebe, Mr C.A.	N.P.P.
	Ihiala	9. Ndukwe, Mr F.E.	N.P.P.
	Isi-Uzo	10. Ngwu, Mr J.C.	N.P.P.
	Oji River/Agwu		
	South	11. Nwandison, Mr F.N.C.	N.P.P.
	Ishielu East	12. Nwangbo Mr Nwegade	N.P.P.
	Abakaliki North/		
	West	13. Nwankwo, Mr A.O.	N.P.P.
	Nkanu	14. Nweke, Mr E.N.	N.P.P.
	Abakaliki East-Cen-		
	tral	15. Alo-Nwokeocha, Mr M.C.	N.P.P.
	Igbo-Etiti	16. Ogbobe, Engineer Aka	N.P.N.
	Idemili	17. Ojukwu, Mr J.C.	N.P.P.
	Ikwo	18. —	—
	Agwu North/East/-		
	West	19. Okeke, Mr Peter C.	N.P.P.
	Ezeagu	20. Okoli, Mr Joseph	N.P.P.
	Aguata South	21. Okoye, Mr J.O.	N.P.P.
	Njikoka North	22. Okoye, Mr M.C.	N.P.P.
	Igbo-Eze North	23. Omeke, Mr David A.	N.P.P.
	Aguata North-West	24. Onwuzulike, Mr D.M.	N.P.P.

	Anambra South	25. Ozugha, Mr G.N.	N.
	Enugu	26. Ufodu, Dr I.B.	N.
	Ishielu West	27. Ugota, Mr J.	N.
	Nsukka	28. Ugwu, Mr F. C.	N.
	Udi	29. Ugwu, Mr M. O.	N.
Bauchi	Ningi	1. Adamu, Mr Salihu	N.
	Shira	2. Aliyu, Mr Babbaji	N.
	Katagum East	3. Aliyu, Mr Kaulaha	N.
	Bauchi	4. Aliyu, Mr Yakubu B.	N.
	Misau	5. Bawa, Mr Mohammed	N.
	Akko-Pindiga	6. Bornoma, Mr Mohammed	N.
	Gombe	7. Gombe, Mr Hamza	N.
	Alkaleri	8. Gwaram, Mr Bello C.	N.
	Dase-Tafawa Balewa	9. Hassan, Mr Irmiya D.	N.
	Jama'are-Disina	10. Hassan, Mr Mohammed	N.
	Tangale-Waja South	11. Kaltungo, Mr Yunusa	N.
	Ganjuwa	12. Kamadaki, Alhaji Aliyu	N.
	Darazo-Sale	13. Labaran, Mr Mohammed K.	P.
	Duku East	14. Mohammed, Mr Ahmadu	P.
	Tangale-Waja North	15. Poloma, Mr Nuhu	N.
	Katagum	16. Shamaki, Mr Mohammed G.	N.
	Toro	17. Toro, Mr Isa Yakubu	N.
	Gamawa	18. Tuggar, Mr Abubakar	N.
	Dukku West	19. Yarima, Mr Adamu	G.
	Yamaltu-Deba	20. Zambuk, Mr Y.G.	N.
Bendel	Bomadi	1. Abeki, Mr C.F.	U.
	Oshimili	2. Agbamuche, Mr M.A.	N.
	Okpe	3. Avomanor, Mr A.E.	N.
	Akoko Edo	4. Balogun, Mr J.B.	U.
	Isoko	5. Egbuwoku, Mr T.	U.
	Ethiope South	6. Gbinije, Chief P.A.	N.
	Ughelli	7. Ideh, Mr P.E.S.	N.
	Ika	8. Iduwe, Mr R.A.	U.
	Okpebho	9. Iyayi, Mr F.O.	U.
	Etsako	10. Momodu, Mr Z.	U.
	Ndokwa	11. Nwose, Chief M.	U.



Oredo	12. Ogida, Mr P. Eguaseki	U.P.N.
Owan	13. Okun, Mr M.O.	U.P.N.
Warri	14. Omoruwa, Chief Bon	U.P.N.
Orhionmwon	15. Owie, Mr Roland	U.P.N.
Ethiophe North	16. Sowho, Dr E.J.	U.P.N.
Agbazilo	17. Uneh, Mr R.I.	U.P.N.
Ovia	18. Uwugboe, Mr B.I.	N.P.N.
Aniocha	19. Uwechue, Mr G. N.	N.P.P.
Burutu	20. Zuokumor, Mr J.M.	N.P.N.

**Benue**

Bassa/Dekina	1. Abu, Mr. J.O.	N.P.N.
Ankpa South	2. Abutu, Alhaji A.	N.P.N.
Okpokwu West	3. Adoyi, Mr S.O.	N.P.N.
Gboko East	4. Afaityo, Mr D.	N.P.N.
Oju	5. Agi, Mr David Okwoche	N.P.N.
Idah-South	6. Atanu, Dr E. Y.	N.P.N.
Okpokwu East	7. Attah, Dr David	N.P.P.
Gwer West	8. Awuna, Mr P.O.	N.P.N.
Katsina-Ala	9. Chaha, Mr B.A.	N.P.N.
Otukpo	10. Ejiga, Mr. E.	N.P.N.
Idah North	11. Idakwo, Mr S.I.	N.P.N.
Makurdi	12. Iortim, Mr. V.	N.P.N.
Kwande East	13. Kor, Mr Peter	N.P.N.
Vandeikya West	14. —	—
Kwande West	15. Swem, Mr. E.K.	N.P.N.
Gboko West	16. Tarka, Mr S.M.	N.P.N.
Gwer East	17. Ugo, Mr J.K.	N.P.N.
Ankpa North	18. Usman, Dr A.	N.P.N.
Vandeikya East	19. Uyeh, Mr J.U.	N.P.N.

**Borno**

Bama	1. Ali, Alhaji Abba	G.N.P.P.
Fune	2. Ali, Mr Bulama	G.N.P.P.
Maiduguri	3. Ali, Mr. Ibrahim M.	G.N.P.P.
Gujba	4. Alhaji, Mr Gambo	G.N.P.P.
Askira Uba	5. Waba, Mr Agwana Apagu	N.P.N.
Ngala East	6. Bukar, Mr Omar	G.N.P.P.
Nguru Central	7. Dagari, Alhaji Muham- madu	G.N.P.P.
Damaturu	8. Damaturu, Mr Kachalla	G.N.P.P.

Fika South	9. Gadaka, Mr Barde	
Monguno	10. Haruna, Alhaji Jidda	
Dambo'a	11. Jugal, Mr Mohammed Zannah	
Konduga	12. Konduga, Alhaji Sanda	
Ngala West	13. Lawan, Mr Tijani	
Geidam South	14. Lawan, Mr Umar	
Kukawa North-West	15. Limambe, Mr Bukar	
Kukawa South-East	16. Ma'aji, Mr Maina	
Gwoza	17. Mbicho, Mr Audu	
Matchina	18. Mele, Mr M. Bukar	
Biu South	19. Mshelia, Mr Paul K.D.	
Biu North	20. Nganjiwa, Mr Hamza M.	
Kaga	21. Ornar, Mr Lawal	
Bade	22. Suleiman, Mr A.A.	
Fika North	23. Takau, Mr Idrissa M.	
Geidam North	24. Yusuf, Mr Kolo Lawan	
Cross River Ogoja	1. Adoga, Mr Charles A.	
Obubra I	2. Agbor, Mr Cornelius Okpa N	
Uyo II	3. Akpabio, Mr Michael J.	
Eket II	4. Awa-Ekpo, Prince A.U.	
Eket I	5. Bassey, Mr Samuel Udo	
Ikot Ekpene I	6. Eddy, Mr Okon A.	
Odukpani	7. Efiom, Mr Efiom Ita	
Oron III	8. Effiong, Mr Martin O.	
Uyo I	9. Ekpenyong, Mr Okon John	
Uyo III	10. Ekpo, Mr Edet Asuquo	
Ikot Abasi I	11. Ekpo, Mr V. U.	
Ukanafun I	12. Eshiet, Chief D.O.	
Oron II	13. Etienam, Mr Edet Bassey	
Eket III	14. Etuk, Chief Thomas Ekpo	
Calabar	15. Eyo, Chief Asuquo E.	
Etinan II	16. Idang, Dr Gordon J.	
Etinan I	17. Ikpatt, Mr. Ime J.	
Akamkpa	18. Ikpeme, Chief Okon	
Ikot Abasi II	19. Inoh, Mr A. A.	
Ikono	20. Inyang, Mr Edet Udo	

		Umo	N.P.N.
	Ikom	21. Ojogu, Mr Ekok	N.P.N.
	Obubara II	22. Okoi, Mr Lekam Ofem	N.P.N.
	Oron I	23. Ononokpono, Mr Effiong	U.P.N.
	Ukanafun II	24. Ukpanah, Mr A.	N.P.N.
	Itu	25. Ukpong, Mr David Akpan	N.P.N.
	Abak	26. Ukpong, Dr. M.B.	N.P.N.
	Ikot Ekpene II	27. Umorem, Mr A. Akpan	N.P.N.
	Obudu	28. Utande, Dr Emmanuel A.	N.P.N.
Gongola	Wukari	1. Agbujoro, Mr Agya	N.P.N.
	Takum	2. David, Mr Gbaaondo H.	G.N.P.P.
	Maiha	3. Diko, Alhaji Hamman	G.N.P.P.
	Guyuk	4. Fafu, Mr Barnabas	U.P.N.
	Fufore	5. Furo, Mr Bello Dauda	N.P.N.
	Mayo-Balwa	6. Gambo, Mr Hassan	N.P.N.
	Gombi	7. Garkida, Alhaji A. Sani	N.P.N.
	Numan	8. Gowono, Mr Aeneas	U.P.N.
	Hong	9. Hong, Alhaji Iliyasu	G.N.P.P.
	Jalingo	10. Kamai, Mr. D. B.	G.N.P.P.
	Sawa	11. Lanko, Mr Abdul K.	U.P.N.
	Bali	12. Liman, Dr Dahiru Hamman	N.P.N.
	Karimu Lamido	13. Mabrama Jen, Mr B.M.	U.P.N.
	Michika	14. Magiri, Pastor	N.P.P.
	Yola	15. Mahmud, Mr Aliyu	N.P.N.
	Madagali	16. Medugu, Mr Idirisu N.	G.N.P.P.
	Takum	17. Nzalak, Mr James M.	G.N.P.P.
	Ganye	18. Saraso, Mr David	U.P.N.
	Song	19. Sunday, Mr Amos	G.N.P.P.
	Mubi	20. Wahu, Mr B.D.	G.N.P.P.
	Zing	21. Vonti Mr Dominic	U.P.N.
Imo	Ohaozara East	1. Agwu, Mr Agwu N.	N.P.P.
	Afikpo	2. Alu, Engr. Sam. O.	N.P.N.
	Owerri North	3. Amadi, Lt. Col. P.C.	N.P.P.
	Oru	4. Amasiatu, Mr T.C.	N.P.P.
	Ihitte Uboma	5. Anukwuem, Mr G.I.	N.P.P.
	Okigwe North	6. Chukwu, Mr. E.O.	N.P.P.

Ohaji Egbema Oguta	7. Chukwu, Mr P. U.
Mbano East	8 Ebo, Mr E. C.
Agbaja/Uvuru	9. Eburuche, Dr J. E.
Obowo	10. Eleke, Mr P. O.
Obioma Ngwa	11. Erondy, Mr Clement
Nkwerre	12. Ihekweazu, Mr S.M.C.
Ezinihitte	13. Imo, Chief A. O. ♥
Mbano West	14. Iwuagwu, Mr Jonas O.
Ikwano Umuahia	15. Kanu, Mr E.N.
Isiala Ngwa	16. Njoku, Mr Appolos N.
Isu	17. Nnaji, Mrs V. O.
Okigwe South	18. Nwokoro, Mr Cletus
Orlu	19. Nwosu, Mr Kevin
Ahiazu Mbaize	20. Obasi, Mr Isidore
Owerri South	21. Obihara, Dr Chikwe H.
Ideato	22. Obioha, Mr K. R.
Ikeduru	23. Ochiama, Mr T. N.
Bende	24. Ogwe, Mr Ogwe Kalu
Ohaozara West	25. Oje, Mr Michael Amechi
Ohafia	26. Oke, Mr Oke U.
Arochukwu	27. Ore, Dr Onwuka O.
Mbaitoli	28. Uwandu, Mr E.N.D.
Ukwa	29. Wachukwu, Mr H.M.J.
Aba	30. Wanganga, Mr S. U.

Kaduna	Zaria North-East	1. Abba, Mr Saleh	P
	Tsagero	2. Abdullahi, Alhaji B.	N
	Dutsinma	3. Abubakar, Mr Gambo	N
	Daura East	4. Abubakar, Mr Manzo	N
	Sangon Katab	5. Allah-na-Magani, Mr S.B.	N
	Mashi Dutsi	6. Alti, Mr Umaru	N
	Bindawa	7. Bindawa, Alhaji Yusufu	N
	Daura West	8. Daura, Alhaji L. N.	N
	Bakori	9. Gada, Mr Ibrahim Hayan	P
	Kachia	10. Gajere, Mr. M.A.	N
	Musawa	11. Garba, Alhaji Rilwanu	N
	Mani	12. Gujawa, Alhaji Dabo	N
	Jama'a South	13. Ibrahim, Mr I.C.	N
	Rimi Batagarawa	14. Ibrahim, Alhaji Sule	N

Kankiya	15. Imam, Mr. Sanusi	N.P.N.
Makarfi	16. Isa, Alhaji Aliyu	P.R.P.
Zaria North-West	17. Jaji, Alhaji Tanko	P.R.P.
Kaita	18. Kaita, Alhaji Muham- madu Ali	N.P.N.
Kankara	19. Kankara, Alhaji Magaji	N.P.N.
Kaduna	20. Kantoma, Mr Bala	N.P.N.
Malumfashi	21. Malumfashi, Alhaji Datti M. A.	P.R.P.
Jibiya	22. Musa, Mr Garba	N.P.N.
Lere	23. Ngodiya, Mr Ibrahim	P.R.P.
Ikara-Kubau	24. Paki, Mr Abdu	P.R.P.
Batsari	25. Ruma, Alhaji Shehu	N.P.N.
Safana	26. Runka, Mr Shehu Y.	G.N.P.P.
Funtua	27. Sabiu, Mr Rabi	P.R.P.
Kaduna South	28. Umar, Alhaji Moham- Med Kabir	N.P.N.
Faskari	29. Yaman, Mr Badamasi U.	P.R.P.
Chawai Kauru	30. Yunusa, Mr Abubakar	N.P.N.
Ingawa	31. Yusufu, Alhaji Ahmed Tijani	N.P.N.
Zaria Central	32. Zailani, Mr Ibrahim	N.P.N.
Jemmandth	33. Zubairu, Mr Danjuma A.	N.P.P.
Kano	1. Abubakar, Alhaji Sani	N.P.N.
Roni	2. Abubakar, Mr S.	P.R.P.
Dawakin-Tofa	3. Adamu, Mr. Aliyo	P.R.P.
Ungogo	4. Adamu, Mr M. Mutari	P.R.P.
Dutse	5. Adamu, Alhaji Sarki	P.R.P.
Dawakin-Kudu	6. Fagan, Muhammed Ahmed Tukur	P.R.P.
Gwaram	7. Alasan, Mr Musa A.	P.R.P.
Tudun Wada	8. Ali, Mr Sidi H.	P.R.P.
Danbatta	9. Bichi, Alhaji Y.	P.R.P.
Bichi	10. Gambo, Alhaji Sarki	G.N.P.P.
Takai/Kachako	11. Gammo, Mr Musa	N.P.N.
Kabo	12. Gajango, Mr Husseini A.	P.R.P.
Malam Madori	13. Garba, Mr Nasidi	P.R.P.
Kura	14. Garki, Mr Uba Iliya	P.R.P.
Garki		

Shanono	15. Garo, Mr Umaru Sule	P
Gaya North	16. Gaya, Alhaji Yusifu Nadabo	P
Bimiwa	17. Hadejia, Mr Muhammed Danjani	P
Kiru	18. Harith, Mr A. Sadiq	P
Kiyawa	19. Ibrahim, Alhaji Sa'idu	P
Minjibir	20. Isyaku, Mr. Kalah	P
Rano	21. Ja'e, Mr A. Abdulkadir	M
Hade	22. Kanti, Alhaji Saidu	M
Babura	23. Kanya, Mallam Salisu M.	M
Aliyo/Kaugama	24. Kaugama, Mr Mohammed Shu'aibu	P
Gabasawa	25. Gumawa, Mr M. Isyaku	P
Birnin Kudu	26. Lamido, Mr Sule	P
Gezawa	27. Maida, Alhaji Ado	P
Bagwa	28. Maihula, Mr S.	P
Gumel South	29. Matoya, Alhaji Adamu	M
Gumel North	30. Mohammed, Alhaji Umaru	M
Kafin/Hausa/Salangu	31. Mohammed, Mr Hassan	P
Jahun	32. Mohammed, Mr Isa	P
Kunchi/Isanyawa	33. Mohammed, Mr Lawan	M
West Ward	34. Muhammed, Dr Juna- idu S.	P
Ringim Gado	35. Muhammed, Mr Mustapha	P
Gaya South	36. Mustapha, Mr M.I.	P
Karaye	37. Na-Rogo, Mr Moham- Med Lawal	P
Kumbotso	38. Sadiq, Mr Umaru	P
Bunkure	39. Salihi, Mr A. Musa	P
Ringim	40. Sha'aibu, Mr M. Rabi	P
Sumaila	41. Sitti, Alhaji Bako	P
Gwarzo	42. Tabako, Alhaji Rabi	P
South East	43. Tanko, Alhaji Labaran	P
Kazaure	44. Usman, Alhaji T.	P
Waje	45. Wada, Mr A. Muham- madu T.	P
Wudil	46. Wudu, Alhaji B.	P

Kwara	Oyi	1. Abodunde, Mr Stephen Bamidele	U.P.N.
	Okene	2. Amoka, Mr Yusuf A.	N.P.N.
	Ilorin East	3. Aremu, Mr Yahaya	N.P.N.
	Okehi-Isunwe	4. Atima, Mr Salawu	N.P.N.
	Oyun	5. Ayodeji, Mr Olaleru Isaac	U.P.N.
	Borgu	6. Iauwa, Alhaji Musa	G.N.P.P.
	Okehi Adavbi	7. Jimoh, Mr Damisa	N.P.N.
	Edu.	8. Julde Shualbu, Alhaji	N.P.N.
	Ifelodun	9. Lawal, Mr Adewara Toyin	U.P.N.
	Ilorin West	10. Mahammudu Sanda, Mr Oma-Eko	N.P.N.
	Moro	11. Muhammed, M. Yusuf Ibn	U.P.N.
	Irepodun	12. Olayemi, Mr Obaoye Peter	U.P.N.
	Kogi	13. Umaru, Alhaji Abdulahi	N.P.N.
	Asa	14. Yunusa, Mr Folorunsho	N.P.N.
Lagos	Shomolu	1. Adesida, Prince Samuel	U.P.N.
	Ikeja	2. Ajimotokan, Mr A.G.O.	U.P.N.
	Lagos South I	3. Alli, Mr Adekunle L.	U.P.N.
	Ikorodu	4. Amzart, Alhaji M.A.	U.P.N.
	Mushin Central II	5. Babatope, Mrs Abiola	U.P.N.
	Mushin Central I	6. Badejo, Mr T. O.	U.P.N.
	Badagry	7. Fayemi, Mr Dele	U.P.N.
	Lagos North-East	8. Ijaola, Mr Olugbolahan	U.P.N.
	Lagos South II	9. Ogunseye, Mr Akin	U.P.N.
	Lagos South	10. Olusi, Prince T. O.	U.P.N.
	Epe	11. Sadiku, Mr G. B.	U.P.N.
	Lagos North-Central	12. Shitta-Bey, Mr Rasheed A.	U.P.N.
Niger	Magama	1. Aliyu, Alhaji Suleiman	N.P.N.
	Bida South	2. Doko, Mr Mohammed Gana	N.P.N.
	Lavun	3. Enagi, Alhaji Abdurrah- mani Hassan	N.P.N.

	Minna North	4. Ibrahim, Alhaji Idris	N
	Mariga	5. Isah, Alhaji Abdullahi	N
	Abuja	6. Is'haq, Alhaji Mohammed Rabi'u	N
	Agaie/Lapai	7. Madaki, Alhaji Ibrahim	N
	Bida North	8. Mustapha, Alhaji M.B.	N
	Minna South	9. Paiko, Alhaji Yinusa	N
	Rafi	10. Ushama, Alhaji Ahmed Tanko	N
Ogun	Oke-Ona/Owu/		
	Gbagura	1. Akinboro, Mr O.	U.
	Egbado Ifoyin Ilaro	2. Bankole, Chief D.O.	U.
	Ijebu North	3. Mako, Mr A.	U.
	Ifo/Ota	4. Oduntan, Chief S.A.	U.
	Ijebu East	5. Ogunfuyi, Mr. S. A.	U.
	Ijebu Remo	6. Ogunkoya, Dr O.	U.
	Egbado North	7. Ogunsiji, Dr O.	U.
	Odeda	8. Ogunsiji, Mr T.	U.
	Ado Igbesa Ipokia	9. Olaewe, Mr S. A.	U.
	Ijebu-Ode	10. Olukoya, Mr M.A.	U.
	Egba Alake	11. Omidiji, Mr Fola	U.
	Obafemi/Owode	12. Oni, Mr M.O.	U.
Ondo	Ekiti East	1. Abegunde, Mr B.J.	U.P.
	Ero North	2. Adeagbo, Mr S. A.	U.P.
	Ijero	3. Adeola, Mr A.	U.P.
	Owo	4. Adetula, Chief Z.O.K.	U.P.
	Ekiti North District	5. Adu, Mr E. D.	U.P.
	Ifesowopo	6. Akinbisehin, Mr. F. A.	U.P.
	Owo	7. Akinbode, Mr T. O.	U.P.
	Ondo	8. Akinyosoye, Mr I.F.	U.P.
	Ekiti South	9. Fajobi, Mr Faji	U.P.
	Ekiti Central	10. Falayi, Mr. G.A.	U.P.
	Akure	11. Fagbamigbe, Mr. Olaiya	U.P.
	Idanre/Ifedore	12. Kayode, Mr B. E.	U.P.
	Akoko North	13. Ogunleye, Mr J.A.	U.P.
	Ekiti West	14. Ola, Professor O.	U.P.
	Akoko South	15. Olagunju, Mr R.A.	U.P.



Ero South	16. Olofinlade, Mr Ohu	U.P.N.
Ikale	17. Olowu, Mr S. O.	U.P.N.
Ekiti South-West	18. Oluwatusin, Mr C.A.	U.P.N.
Ila/Ese	19. Omonira, Chief Ohusola	U.P.N.
Ekiti Central	20. Osekita, Mr F. A. O.	U.P.N.
Ekiti South	21. Owoseni, Mr J. O.	U.P.N.
Ekiti North	22. Rotimi, Mr Akintunde	U.P.N.

Oyo	Ifelodun East	1. Abiona, Mr J. A.	U.P.N.
	Ifelodun Central	2. Abolade, Mr Tunji S.	U.P.N.
	Ibarapa	3. Adegoke, Mr R. O.	U.P.N.
	Ede North	4. Adejare, Mr I. A.	U.P.N.
	Iseyin	5. Adekunle, Mr S.A.	U.P.N.
	Ibadan East	6. Adelu, Mr. David	U.P.N.
	Ibadan South	7. Adesina, Mr L. O.	U.P.N.
	Kajola	8. Adesina, Mr Samuel A.	U.P.N.
	Osogbo South	9. Adewumi, Mr Gbadebo A	U.P.N.
	Oyo East	10. Afolabi, Mr Olusola	N.P.N.
	Oyo Central	11. Afonja, Mr A.	U.P.N.
	Ibadan North	12. Akande, Mr Debo	U.P.N.
	Ejigbo	13. Akinloye, Mr S. A.	U.P.N.
	Ogbomoso Central	14. Akintola, Chief Yomi	N.P.N.
	Oluyole	15. Akintunde, Mr J.O.	U.P.N.
	Lagelu South	16. Akinwale, Chief Supo	U.P.N.
	Ifedapo	17. Apalara, Mr Razaq O.	U.P.N.
	Oranmiyan South	18. Ayanbekun, Mr Mcses A.	U.P.N.
	Odo Otin	19. Dairo, Mr Amos O.	U.P.N.
	Ila	20. Fadeyi, Mr John K.	U.P.N.
	Ilesha	21. Famuyide, Jajji Salu	U.P.N.
	Akinyele North	22. Fatola, Mr Johnson O.	U.P.N.
	Irewole West	23. Ibrahim, Mr. Dauda A.	U.P.N.
	Obokun	24. Ige, Mr Samuel O.	U.P.N.
	Iwo East	25. Kataiyeyanjue, Prince Lateef Bakare	U.P.N.
	Irewole East	26. Labiyi, Mr Ladipo	U.P.N.
	Iwo West	27. Laosebikan, Mr S.G.	U.P.N.
	Atakumosa	28. Obiyemi, Mr Olakanmi	U.P.N.
	Ogbomosho South	29. Odebunmi, Mr J. O.	U.P.N.
	Osogbo North	30. Odetoyinbo, Mr Stephen	

		Ade	
	Irepodun	31. Ojo, Mr Michael A.	
	Ogbomoso North	32. Olabode, Mr B.O.	
	Irepodun	33. Oladepo, Mr Olaniyan	
	Akinyele West	34. Olaniran, Mr L. B.	
	Oranmijan North	35. Olarewaju, Mr Olubisi	
	Oranmijan Central	36. Omisore, Mr. A. O.	
	Ibadan West	37. Omole, Mr Babatunde	
	Iwo North	38. Opakanmi, Mr J.Oyedeji	
	Lagelu North	39. Otegbeye, Mr Olatinwo	
	Oyo South	40. Oyatobo, Mr Oluwole	
	Ibadan Central	41. Raji, Alhaji B.O.	
	Ede South	42. Shiyanbola, Mr S. A.	
Plateau	Jos North	1. Ali, Mr Inuwa	N
	Nasarawa	2. Aliyu, Alhaji M.S.	N
	Racha	3. Chowe, Mr Hogan	N
	Shendam West	4. Dafuan, Mr D. D.	N
	Jos South	5. Dalyop, Mr S. F.	N
	Barakin-Ladi	6. Deme, Mr P. C.	N
	Shendam East	7. Gapsuk, Mr Ambrose	N
	Pankshin	8. Gutus, Mr Christopher K	N
	Lafia	9. Husaini, Alhaji A. Yakubu	N
	Keffi	10. Idakula, Mr Amos Bez	N
	Awe	11. Ityo, Mr Iortim	N
	Langtang	12. Laven, Mr John L.	N
	Akwanga	13. Mallo, Mr J.Y.M.	N
	Kanam	14. Shuabu, Mr Mohammed D	N
	Mangu	15. Wetkum, Mr Felix M.	N
	Wase	16. Zakari, Mr Abdulkadir	N
Rivers	Ikwerre/Etche I	1. Alete, Chief Stephen	N.P.
	Bonny I	2. Asuk, Mr Shem E.	N.P.
	Sagbama	3. Atuwo, Mr P. K. C.	N.P.
	Degerma II	4. Bob-Manuel, Mr Tubo O.	N.P.
	Yenagoa	5. Egberipou, Dr P. I.	N.P.
	Port Harcourt I	6. Ejoh, Mr E.	N.P.
	Bori II	7. Giadom, Mr Kemte	N.P.
	Brass	8. Mac-Eteli, Mr I.	N.P.

Ahoada	9. —	—
Ikwere/Etche II	10. Nwala, Dr Eze O.A.	N.P.P.
Degema I	11. Princewill, Mr D.	N.P.N.
Bori I	12. Sangha, Prince J. S.	N.P.N.
Bonny II	13. Sekibo, Dr J. Tarbo	N.P.N.
Port Harcourt II	14. Wodi, Mr Godwin	N.P.P.
okoto		
Tangaza	1. Altine, Mr M. Mamman	N.P.N.
Argungu	2. Bachaka, Alhaji M.	N.P.N.
Binji-Silame	3. Binji, M. Ahmadu Wali	N.P.N.
Bungudu-Kotorkoshi	4. Bungudu, Alhaji Dala	G.N.P.P.
Dakin-Gari	5. Dakin-Gari, Mr Atahiru Makeri	G.N.P.P.
Sakaba/Wasagu	6. Daudu, Alhaji I.	N.P.N.
Anka	7. Dorawa, Alhaji Ashiru Ruwan	G.N.P.P.
Durbawa/Kware	8. Durbawa, Mr Ur-aru Aliyu	N.P.N.
Gada	9. Gada, Alhaji Usman	N.P.N.
Goronyo	10. Garu, Mr Umaru	N.P.N.
Tambawal	11. Gizori, Mr Garba	G.N.P.P.
Gummi	12. Gummi, Mr M. Aliyu	N.P.N.
Gwadabawa	13. Gwadabawa, Alhaji I.	N.P.N.
Sokoto	14. Hamzat, Mr Shehu	N.P.N.
Sabon Birni	15. Ibrahim, Alhaji	N.P.N.
Jega	16. Jega, Alhaji Garba	N.P.N.
Maiyama	17. Jega, Mr Musa Abdullah	G.N.P.P.
Bunza-Kalgo	18. Kalgo, Mr Sani Dandare	N.P.N.
Bagudo	19. Kaoje, Mr Umaru Farouk	N.P.N.
Bodinga	20. Ladan, Alhaji Moham- madu	N.P.N.
Gusau	21. Lugga, Alhaji Aliyu M.	N.P.N.
T/Mafara	22. Mafara, Mr Abdulmumini	N.P.N.
Chafe	23. Mijinyawa, Alhaji M.	N.P.N.
Zurmi-Moriki	24. Mohammed, Alhaji Abdulah	N.P.N.
Illela	25. Mohammed, Alhaji Bello	N.P.N.
Gandi/Rabah	26. Rabah, Mr Aliyu Moham- med	N.P.N.



## **POZZI GINORI NIGERIA LIMITED**

### **Suppliers of:**

Sanitary wares  
Floor and Wall Tiles  
Bathtubs (Made of  
enamelcd cast iron)  
Malleable iron castings  
Earthenwares and  
porcelain tablewares  
Ovenwares  
Artistic porcelain  
objects  
Porcelain insulators,  
Refractories

Technical Ceramics for  
the industry  
Paints, enamels  
thinners,  
Plastic laminates for  
home furnishings  
PVC and polyethylene  
pipes  
PVC extrusions for windows  
roller blinds, shutters, door

### **HEAD OFFICE:**

23, Creek Road, Apapa, P. O. Box 443, Apapa

Tel: 875504/22/95

Telegrams: POZZI GINORI Apapa

### **BRANCHES:**

PORTHARCOURT: 167, Aba Road, Diobu

KANO: 27, Post Office Road.

Isa	27. Rilwanu, Alhaji Isa	N.P.N.
Dabai-Fakai	28.	
K/Namoda	29. Shehu, Alhaji Ali Na Alhaji	N.P.N.
Birnin-Kebbi	30. Shera, Alhaji Muham- madu	N.P.N.
Arewa-Dandi	31. Shuaibu, Alhaji Ibrahim	N.P.N.
Dange-Shuni	32. Shuni, Alhaji Umaru A.	N.P.N.
Aghida/Wurno	33. Sudan, Mr Ibrahim	N.P.N.
Maradun	34. Tambari, Mr Garba M.	N.P.N.
Cumbi-Wamakko	35. Wamakko, Mr Ahm. T.	N.P.N.
Yabo	36. Yabo, Mr Maiturare	N.P.N.
Yauri	37. Yelwa, Mr Mohammed A	G.N.P.P.

#### Summary of Political Parties

N. P. N.	167
U. P. N.	110
N. P. P.	77
P. R. P.	47
G. N. P. P.	44
TOTAL	445

**DALTRADE (NIGERIA) LIMITED**  
**WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS FOR GOODS FROM**  
**POLAND**

**MACHINERY**

Metal and Wood Working Machine Tools, Building and Road Construction Machinery, Compressors, Welding Sets, Electric Generating Sets, Electrical Motors and Diesel Engines, Metal Cutting Tools, Electrical Tools, Hand Tools, Power Tools, Totodynamic Water Pumps; Ola Floating Pumps.

**BUILDING & CHEMICAL MATERIALS**

Building Glasses:— Plain Window Glass, Obscured Louvre Glass  
Figured Glasses, Obscured Sheets, etc.

Galv. Water Pipe Fittings:— Sockets, Elbows, Tees, Bends,  
Nipples, Back Nuts, Unions, Plugs and Bushings.

Brass Fittings: Taps and Stopcocks

Celler Door Locks, Villiage Locks, Mortice Lock, Assorted  
Types of Pad Locks.

Calcium Carbide:— Granulation of 50/80 MM.

**MOTOR SPARE PARTS:**

Stomil Radial Tyres and Tubes for Cars, Lorries and Tractors  
of all sizes.

Motor Batteries of all sizes

Motor Bearings of all sizes

**HARDWARE & GENERAL GOODS**

Various Hand Tools, Spades, Shovels, Pick Axes, Matchets,  
Garden Rakes, Distemper Brushes, Rubber Balls, Cloth & Shoe  
Brushes, Rasps, Drills, Saws, Files, Pliers, etc.

Charcoal Irons, Table Scales, Insulation Testers, Gas Cookers,  
Household Utensils, Cutlery.

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
12, Market Street,  
P. O. Box 1556  
Phone: 3730,  
Kano.

**KANO BRANCH AND  
TECHNICAL ENGINEERING,  
DEPARTMENT.**  
38, Ibrahim Taiwo Road,  
P. O. Box 377,  
Phone: 663160,  
Telex. 21262 DALTD.  
Lagos.

**ABA BRANCH OFFICE:** 131, Azikiwe  
Road, P. O. Box 288, Aba, Imo State

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES****PRESIDING OFFICERS****PARTY OFFICERS****PARTY LEADERS****WHIP****COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS**

Mr. Edwin Ume Ezeoke – Speaker

Alhaji Idris Ibrahim – Deputy Speaker

**PARTY LEADERS**

Alhaji Y. Kaltungo	NPN
Mr. B. M. Mabrama Jen	UPN
Lt.-Col. P. C. Amadi	NPP
Mr. Mustapha Mohammed	PRP
Alhaji Sanda Konduga	GNPP.

**WHIPS**

Prince J. S. Sangha	NPN
Mr. Tom U.B. Egbuwoku	UPN
Mr. D. D. Dafuan	NPP
Dr. Junaidu S. Muhammed	PRP
Dr. Gordon J. Idang	GNPP

**MEMBERSHIP OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES****A SPECIAL COMMITTEES****1. COMMITTEE OF SELECTION**

Mr. Speaker – Chairman : Mr. E. Ume Ezeoke

The Deputy Speaker : Alhaji Idris Ibrahim

NPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Yunusa Kaltungo
			2. Mr. Aliyu Mohammed Rabah
			3. Dr. Mike B. Ukpong

			4. Mr. A. E. Ayomanor
			5. Mr. Oma-Eko Muhammudu Sanusi
			6. Alhaji Aliyu Mahmud
			7. Alhaji Sanusi Imam
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. B.M. Mabrama Jen
			2. Mr. Lam Adesina
			3. Mr. G. B. Sadiku
			4. Mr. F. A. O. Osekita
			5. Mr. Effiong Ononokpono
NPP	...	...	1. Lt.-Col. P. C. Amadi
			2. Mr. Andrew O. Nwankwo
			3. Mr. D. D. Dafuan
			4. Dr. Eze O. A. Nwala
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Datti Malumfashi
			2. Mr. Mustapha Muhammed
			3. Dr. Junaidu Muhammed
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Sanda Konduga
			2. Alhaji Muhammed Abdullahi Yusuf
			3. Mr. Michael J. Akpabio

## 2. STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker – Chairman	Mr. E. Ume Ezeoke
The Deputy Speaker	Alhaji Idris Ibrahim
NPN	1. Alhaji Sani Abubakar
	2. Mr. I. Mac-Eteli
	3. Alhaji Shuaibu Julde
UPN	1. Mr. A. T. Lawal
	2. Mr. F. A. Akinbisehin
NPP.	1. Mr. Abdulkadir Zakari
PRP	Alhaji Aliyu Isa
GNPP	Mr. Bukar Mele



## 3. HOUSE COMMITTEE

## 4. BUSINESS COMMITTEE

NPP	...	...	Mr. S.M.C. Ihekweazu — Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Y. Paiko
			2. Mr. A. A. Waba
			3. Engineer Aka Ogbobe
			4. Mr. Yakubu Aliyu
			5. Mr. P. D. Awuna
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. A. Odetoyinbo
			2. Prince T. O. Olusi
			3. Mr. M. A. Olukoya
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. D. M. Onwuzulike
			2. Mr. S. U. Wanganga
PRP	...	...	Mr. Sule Lamido
GNPP	...	...	Mr. Amos Sunday

## 5. PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

NPP	...	...	Mr. G. N. Uwechue — Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Abdurrahmani Hassan Enagi
			2. Mr. Abdullahi M. Zarmi
			3. Mr. Bala Kantoma
			4. Mr. L. O. Okoi
			5. Mr. J. M. Zuokumor
			6. Alhaji Babaji Aliyu
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. Debo Akande
			2. Mr. Bob Omoruwa
			3. Mr. J. O. Fatola
			4. Mr. S. A. Olowu
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Danjuma A. Zubairu
			2. Mr. C. A. Modebe
			3. Mr. S. M. C. Ihekweazu
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Bashir Wudil
			2. Mr. Andu Paki
GNPP	...	...	1. Hamza M. Nganjiwa
			2. Mr. Musa Abdullah Jega

## 6. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NPN	...	...	1.	Mr. Dagogo Princewill	Chair
			2.	Mallam Salisu M. Kanya	
			3.	Dr. O. O. Oreh	
			4.	Alhaji Salisu Adamu	
			5.	Dahiru L. Hamman	
			6.	Dr. P. I. Egberipou	
			7.	Abdullahi Isa	
			8.	Mr. J. M. Zuokumor	
			9.	Mr. Ibrahim Sudan	
			10.	Mr. David Agi	
UPN	...	...	1.	Mr. G. A. Adewunmi	
			2.	Mr. Rowland Owie	
			3.	Mr. F.A.O. Osekia	
				Mr. Dominic Vonthih Yakoko	
			5.	Mr. Dele Fayemi	
NPP	...	...	6.	Mr. M. O' Oni	
			1.	Mr. P. O. Eleke	
			2.	Mr. T. N. Ochiama	
			3.	Mr. M. C. Okoye	
PRP	...	...	4.	Mr. G. N. Uwechue	
			1.	Mr. Sule Lamido	
			2.	Mr. Aliyu Isa	
GNPP	...	...	3.	Mr. M. Idi Mustapha	
			1.	Ibrahim Ali	
			2.	Alhaji Dala Bungudu	

## 7. COMMITTEE ON CREATION OF STATES

NPN	...	...	1.	Alhaji Abubakar Tuggar	Chair
			2.	Alhaji Sule Ibrahim	
			3.	Dr. Onwuka O. Oreh	
			4.	Alhaji Umaru Mohammed	
			5.	Mr. Keinte Giadom	
			6.	Mr. J. M. Zuokumor	

			7. Mr. S. I. Idakwo
			8. Mr. Yunusa Folorunsho
			9. Chief Yomi Akintola
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. Adelokunle Odeto Yinbo
			2. Mr. F. A. Akinbisehin
			3. Mr. Effiong Ononokpono
			4. Mr. Tunji Ogunsiji
			5. Mrs. Abiola Babatope
			6. Chief M. Nwose
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. M. C. Okoye
			2. Mr. S. U. Wanganga
			3. Mr. Josiah Y. M. Mallo
			4. Chief Godwin B. Wobi
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed T. Fagam
			2. Mr. M. Idi Mustapha
			3. Mr. B. U. Yamma
GNPP	...	...	1. Dr. G. J. Idang
			2. Mr. David H. Gba'aondo

#### 8. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji A.D.O. Abutu Chairman
UPN	...	...	Mr. R. O. Apalara
NPP	...	...	3. Mr. David Attah
PRP	...	...	4. Alhaji Umaru Sule Garo
GNPP	...	...	Mr. Michael Akpabio

#### B. STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND ANIMAL SCIENCE

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. E. Egiga Chairman
			2. Alhaji Abdullahi
			3. Mr. J. U. Oyeh
			4. Mr. Aliyu Mahmud
			5. Mr. Y. G. Zambuk
			6. Mr. Kabir Umar
			7. Chief P. A. Gbinije
			8. Mr. Abdulkadir Late

			9. Chief T. Ekpo Etuk
			10. Chief Yomi Akintola
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. O. Oyatobo
			2. Mr. Effiong Ononokpono
			3. Mr. B. E. Kayode
			4. Dr. Dele Ogunsiji
			5. Mr. R. Uneh
			6. Mr. B. M. Mabrama Jen
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Nwegede Nwangbo
			2. Mr. J. L. Laven
			3. Mr. P. U. Chukwu
			4. Dr. Chikwe Obibara
PRP	...	..	1. Mr. Mutari Adamu
			2. Alhaji Tafida Usman
			3. Alhaji Tanko Jaji
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. D. B. Wahu
			2. Mr. Paul K. D. Mshelia

## 2. COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATION

NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Muhammadu Bachaka -
			2. Mr. Salihu Adamu
			3. Dr. E. Y. Atanu
			4. Mr. Umaru A. Durbawa
			5. Mr. Adamu B. Yahaya
			6. Alhaji M. B. Mustapha
			7. Mr. E. U. U. Inyang
			8. Dr. E. J. Sowho
			9. Mr. Lawal Mohammed
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. A. Akinloye
			2. Mr. S. O. Abolade
			3. Mr. R. S. Owie
			4. Mr. E. D. Adu
			5. Mr. F. A. O. Osekita
			6. Mr. L. A. Alli
NPP	...	...	1. Chief S. I. Alete
			2. Mr. Andrew O. Nwankwo
			3. Mr. K. R. Obioha

- |     |     |     |                             |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| RP  | ... | ... | 4. Mr. A. N. Njoku          |
|     |     |     | 1. Alhaji Sarki Adamu       |
|     |     |     | 2. Alhaji Sidi Hamidu Ali   |
|     |     |     | 3. Mr. Musa A. Alasan       |
| NPP | ... | ... | 1. Alhaji Mohammed A. Yelwa |
|     |     |     | 2. Mr. D. B. Kamai          |

### 3. COMMITTEE ON AVIATION

Alhaji Mohammed Rabiu Is'haq – Protem  
Chairman

- |      |     |     |                              |
|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| PN   | ... | ... | 1. Mr. S. E. Asuk            |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji A. T. Yusuf        |
|      |     |     | 3. Chief Yomi Akintola       |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. A. E. Ayomanor        |
|      |     |     | 5. Dr. O. O. Oreh            |
|      |     |     | 6. Mr. Isa Yakubu Toro       |
|      |     |     | 7. Alhaji Aliyu Lugga        |
|      |     |     | 8. Alhaji Magaji Kankara     |
|      |     |     | 9. Mr. Okon A. Eddy          |
| UPN  | ... | ... | 1. Chief J. K. Fadeyi        |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. S. G. Laosebikan      |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. Femi Okun             |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. M. A. Mako            |
|      |     |     | 5. Alhaji M. A. Amzart       |
|      |     |     | 6. Mr. G. A. Falayi          |
| NPP  | ... | ... | 1. Dr. J. E. Eburuche        |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. S. F. Dalyop          |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. J. O. Okoye           |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. G. N. Ozugha          |
| PRP  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Isyaku Gumawa         |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Sale Abba          |
|      |     |     | 3. Alhaji Aliyu Yahaya Bichi |
| GNPP | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Kolo Lawan Yusuf      |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Idrissa M. Tikau   |

## 4. COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

NPP	...	...	Mr. S. U. Wanganga – Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Mr. V. U. Iortim
	...	...	2. Mr. Umaru F. Kaoje
			3. Mr. Umaru Mohammed
			4. Chief E. O. Eyo
			5. Mr. D. Princewill
			6. Mr. J. M. Zuokumor
			7. Mr. A. A. Tuggar
			8. Mr. Umaru Alti
			9. Mr. Isa Rilwanu
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. R. O. Adegoke
			2. Mr. O. Olarewaju
			3. Mr. G. A. Falayi
			4. Mr. S. A. Olaewe
			5. Mr. A. T. Lawal
			6. Mr. J. B. Balogun
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. E. O. Echetabu
			2. Mr. E. Ejoh
			3. Mr. E. N. D. Uwandu
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Mohammed Lawal Na-Rogo
			2. Alhaji Aliyu Isa
			3. Mr. Hussein Gajango
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Gambo
			2. Mr. Bukar Umar

## 5. COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Aliyu Mahmud – Chairman
			2. Mr. O. Afolabi
			3. Mr. Hassan Gambo
			4. Mr. David Afaityo
			5. Mr. Muhammed Ladan
			6. Mr. Ahmed T. Yusuf
			7. Mr. A. E. Ayomanor
			8. Mr. Ime J. Ikpat
			9. Mr. N. Poloma
			10. Alhaji Salisu Muazu Kanya

UPN	...	...	1. Mr. B. O. Raji
			2. Mr. L. Labiyi
			3. Mr. S. A. Adeagbo
			4. Mr. C. F. Abeki
			5. Mr. Peter Obaoye
			6. Mr. G. B. Sadiku
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Frank Ugwu
			2. Mr. F. Ndukwe
			3. Mr. S. B. Allah-na-Magani
			4. Mr. O. U. Oke
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Mohammed Danjani Hadejia
			2. Alhaji Mohammed Mustapha
			3. Alhaji Labaran Tanko
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Idrissu Medugu
			2. Alhaji Muhammadu Dagari

#### 6. COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Mike O. Ugwu – Chairman
			2. Mr. P. D. Awuna
			3. Mr. Ibrahim G. Bakwai
			4. Alhaji Saidu Kanti
			5. Mr. Isa Yakubu Toro
			6. Mr. Gambo Abubakar
			7. Mr. Efiom Ita Efiom
			8. Mr. Mamman M. Altine
			9. Mr. S. I. Idakwo
			10. Mr. J. Damisa
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. A. Shiyabola
			2. Mr. A. O. Dairo
			3. Mr. F. Akinyosoye
			4. Mr. R. A. N. Iduwe
			5. Mr. S. A. Ogunfuyi
			6. Mr. David Saraso
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Andrew O. Nwankwo
			2. Mr. H. C. Racha
			3. Mr. A. N. Gapsuk
			4. Mr. T. C. Amasiatu
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Umar Sa'diq

			2. Mr. Garba Isyaku
			3. Alhaji Labaran Tanko
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. James Nzalak
			2. Mr. Kolo Lawan Yusuf

### 7. COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

NPP	...	...	Mr. John L. Laven – Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Umaru N. Shuni
			2. Mr. Sani Amadu
			3. Mr. Magaji Kankara
			4. Mr. Mohammed Bawa
			5. Mr. A. E. Ejiga
			6. Dr. E. A. Utande
			7. Dr. O. O. Oreh
			8. Mr. A. Isah
			9. Abdulmumini Mafara
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. O. Obiyemi
			2. Mr. L. B. Kataiyeyanjue
			3. Mr. R. A. Olagunju
			4. Mr. Tom Egbuwoku
			5. Mr. R. Shitta-Bey
			6. Mr. Dominic Vontih Yakoko
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. J. C. Ojukwu
			2. Mr. A. N. Gapsak
			3. Lt.-Col. P. C. Amadi
			4. Mr. C. Erundu
PRP	...	...	1. Muhammadu Aliyu T/Wada
			2. Alhaji Hassan Mohammed
			3. Mr. Mohammed Ahmed
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Pmar Lawan
			2. Mr. Ibrahim Ali

### 8. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

NPP	...	...	Dr. E. C. Enekekwe – Chairman
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. M. G. Shamaki



			2. Mr. S. O. Adoyi
			3. Mr. Usman Gada
			4. Dr. M. B. Ukpong
			5. Mr. Yunusa Abubakar
			6. Mr. Adamu Matoya
			7. Dr. O. O. Oreh
			8. Mr. Ibrahim Madaki
			9. Mr. M. Bachaka
JPN	...	...	1. Mr. J. K. Fadeyi
			2. Mr. S. G. Laosebikan
			3. Mr. A. Adeola
			4. Mr. D. O. Bankole
			5. Mr. I. A. Olaleru
			6. Mr. T. O. Badejo
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Godwin Alo-Nwokeocha
			2. Mr. D. D. Dafuan
			3. Mr. I. D. Hassan
			4. Dr. J. C. Eburuche
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Datti Malumfashi
			2. Mr. Aliyu Adamu
			3. Alhaji Hassan Muhammed
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Amos Sunday
			2. Mr. Musa Jega

## 9. COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Sani Abubakar — Chairman
			2. Mr. Babaji Aliyu
			3. Mr. Dahiru H. Liman
			4. Mr. S. M. Tarka
			5. Mr. Maiturare Yabo
			6. Mr. Sanusi Imam
			7. Mr. Mike Ugwu
			8. Mr. P. E. S. Ideh
			9. Mr. C. O. Agbor
			10. Mr. Yusufu Amoka
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. Lam Adesina
			2. Mr. J. A. Abiona

			3. Mr. Faji Fajobi
			4. Mr. M. A. Olukoya
			5. Mr. S. B. Abodunde
			6. Prince Samuel Adesida
NPP	...	...	1. Dr. I. B. A. Ufondu
			2. Mr. D. Attah
			3. Mr. O. K. Ogwe
			4. Mr. E. N. Kanu
PRP	...	...	1. Dr. Junaidu S. Muhammed
			2. Mr. Mutari Adamu
			3. Mr. Muhammadu Aliyu T/Waz
GNPP	...	...	1. Dr. Gordon Idang
			2. Mr. Umar Lawan

#### 10. COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

NPP	...	...	Mr. Anios Bez Idakula - Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Rabi'u Is'haq
			2. Mr. Umaru Abdullahi
			3. Mr. Umaru Garu
			4. Mr. D. O. Agi
			5. Mr. Sani Ahmadu
			6. Mr. A. Bala Abdullahi
			7. Mr. T. O. Bob-Manuel
			8. Mr. O. Ikpeke
			9. Mr. Husaini Yakubu
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. A. Adesina
			2. Mr. O. Obiyemi
			3. Mr. F. A. Akinbisehin
			4. Mr. Peter Obaoye
			5. Mr. P. E. Ogida
			6. Mr. O. Ijaola
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Eddy Nweke
			2. Mr. J. O. Iwuagwu
			3. Mr. E. O. Chukwu
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Muhammed Mustapha
			2. Alhaji Sarki Adamu
			3. Alhaji Bako Sitti

- |      |     |     |                              |
|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| GNPP | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Mohammed Zanna Juggal |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Jidda Haruna       |

### 11. JOINT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

- |      |     |     |                                |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| NPP  | ... | ... | Mr. Ralph K. Obioha – Chairman |
| NPN  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Olusola Afolabi         |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Inuwa Ali            |
|      |     |     | 3. Prince A. U. Awa-Ekpo       |
|      |     |     | 4. Alhaji Ali Kaita            |
|      |     |     | 5. Ibrahim Sudan               |
|      |     |     | 6. Alhaji Abdurrahamani Enagi  |
|      |     |     | 7. Mr. D. Princewill           |
|      |     |     | 8. Dr. E. Y. Atanu             |
|      |     |     | 9. Engineer Aka Ogbobe         |
| UPN  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. D. Ibrahim              |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. S. A. Adesina           |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. O. Ola                  |
|      |     |     | 4. Chief M. Nwose              |
|      |     |     | 5. Mr. M. O. Effiong           |
|      |     |     | 6. Mr. A. Mako                 |
| NPP  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. J. C. Ojukwu            |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. D. A. Zabairu           |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. P. C. Deme              |
| PRP  | ... | ... | 1. Alhaji Isa Mohammed         |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Sidi Hamidu Ali      |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. Mohammed Lawal Na-Rogo  |
| GNPP | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Maina Ma'aji            |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Hamman Dikko         |

### 12 COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

- |     |     |     |                               |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| NPN | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Sanusi Imam – Chairman |
|     |     |     | 2. Alhaji Yunusa Kaltungo     |
|     |     |     | 3. Mr. Ahmed T. Wamakko       |
|     |     |     | 4. Alhaji S. Ruma             |
|     |     |     | 5. Dr. P. I. Egberipou        |
|     |     |     | 6. Mr. J. O. Abu              |
|     |     |     | 7. Engineer Aka Ogbobe        |

			8. Mr. A. Ukpanah
			9. Alhaji Suleiman Aliyu
			10. Alhaji S. Julde
UPN	...	...	1. M. Ayonbeku
			2. Mr. L. B. Olaniran
			3. Mr. C. A. Oluwatusin
			4. Dr. O. Ogunkoya
			5. Mr. M. O. Okun
			6. Mr. Aeneas Gowono
NPP	...	...	1. Dr. E. C. Emekekwe
			2. Mr. A. Zakari
			3. Mrs. A. O. Imo
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Abubakar Sadiq Harith
			2. Alhaji Bashir Wudil
			3. Mr. Isyaku Gumawa
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Iliyasu Hong
			2. Alhaji Musa Inuwa

### 13 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. A. B. Yahaya — Chairman
			2. Mr. Hassan Mohammed
			3. Mr. M. Mijinyawa
			4. Mr. Yusufu Bindawa
			5. Mr. Shuaibu Julde
			6. Mr. J. Emeka
			7. Mr. M. D. Shuaibu
			8. Mr. L. O. Okoi
			9. Mr. J. S. Sangha
			10. Mr. A. Agya Agbujoro
UPN	...	...	1. Chief S. Akinwale
			2. Mr. S. A. Adegkunle
			3. Mr. Z. Momodu
			4. Mr. O. Fagbamigbe
			5. Mr. Dele Fayemi
			6. Mr. Aeneas Gowono

NPP	...	...	1. Mr. David A. Omeke
			2. Dr. Eze O. A. Nwala
			3. Mr. F. N. C. Nwandison
			4. Mr. T. C. Ochiama
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Sule Lamido
			2. Alhaji Ibrahim Nagodiya
			3. Alhaji Musa H. Salihu
GNPP	...	...	1. Hamza M. Nganjiwa
			2. Alhaji Sanda Konduga

## 14. COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIES

NPN	...	...	1. Chief Yomi Akintola — Chairman
			2. Prince J. S. Sangha
			3. Mr. B. I. Uwagboe
			4. Mr. I. Mac-Eteli
			5. Mr. Salawu Atima
			6. Mr. A. Wamakko
			7. Mr. Ime Ikpat
			8. Mr. Garba Musa
			9. Mr. C. O. Agbor
			10. Mr. Aka Ogbobe
UPN	...	...	Mr. J. A. Abioma
			2. Mr. Babatunde Omole
			3. Mr. G. B. Sadiku
			4. Chief M. Nwose
			5. Dr. O. Ogunsiji
			6. Chief O. Omonira
NPP	...	...	1. Alhaji M. S. Aliyu
			2. Mrs. J. C. Eze
			3. Mr. G. I. Anukwuem
			4. Mr. E. N. Kanu
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. M. I. Mustapha
			2. Alhaji Sa'idu Ibrahim
			3. Mr. Sulaiman Abubakar
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Mohammed Zanna Waziri Juggal
			2. Mr. David Gba'aondo

## 15. COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS

NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Hassan Mohammed – Chair
			2. Mr. Mohammed Bornoma
			3. Mr. D. Hamman-Liman
			4. Mr. B. A. Chaha
			5. Mr. Shehu Hamzat
			6. Mr. Isa C. Ibrahim
			7. Mr. Edet A. Ekpo
			8. Mr. Yunusa Abubakar
			9. Mr. Gana Doko
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. J. O. Fatola
			2. Mr. M. A. Ojo
			3. Mr. S. A. Adeagbo
			4. Mr. R. Shitta-Bey
			5. Mr. S. A. Famuyide
			6. Mr. Olumuyiwa Akinboro
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. L. U. Chima
			2. Mr. T. O. Okoye
			3. Mr. F. M. Wetkum
			4. Mr. E. C. Ebo
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Umaru Sule Garo
			2. Mr. Abdu Paki
			3. Mr. Ado Maitama Gezawa
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Bukar Mele
			2. Mr. David Gha'aondo

## 16. COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Yunusua Paiko – Chair
			2. Mr. J. K. Ugo.
			3. Alhaji I. Gwadabawa.
			4. Mr. Garba Musa
			5. Mr. Ayinla Folorunso.
			6. Mr. V. U. Ekpo.
			7. Mr. S. Asuk
			8. Chief P. A. Gbinije
			9. Alhaji Ibrahim Daudu
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. Debo Akande

			2. Mr. R. O. Apalara
			3. Mr. O. Olofinlade
			4. Mr. J. A. Ogunleye
			5. Mr. Tunji Ogunsiji
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. E. O. Echetaabu
			2. Mr. C. A. Modebe
			3. Mr. G. N. Uwechue
			4. Mr. O. K. Ogwe
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Datti Malumfashi
			2. Mr. Badamasi U. Yamma
			3. Mr. Umaru Sule Garo
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Sarki Gambo
			2. Alhaji Abba Ali

## 17. COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Edet Bassey Etienam – Protem Chair- man.
			2. Mr. Aliyu Shehu
			3. Mr. Rilwanu Garba
			4. Mr. A. D. O. Abubakar Abutu.
			5. Alhaji Muhammadu Ali Kaita
			6. Alhaji Suleiman Aliyu
			7. Mr. J. O. Odebunmi
			8. Mr. Kemte Giadom
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. David Adelu
			2. Mr. O. Olaniyan
			3. Mr. B. J. Abegunde
			4. Mr. S. A. Oduntan
			5. Mr. A. Ogunseye
			6. Mr. Yusuf Mohammed
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. P. C. Okeke
			2. Mr. J. C. Ngwu
			3. Mr. M. A. Agbamuche
			4. Mr. I. Obasi
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Uba Iliya Garki
			2. Alhaji Ahmadu Nafada Mohammed
			3. Alhaji Datti Malumfashi

- |      |     |     |                      |
|------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| GNPP | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Yerima Adamu  |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. James Nzalak. |

### 18. COMMITTEE ON MINES AND POWER

- |      |     |     |                                    |
|------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| NPN  | ... | ... | 1. Chief P. A. Gbinjie — Chairman. |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Bello Daudu Furo         |
|      |     |     | 3. Dr. E. Y. Atanu                 |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. Garba Mohammed Tambari      |
|      |     |     | 5. Mr. Sani Abubakar               |
|      |     |     | 6. Mr. Salawu M. Atima             |
|      |     |     | 7. Mr. C. A. Adoga                 |
|      |     |     | 8. Mr. Abdullahi Isah              |
|      |     |     | 9. Engineer S. O. Alu              |
|      |     |     | 10. Mr. Hamza Gombe.               |
| UPN  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. B. Omole                    |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. J. B. Balogun               |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. Fola Omidiji                |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. S. A. Olowu                 |
|      |     |     | 5. Mr. Barnabas Falu               |
| NPP  | ... | ... | 1. Engineer Joseph Okoli           |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. J. Y. Mallo                 |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. H. M. J. Nwachukwu          |
|      |     |     | 4. Mr. G. I. Anukwuem.             |
| PRP  | ... | ... | 1. Mr. Mohammed Shu'aibu Kauga     |
|      |     |     | 2. Alhaji Sa'idu Ibrahim           |
|      |     |     | 3. Mr. Sulaiman Abubakar           |
| GNPP | ... | ... | 1. Mr. D. B. Kamai                 |
|      |     |     | 2. Mr. Idrissa Madi Tikau.         |

### 19. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PLANNING

- |     |     |     |                                    |
|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| NPP | ... | ... | Mr. F. N. C. Nwandison — Chairman. |
| NPN | ... | ... | 1. Alhaji Shehu Ruma.              |
|     |     |     | 2. Prince A. U. Awa-Ekpo.          |
|     |     |     | 3. Mr. Oma-Eko Muhammadu Sanda     |
|     |     |     | 4. Mr. Yunusa Folorunsho           |



			5. Alhaji Sani Dandare Kalgo
			6. Mr. Isa Ibrahim
			7. Mr. Hassan Gambo
			8. Alhaji Mohammed Kabir Umar
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. S. O. Abolade
			2. Mr. Abiodun Afonja
			3. Dr. O. Ogunkoya
			4. Prince O. Adesida
			5. Mr. R. Iduwe
			6. Mr. S. A. Adeagbo
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. I. U. Chima
			2. Dr. I. B. Ufodu
			3. Mr. A. N. Njoku
			4. Mr. H. C. Racha
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Aliyu Adamu
			2. Mohammed Lawal Na-Rogo
			3. Alhaji Ibrahim Nagodiya
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Bukar Mele
			2. Alhaji Musa Inuwa.

## 20. COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

NPN	...	...	1 Dr. J. T. Sekibo – Chairman.
			2. Mr. B. I. Uwagboe
			3. Mr. D. A. Ukpong
			4. Mr. M. Ugwu
			5. Mr. A. Agbujoro
			6. Mr. E. K. Swem
			7. Alhaji Bello Mohammed
			8. Mr. Ibrahim Zailani
			9. Mr. Yunusa Paiko
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. A. O. Omisore
			2. Mr. O. Otegbeye
			3. Chief Bon Omoruwa
			4. Mr. A. Babatope
			5. Mr. M. O. Effiong
			6. Mr. T. O. Akinbode

NPP	...	...	1. Mr. Charles F. Adigwe
			2. Chief G. B. Wodi
			3. Mr. C. K. Gutus
			4. Lt.-Col. P. C. Amadi
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Yusifu Nadabo Gaya
			2. Alhaji Aliyu Bichi
			3. Mr. Nasidi Garba
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Bukar Limambe
			2. Mr. Michael J. Akpabio

## 21. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE MATTERS

NPP	...	...	Mr. David Attah — Chairman.
NPN	...	...	1. Mr. M. P. Kor
			2. Mr. Aliyu Gummi
			3. Mr. Musa Gammo
			4. Mr. L. N. Daura
			5. Mr. Oma-Eko Muhammudu Sanda
			6. Dr. J. Taribo Sekibo
			7. Alhaji Garba Jega.
			8. Mr. Salihu Adamu
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. G. A. Adewunmi
			2. Mr. J. O. Akintunde
			3. Mr. Akin Rotimi
			4. Mr. O. Ijaola
			5. Mr. F. O. Iyayi
			6. Mr. Fola Omidiji
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. D. M. Onwuzulike
			2. Mr. Frank Ugwu
			3. Mr. I. Ityo
			4. Mr. P. O. Eleke
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. M. Rabi'u Sha'aibu
			2. Mr. Umaru Sadiq
			3. Mr. Rabi'u Sabiu
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Mohammadu A. Yelwa
			2. Mr. Barde Gadaka

## 22 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

NPP	...	...	Mr. Isidore Obase – Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji Yakubu B. Aliyu
			2. Alhaji Aliyu Mahmud
			3. Mr. B. A. Chaha
			4. Mr. B. Kantoma
			5. Mr. A. A. Waba
			6. Mr. Ekok Ojogu
			7. Mr. S. O. Alu
			8. Alhaji Muhammadu Shera
			9. Mr. T. O. Bob-Manuel
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. I. A. Adejare
			2. Alhaji Saliu Famuyide
			3. Mr. F. O. Iyayi
			4. Mr. Z. K. Adetula
			5. Alhaji M. A. Amzart
			6. Mr. Abdul Kadiri Lanko
NPP	...	...	1. Engineer G. N. Ozugha
			2. Mr. M. C. Okoye
			3. Mr. S. F. Dalyop
			4. Mr. S. M. C. Ihekweazu
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Yusifu Nadabo Gaya
			2. Alhaji Aliyu Isa
			3. Alhaji Ibrahim Hayin-Gada
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Kachalla Damaturu
			2. Mr. John O. Ekpenyong.

## 23. COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NPN	...	...	1. Engineer Sam O. Alu – Chairman
			2. Mr. I. Kemte Giadom
			3. Mr. Ibrahim Shuaibu
			4. Mr. A. A. Umoren
			5. Mr. Ibrahim Madaki
			6. Mr. Umaru Abdullahi
			7. Dr. J. E. Sowho

			8. Mr. M. A. Gajere
			9. Mr. Wali Binji
			10. Mr. Aliyu Kaulaha
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. A. Afonja
			2. Mr. Olubisi Olarewaju
			3. Mr. J. O. Owoseni
			4. Mr. M. O. Oni
			5. Mr. L. A. Alli.
			6. Mr. S. A. Shiyambola
NPP	...	...	1. Engineer Joseph Okoli
			2. Dr. Eze O. A. Nwala
			3. Mr. D. Attah
			4. Dr. Chikwe Obihara
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. M. Rabi'u Sha'aibu
			2. Mr. M. I. Mustapha
			3. Mr. Garba Isyaku
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Paul K. D. Mshelia
			2. Mr. Amos A. Inoh

## 24. COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. Akininyene Ukpanah — Chair
			2. Alhaji Bala Abdullahi
			3. Mr. Tubo O. Bob-Mauel
			4. Mr. P. E. S. Ideh
			5. Mr. V. Iortim
			6. Mr. Yakubu Aliyu
			7. Alhaji Saidu Kanti
			8. Mr. Muhammed Gana Doko
			9. Alhaji Yakubu Aliyu
			10. Mr. V. U. Ekpo
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. D. A. Ibrahim
			2. Mr. R. O. Adegoke
			3. Mr. Richard Unch
			4. Mr. Barnabas Falu
			5. Mr. S. A. Ogunfuyi
			6. Mr. R. A. Olagunju

NPP	...	...	1. Mr. P. C. Okeke 2. Mr. C. K. Gutus 3. Mr. K. Nwosu 4. Chief S. Alete
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Abubakar Sadiq Harith 2. Alhaji Rabi'u Tabako 3. Mr. Garba Isyaku
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Umar Lawan 2. Alhaji Hamman Dikko

## 25. COMMITTEE ON VETERAN AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

NPN	...	...	1. Mr. M. D. Shuaibu — Chairman. 2. Mr. Hassan Gambo 3. Mr. M. P. Kor 4. Alhaji M. R. Is'haq 5. Chief D. J. Eshiet 6. Mr. Manzo Daura  7. Alhaji Dabo Bujawa 8. Mr. Sani Dandare Kalgo 9. Alhaji Bello C. Gwaram 10. Mr. Aliyu M. Lugga
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. B. O. Olabode 2. Chief S. Akinwale 3. Mr. B. E. Kayode 4. Prince T. O. Olusi 5. Chief S. A. Oduntan 6. Mr. Z. Momodu
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. M. A. Oje 2. Pastor Magiri 3. Mrs. J. C. Eze 4. Mr. C. Nwokoro
PRP	...	...	1. Mr. Mohammed Shu'aibu Kaugama 2. Alhaji Sale Abba 3. Mr. Sani Maihula
GNPP	...	...	1. Alhaji Shehu Yakubu Runka 2. Mr. Audu Mbicho.

## 26. COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

NPP	...	...	Dr. Eze O. Nwala — Chairman
NPN	...	...	1. Alhaji A. Suleiman
			2. Mr. Bello Dauda Furo
			3. Mr. A. D. O. Abutu
			4. Mr. Aliyu Mohammed Rabah
			5. Mr. Sule Ibrahim
			6. Mr. I. Mac-Eteli
			7. Mr. Okon A. Eddy
			8. Mr. Ahmed Tanko Ushama
			9. Mr. Mohammed K. Labaran
UPN	...	...	1. Mr. J. O. Opakanmi
			2. Mr. L. B. Kataiyeyanjue
			3. Mr. B. J. Abegunde
			4. Mr. C. F. Abeki
			5. Mr. D. O. Bankole
			6. Mr. S. A. Odetoyinbo
NPP	...	...	1. Mr. J. Ugota
			2. Mr. M. S. Aliyu
			3. Mr. A. N. Agwu
			4. Mr. K. Nwosu
PRP	...	...	1. Alhaji Sule Lamido
			2. Alhaji Rabi'u Tabako
			3. Mr. Hussein Gajango
GNPP	...	...	1. Mr. Bulama Ali
			2. Mr. Tijani Lawan.

# There is more to Computer Installation Than you think

**Michael Hammond offers you  
the essential requirements**

- \* Air Conditioning
- \* Partitioning and decoration
- \* Raised Modular Floors
- \* Acoustic ceilings and light Fittings
- \* Fire detection and prevention
- \* Computer and Power Electronics
- \* Uninterruptible Power Supply System
- \* Card Access/Security System



**michael hammond  
engineering co. ltd.**

228 Apapa Road, Ijora P. O, Box 1300  
Surulere, Lagos Tel: 877493  
Telex: 26617 COMTEX NG

## BRANCHES

40, Aba Road  
Port Harcourt  
Tel: 21189

12, The Beach  
P.M.B. 2171 Jos  
Tel: (073)22804  
Telex 81108

70A, Ibrahim Taiwo Road  
P.M.B. 1151  
Ilorin.

**GENERAL  
INFORMATION  
ABOUT  
NIGERIA**



## NIGERIAN NATIONAL FISH COMPANY LIMITED

Registered Office: 31A Airport Road, P. M. B. 1427, Benin City.

The Nigerian National Fish Company Limited is a joint venture between the Federal Government of Nigeria and its agencies; and a Technical Partner, Atlantic Triton Company Limited of Norway. The company came into existence on 1st November, 1975.

The primary objective for which the company is established is to develop and stimulate the fishing industry, particularly catch, process, preserve and market all types of sea foods such as fish, shrimps, crabs, lobsters and other fishing products from the seas and Oceans of the World. In short, the company is established to make protein food from the seas available in all its ramifications to all Nigerians at reasonable prices. Transfer of Technology is a salient objective of this establishment.

### SHARE CAPITAL

The company has a share capital of about ₦7,000,000.00 divided into ₦7,000,000.00 Ordinary Shares of ₦1.00 each. The distribution of the share holding is as listed below:

(a)	Federal Government ...	...	...	66%
(b)	Nigerian Bank for Commerce & Industry Limited ...	...	...	10%
(c)	Nigerian Agric and Cooperative Bank Limited ...	...	...	5%
(d)	Bendel State Government ...	...	...	9%
(e)	Atlantic Triton Company Limited ...	...	...	10%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	<b>100%</b>

The Board of Directors of the company is made up of nine members:

- (a) Federal Government — 4 Members (Chairman and three members)
- (b) N.B.C.I. Limited — 1 Member
- (c) N.A.C.B. Limited — 1 Member
- (d) Bendel State Government — 1 Member
- (e) Atlantic Triton Company Limited — 2 Members

### INVESTMENT OF THE COMPANY

As at today the investment of the company is about ₦60,000,000.00. The company has a giant coldstore at Koko with shorebased gadgets, and installations for the storage and off loading of fish from vessels. It has also built eleven Region Coldstores in eleven strategic location in Nigeria; for easy distribution of its products. These are located at Benin, Abe, Enugu, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Akure, Lagos, Ilorin, Kaduna, Makurdi, and Ibadan. Recently, more distributors and agents have been appointed by the company to handle the distribution of its products throughout Nigeria.

### OWNED VESSELS

## NIGERIAN NATIONAL FISH COMPANY LIMITED

On the 20th of January, 1981 the company commissioned five of its six fishing vessels at Koko. The fishing vessels made up of two Mother-vessels, two purse-seiners and one Trawler were built by the famous ship builders, Messrs Soviknes Verft A/S of Norway and supervised by the consultants, Messrs Skipsconsulent also of Norway. The sixth vessel would be delivered to the company before November, 1981 as the ship is almost ready for collection in the Norwegian Shipyard. These ultra modern fishing vessels are manned by Norwegian and Nigerian Officers and Crew.

With the commissioning of Nigerian National Fish Company vessels in January, 1981 by the Honorable Minister of Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma himself, the tempo of operation of the company increased.

The vessels are now engaged in deep sea fishing in Mauritania, while fish caught are processed, preserved and sent to Nigeria to feed the Nigerian population. From the operations result so far received, the company may hit the 50,000 tons target for this year from owned vessels while it is expected that more importation of fish to supplement the one caught with owned vessels would be intensified to meet with the protein requirement of Nigeria population.

It should be pointed out here that the Federal Government is making frantic efforts to secure for this company adequate fishing rights agreement with West African Countries to enable the company's vessels operate commercially.

The Federal Government's deep interest in the success of this company stems from the fact that the present Administration is out to promote Green Revolution of which fishing is a branch.

The members of Board of Directors are:

(a) Chief D. N. Oronsaye	(F.G.N.)	Chairman
(b) Chief D. O. D. Eneh	(F.G.N.)	Member
(c) Prince M. A. Larindo	(F.G.N.)	Member
(d) Chief U. U. Okorouen	(N.A.C.B.)	Member
(e) Prince O. Olagbogi	(N.B.C.I.)	Member
(f) Mr. J. O. Ajibola	(F.M.I.)	Member
(g) Mr. R. D. Hirsch	(A.T.C.)	Member
(h) Prince H. E. Ogoi	(Bendel State Govt.)	Member
(i) Mr. A. Dale	(A.T.C. Ltd.)	Member

### MANAGEMENT:

(a) Mr. Asbjorn Dale ...	...	Managing Director
(b) Mr. E. Nwaiku ...	...	Assistant General Manager
(c) Mr. J. E. Nehikharo ...	...	Finance Controller
(d) Mr. S. O. Eboikpomwen ...	...	Personnel Manager
(e) Mr. M. Omoruyi ...	...	Ag. Company Secretary
(f) Captain R. Bugge ...	...	Operation Manager

# GENERAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT

## General Survey of the Government:

The provisions of a written constitution under which Nigeria gained her independence provided for a federal system of government, a Governor General, a Federal Parliament and three Regional Governments. When Nigeria became a republic on October 1, 1963, the Governor-General was replaced by a President, elected for a five-year term through an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

There had been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

The Royal Niger Company, which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria took the place of the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922 there was a Nigerian Council, and a Lagos Legislative Council. These were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a separate Town Council was set up for Lagos.

The Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Provinces until a new constitution was introduced in 1946,

which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of Provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to impending legislation.

The next constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in shaping policy and in the direction of executive government action.

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a more precise definition of functions as between the Centre and the Regions made it apparent that yet another constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 in Lagos in 1954 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As a result of these conferences a new constitution which is the basis of the present one came into force on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five component parts: the North, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons, now part of the Republic of Cameroun.

At a further conference, held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed to enable the Western and Eastern Regions to become half-governing late in the same year. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral)

and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses of the Federation. The House of Representatives was to be enlarged to consist of three hundred and twenty members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each hundred thousand of the population.

In September and October, 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that if a resolution was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960 asking for independence, Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a bill to enable the country become independent on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December 1959. At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence referred to above. Her Majesty's Government in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian Constitution Order in Council 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation with effect from that date.

Under the 1960 constitution, upheld in the Republican Constitution, there was an "exclusive list" whereby the Federal Government retains sole power in a number of fields including external affairs, aviation, Banks, census, maritime shipping, mines and minerals, defence, Posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways; and a "concurrent list" of matters falling within the provinces of both the Federal and Regional Governments. All other subjects were the sole responsibility of Regional Government. Federal Law was superior in

case of dispute.

#### Federal Government:

Under this constitution, the Government consisted of a Council of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, a Senate or Upper House, and a House of Representatives. Executive power was vested in the Council of Ministers. Legislative powers in the Senate and House.

The Prime Minister was appointed by the President as being the person most likely to command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Council of Ministers consisted of the Prime Minister presiding, and other members nominated by him. The Senate or the House of Representatives.

The Senate or Upper House consisted of 13 members from each Region, and special members, four members from the Federal Territory of Lagos and four members of the Council of Ministers were members of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives consisted of 312 members elected from 312 member constituencies by simple majority vote on the basis of universal suffrage except in the Northern Region, where only adult males were enfranchised. The 312 constituencies were distributed as follows: North 167, East 57, Midwest 14 and Lagos 4.

#### Regional Government:

The Regions had similar constitutions, each with a Governor, and with executive power in the hands of an Executive Council provided over by a Premier. Legislative power vested in a House of Representatives, an Upper House and two Houses of Chiefs.

#### Military Government:

On January 16, 1966, the

ces, following a coup d'etat, suspended the office of President, the Prime Minister and Parliament and vested legislative and executive powers in the Federal Military Government comprising a Supreme Military Council and a Federal Executive Council.

The Federal Military Government decreed the setting up of a military government in each of the regions, which were possible to the Federal Military Government. This decree also suspended the offices of Regional Governors, Premiers, and Executive Council but provided, in general, for the continuance in office of the Judiciary, the Civil Service, the Nigeria Police Force and the Special Constabulary. Local Government and Native Authority offices were placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Council of ministers were also suspended on January 16 but the Ministers somewhat organised, continued to function under their respective Permanent Secretaries. Following the January 1966 coup, the Major General Johnson-Aguiyi-Ironsi assumed command as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. He was succeeded on August 1, 1966 by General Yakubu Gowon.

On March 17, 1967, the Government issued the Constitution (Suppressed and Modification) Decree 1967. This decree replaced former Constitutional Decree which had been in force since promulgation, January 17, 1966 and provided for the vesting of all legislative and executive powers in a Supreme Military Council. It also provided for the abolition of the post of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and re-styling of the Head of the Federal Military Government as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

On May 27 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree which created 12 states out of the four existing Regions. Three days later, on May 30, 1967, General Ojukwu announced that the terri-

tory comprising the Eastern Region had decided to secede from the Federation. He named it the "Republic of Biafra." As a result of this event, civil war broke out.

After 30 agonising months, the battle for unity was won on January 12, 1970. Ojukwu fled to the Ivory Coast and the leaders of the former secessionist regime called a halt to the fighting and agreed to renounce secession and accept the new 12-state structure of the country.

On July 29, 1975, the Armed Forces overthrew the government of General Gowon in a bloodless coup. It was the third one since January 15, 1966. General Murtala Ramat Muhammed (then Brigadier) became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

All officers of the rank of General and the equivalent in other services (above the rank of Brigadier), the state Military Governors and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Police were compulsorily retired with full benefits. Civil Commissioners in the Federal Executive Council and their States counterparts were equally retired with full benefits.

To give the nation "a new lease of life", the new administration embarked on the philosophy of "low profile."

General Murtala Muhammed was assassinated in an abortive coup staged on Friday, February 13, 1976 by Lt.-Col. B.S. Dimka, Director of the Army Physical Training Corps — to reinstate ousted General Yakubu Gowon (studying political science at Warwick University, England since his overthrow on July 29, 1975). On February 14, 1976, the Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, Lt.-General Olusegun Obasanjo succeeded General Muhammed as Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

#### Summary:

In the first Republic (1963-66), the President was the Head of State and Parliament comprised the Presidency, the

Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House).

Executive power was<sup>1</sup> vested in the Prime Minister and his Cabinet – all, of whom were members of, and responsible to Parliament. Each of the four Regions had a bicameral legislature: a House of Chiefs (Upper House) and a House of Assembly (Lower House). The Premiers were the Executives in the Regions, while Regional Governors were the ceremonial Heads.

In the second Republic, the administration was vested in the Federal Military Government consisting of two major organs:

(i) The Supreme Military Council and (ii) The Federal Executive Council consisting of both Armed Forces personnel and civilians. The Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was the Chairman of both Councils.

Civilian members of the Council were allocated departmental responsibilities.

In the third Republic, power is still vested in the Federal Military Government now consisting of three organs: The Supreme Military Council, the Federal Executive Council and the National Council of State. The Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is the Chairman of the three bodies. Military Governors ceased to be members of the highest organ of government – the Supreme Military Council – but are members of the National Council of States. Executive Councils have continued to exist at State level.

The Chief of Staff Supreme Headquarters, already a member of the Supreme Military Council attends meetings of the other two Councils. The other Service Chiefs (Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Air Force, Chief of Naval Staff, the Inspector-General of Police) and such other members as the Supreme attend

meetings of the National Council of States.

Military and civilian members of the Councils are allocated departmental responsibilities.

## EXECUTIVE PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

Executive Presidential Action in Nigeria is an interplay of the executive and the legislature, the two arms of the government with the judiciary holding the balance of power.

The Federal Legislature (National Assembly) consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The latter has 450 members, including the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, elected every four years on a rotation basis. Every constituency has an estimated population of 100,000 registered voters. The House has powers to appoint members of a number of Committees.

The Senate, also elected for four years, has 95 members with geographic representation, i.e. every state has equal representation irrespective of size or population. The Senate and the House of Representatives appoint members of the Joint Finance Committee. The mode of election and in the exercise of its functions, the legislature operates by the principles of popular sovereignty, that is, rule of the people by the people.

The Executive consists of the Executive President directly elected

the entire federation constituting a single constituency. In order words, the president like the legislature derives his power from the people, having been directly elected by all the registered voters in the nation.

He is not only the head of state and Government but also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He chooses the Vice-President. The Executive President appoints ministers subject to the approval of the National Assembly. The Civil Service is responsible to the Ministers. The President also appoints, partly, members of Federal Councils and Commissions while the other members are ex-officio. These bodies include the Council of States, Federal Electoral Commission, Federal Judicial Service Commission, National Defence Council, Federal Civil Service Commission and National Economic Council.

Others are National Population Commission, National Security Council and Police Service Commission.

He also appoints key officials of the Public Service, such as the secretary to the Federal Government, Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Permanent Secretaries of Ministries, Chief of Defence Staff, Heads of the Army, Navy and Air Force. He also appoints, The Head of the Civil Service, Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, President and Justices of the Federal Court of Appeal, and the Inspector-General of Police.

are appointed by him.

In addition, he appoints his personal (presidential) staff, Special Advisers, and so forth.

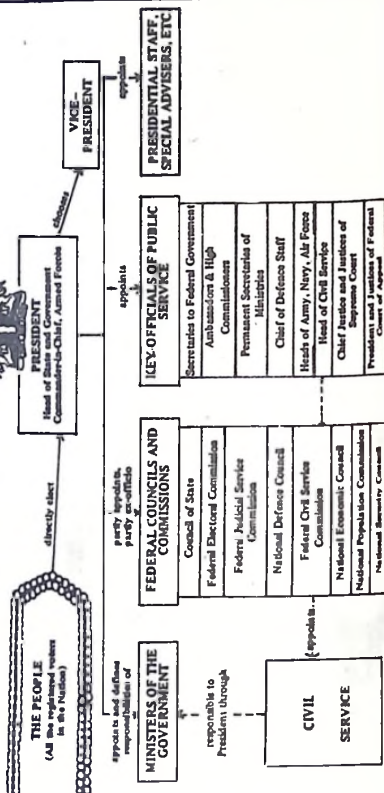
The same dual system — executive and legislative — operates in the States with Governor as the State Chief Executive and the State House of Assembly constituting the principal law-making body. Like the President, the Governor chooses his Deputy Governor, nominates his Commissioners for ratification by the State House of Assembly, appoints his Advisers, Secretary to the State Government, Permanent Secretaries of Government Ministries and some other categories of Staff and members of some Statutory Corporations, Councils and Commissions.

The House of Assembly has its counterpart of the Speaker of House of Representatives. It has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. It appoints members of some committees, etc.

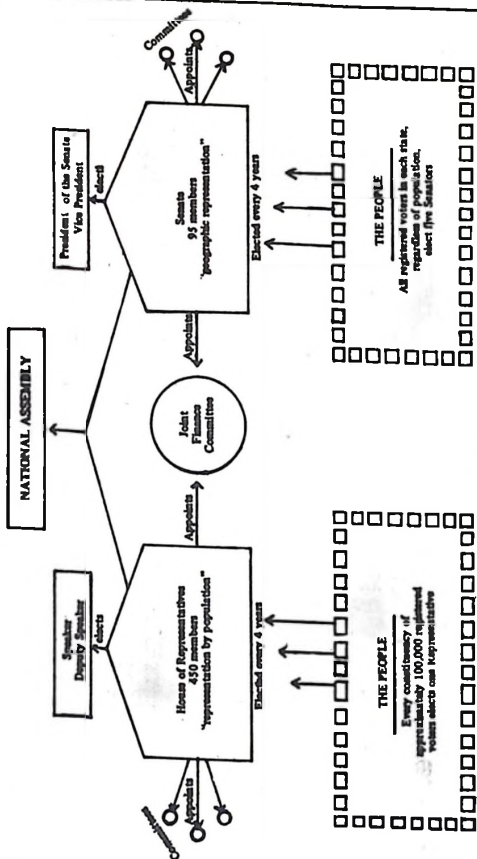
One significant feature of the new system is that we have moved from a two-tier to a three-tier system of government — the Federal, State and Local Governments, the functions and powers of each tier being clearly defined in the constitution.

Hitherto, only the Federal and Regional/State Governments had constitutional authority. The Local Governments were the creations of State or Regional Governments and were therefore sometimes subject to pressures. But under the new Constitution, a Local Government once established, is autonomous.

# THE EXECUTIVE

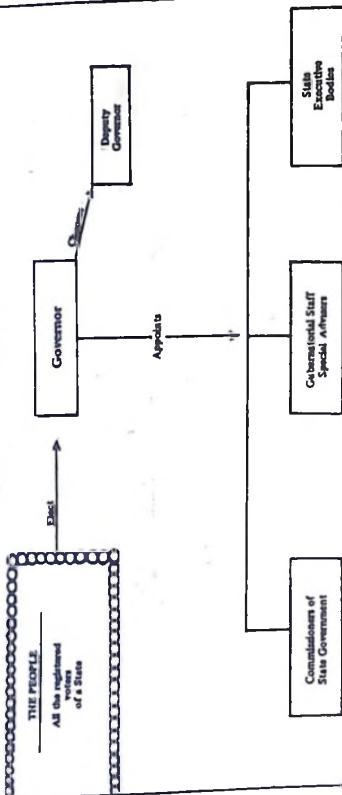






**Popular Sovereignty Principle  
(The People Rule)**

## - THE STATE EXECUTIVE -



1. State Civil Service Commission
2. State Council of Chiefs
3. State Electoral Commission

# SEPARATION OF POWERS (Checks and Balances) Schematic Representation



Agency Checked	Constitutional Power	Checked by	Nature of Check(s)
Presidency	Declaration of War	National Assembly	Supporting resolution by both Houses sitting in joint session
	Appointment of Ministers of the Government	<u>Constitutional Provision</u> Senate	Quota: at least one Minister from each State Confirmation
	Deployment of Armed Forces	Senate	Must give prior approval for deployment outside the Federation
	Maintenance of Law and Order	Constitutional Provisions	Guarantee of individual rights and freedoms
	Administration of Budget	National Assembly	Power to authorize expenditures
	Administration generally	National Assembly	Investigating powers, including appointment of Commissions
	Provision of good government	Constitutional Provision	Must step down after two, four-year terms of office
		National Assembly	Impeachment power in event of "gross misconduct"

Presidency (Cont.)	Appointment of Federal Councils and Commissions, and of Key Public Service personnel	National Assembly	Power to impeach any appointed officials
	Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces	National Assembly	Legislation of all such powers
	Proclamation of a State of Emergency	Constitutional Provision	Declaration of "state of emergency" by definition; time limit = six months
		National Assembly	Must assent with 2/3 majority
National Assembly	Lawmaking	President	Veto (delaying)
		Judiciary	Power to declare constitutionality
		State Assemblies	Concurrent Legislative List
		National Assembly	2/3 majority approval in both Houses
	Creation of New States	State House of Assembly	Request for state creation
		Local Government Councils	Request for state creation
		People of area affected	2/3 majority approval by referendum
		All States of Federation	Approve by simple majority
	Constitutional Amendment	Special Provisions	2/3 majority approval, both Houses (4/5 on special issues)
			Approval by at least 2/3 of State Houses of Assembly
Judiciary	Declaration of Constitutionality of Legislation	Constitution	Any decisions relating to "Fundamental Objectives and Directives of State Policy" removed from courts' jurisdiction
	Implementation of provisions and	Provisions	Implementation of policy

	General exercise of judicial powers	President National Assembly	Power to appoint leading members of Judicature Power to legislate certain High Court practices and procedures	
State Governor	Executive	President	Residual Powers	
State Assembly	Legislative	National Assembly	Residual powers plus Exclusive Legislative List	
			During emergency or lapse of law and order	
State Judicature	Judicial	Federal Courts	Power to hear appeals, reverse verdicts	



## SIGN AND NAMEPLATE MANUFACTURERS

ENGRAVING SPECIALISTS ON SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT, METALS, PLASTICS, GIFTS, MEMORIAL PLAQUES, TROPHIES, BADGES, WATCHES, RINGS, MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER STAMPS, SILK SCREEN PRINTERS AND DISTINCTIVE CAR NUMBER PLATES ETC.

MANUFACTURERS OF ILLUMINATED AND NON ILLUMINATED SIGNS. DISPLAY AND ARCHITECTURAL LETTERING. LETTER CUTTERS IN ANY MATERIAL INCLUDING BRASS, ALUMINIUM AND STAINLESS STEEL. SIGNWRITING—ERECTION & MAINTENANCE SERVICE, COMPANY SEALS & SALES OF ENGRAVING MATERIALS

### *Head Office & Works:-*

Isolo—Apapa  
Express Way  
P.O. Box 6344, Lagos,  
Telephone: 863164 Lagos.

### *Branch:-*

154, Arakale Road,  
P. O. Box 977, Akure  
Ondo State,  
Telephone 230838, Akure

# **REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

## **GENERAL INFORMATION**

## GEOGRAPHY

**Federal Capital:** Lagos

**Area:** 923,768. 64 square kilometres

**Population:** 55.6 million\* (1963)

**Principal Rivers:** Niger and Benue

**National Day:** October 1

**Remembrance Day:** January 15

**Currency:** Naira = 100 kobo

The Federal Republic of Nigeria has an area of 923,768 square kilometres. The longest distance from east to west is more than 1,000 kilometres, while from north to south, it stretches to 1,040 kilometres. It lies east of Benin Republic, south of Niger and Chad Republic, west of the Republic of Cameroun and north of the Gulf of Guinea.

The most southern point, near Brass in the area of the Niger Delta, is about 4° north of the Equator, while the northern boundary is approximately at 14° north. The western frontier runs nearly north-south along the 3° east meridian. The eastern frontier reaches nearly to the 9° east meridian, south of Lake Chad; then runs in a south-westward direction to the Cross River estuary in the Bight of Bonny.

Sandy beaches stretch along most of the country's 800-kilometre coastline which is intersected by the Niger Delta and a network of rivers.

The sandy beaches are backed by a belt of mangrove swamp. In some places, it is up to 100 kilometres deep. Beyond this, there is a tropical forest in undulating country with scattered hills; then the country becomes more open and park-like with some hilly ranges. Further inland, it develops into an undulating plateau with hills of granite and gneiss at a general elevation of 610 metres; but rising on the central plateau along parts of the eastern frontier to 1,830 metres. The northern hills stretch out towards the desert, but the northern frontier lies within the limits of the summer rains.

### Rivers And Lakes

River Niger is Nigeria's most important river and is the third longest in Africa.



The Niger rises in the mountains to the north-east of Sierra-Leone and for two-thirds of its length of 4,169 kilometres, flows through other countries. It enters Nigeria from the west and then runs south-easterly to Lokoja, about 544 kilometres to the Atlantic, where it forms a confluence with the Benue, its principal tributary. The other main tributaries of the Niger within Nigeria are the Sokoto, Kaduna and Anambra rivers. From Lokoja, the Niger flows southwards to the delta, splitting into numerous interlacing channels to empty itself into the Gulf of Guinea. The Benue, which has its source in the Cameroun Republic, flows south-westerly to its confluence with the Niger, receiving in its course, the waters of rivers Katsina Ala and Gongola.

A lake, with an area of 1,236 square kilometres, was created on the River Niger by the construction of the Kainji hydroelectric dam, some 112 kilometres north of Jebba. The dam, which is also being used to control the flow of the Niger flood waters, has now made the river navigable throughout the year from the Escravos lighthouse to Niamey in the Niger Republic, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres.

The second major drainage system in Nigeria is that which flows north and east from the central plateau into the Yobe river, which eventually loses itself in the Lake Chad.

Along the coast, there are too many rivers to mention individually but the following are the most important: the Ogun river, flowing into the Lagos lagoon and creating those clam waters that give birth to the busy port of Lagos; the Benue river from which the first produce of Nigeria was exported to Europe in the middle ages and on which now stands the modern port of Sapele; the Escravos, the Forcados, and the Sombreiro; the Bonny river which provides Port Harcourt with an outlet to the sea and the Cross River system with the Imo and Qua-Iboe rivers.

### Underground Water

Underground water is an essential source of supply for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in Nigeria. There are over 17,000 wells and 200 bore holes in the northern parts of the country and more than 5,000 bore holes and open wells in the southern half.

A number of dams has been completed especially in the northern parts and steps are underway to prevent drought disasters.

## MINERALS

Nigeria's mineral wealth include petroleum, limestone, tin, kaolin, gold and silver, coal, lead-zinc, gypsum, clay, shale marble, iron ore, stone zircon, wolfram, molybdenite and tantalite.

The ownership and control of all minerals in the Republic of Nigeria is vested in the Federal Government. The Mines Division of the Ministry of Mines and Power is responsible for the enforcement of the Mines and Minerals Decree and ancillary legislations in respect of solid minerals.

The division is responsible for issuing 'prospecting rights' and authorisations related to the search for, retention and disposal of solid minerals. Mining may be undertaken by private individuals, private or public companies registered in Nigeria.

Government is involved in mining through four of its corporations. These are the Nigerian Mining Corporation and the Nigerian State Mineral Development Authority.

### Limestone

Extensive deposits of limestone are found throughout the country. These provide the necessary raw materials for the country's cement factories at Calabar in the Cross River State, Ewekoro and Ibeju in Ogun State, Sokoto in Sokoto State, Nkalagu in Anambra State and Ukpilla in Bendel State. Plans are on hand to establish more cement factories in Kwara, Borno and Benue States to meet the ever-increasing demand for cement and to reduce the country's reliance on imported cement.

### Tin And Columbite

Tin and columbite form the principal metalliferous minerals from Nigeria. Main deposits of tin occur in Plateau, Bauchi, Kaduna and Kano States, while there is a small deposit in Oyo State.

The country began refining its own tin ore in 1961. It now exports refined tin metal of 99.9 per cent grade.

Nigeria is a member of the International Tin Council and is affiliated to the Tin Research Institute.

Columbite occurs in the younger granite of Bauchi Plateau.

### Iron Ore

About 400 million tonnes of good quality iron ore deposits have been discovered at Itakpe, near Okene, in Kwara state. Other large deposits of iron ore with an average iron content of 40 to 50 per cent are also known to be at Aghaja near the confluence of the Niger and Benue as well as in the vicinity of Enugu. Reserves of these ores are estimated at 30.6 million tonnes and 45.9 million tonnes respectively. Work has already started on the iron and steel industry which will utilise these resources. The Nigerian Steel Development Authority is responsible for executing the project.

### Lead-Zinc

The Nigerian lead-zinc deposits extend for about 560 kilometres in a narrow belt in Ishiagu and Bende areas of Imo State and also in Bauchi state. The most important deposits are found in the Abakaliki area of Anambra State and there has been considerable activity by indigenous miners in prospecting for lead-zinc in this area. Mining of lead-zinc by underground methods is a pioneer industry.

### Gold

Gold is available in Nigeria although it is not found in appreciable quantity. Small amounts have been discovered from stream-beds in many parts of the country. Formerly, the most important producing areas were in Sokoto, Minna in Niger State and Kabba in Kwara State, but the bulk of the output now comes from Ilesha in Oyo State.

### Marble

The main source of supply is at Jakura in the Lokoja area of Kwara State. Marble is cut and polished for the building industry and for monuments. There are marble industries also at Igbetti in Oyo State and at Kwakuti near Minna in Niger State.

### Coal

Nigeria is the only country in West Africa which produces coal. The main coal mines are in Enugu in Anambra State and at Okabba in Benue state. The total coal reserves of the country are estimated at about 244.8 million tonnes.

Ghana and Egypt are two main markets for Nigerian coal.

## Petroleum

Large deposits of crude oil have been discovered in Nigeria by land and offshore and in 1972, 651,000,000 barrels were exported, yielded over N609 million royalties and taxes. Today, Nigeria ranks 6th largest oil producer in the world and second in Africa after

The story of oil dates back to 1937 when the first search for oil but discovery did not come until 1956. The first export of crude followed in 1958. Since then several oil fields have been discovered in the Niger Delta area of the country. There are 15 companies prospecting for oil in the country. These are Delta Oil (Nigeria); Deminex (Nigeria); Shell Oil Company (Nigeria); Henry Stephens & Sons., Japan Petroleum Development Company (Nigeria); Mobil Producing Co., Nigeria; Monsanto Oil Company, Nigeria; Elf Oil Company, Occidental Petroleum of Nigeria; Philips Oil Company (Nigeria); Elf (Nigeria); Shell Petroleum Development Company (Nigeria); Tenneco Oil Company of Nigeria, Texaco Overseas (Nigeria) and the government-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

In 1973, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation started a partnership with Ashland Oil (Nigeria) as the operator. The NNPC also has a partnership with ELF, Shell, Nigeria Agip, Mobil Petroleum Products, Gulf, Occidental, Deminex, Japan Petroleum and Texaco Overseas.

## Refinery

The country's first refinery is situated at Alasa Fleme near Port Harcourt. The N21 million refinery which was commissioned in 1965 has a capacity of 60,000 barrels per stream day (BPSD) or 3 metric tonnes per annum. There has been further expansion to the Port Harcourt refinery while a second refinery at Warri was commissioned in September 1978 and the third is being built at Kaduna.

## Natural Gas

Natural gas has also been found in Nigeria in commercial quantities either alone or in association with crude oil. At present, about 10 per cent of the gas is flared as there are no large gas utilisation plants in the country. However, government has approved the establishment of a liquefied natural gas/liquefied petroleum gas (LNG/LPG) plant with 1,000 MMSCFD, for utilisation of associated gas.

## CLIMATE

### Temperature

The mean maximum temperature is about  $30.55^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the coastal belt and about  $34.44^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the north, with a normal decrease of about  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  per 300 metres of latitude. Maximum temperatures are highest from February to April in the south, and from March to June in the north. They are lowest in July and August over most of the country. The seasonal change of maximum temperatures is much greater in the north than in the south.

The mean minimum temperature is about  $22.2^{\circ}\text{C}$  over most of southern Nigeria, but falls to  $18.88^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the north. The normal decrease with altitude is between  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  per 300 metres. In the south, minimum temperatures are generally highest in March and April and lowest in August, but the seasonal variation is small. In the north, minimum temperatures are highest in April and May when they are often over  $23.88^{\circ}\text{C}$  and lowest in December and January when they are frequently below  $13.33^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The mean daily range of temperature is, therefore, high in the north where it averages about  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  and is considerably higher in the dry season, but low in the south, where it is usually not more than  $4.77^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### Rainfall

Rainfall is usually heavy in the south, averaging about 177.8cm a year at the western end of the coast and increasing to about 431.8cm along the eastern section of the coast. The rainfall decreases fairly sharply inland and is around 127 cm over most of central Nigeria, falling to 50.8cm in the extreme north.

In the south-west, there is a principal rainy season in May, June and July and a secondary rainy season in the second half of September and October. This changes in the south-east to a single rainy season from May to October. Inland, the rainy seasons gradually change into a single season from May to October. This period further shortens from June to September in the extreme north.

### Vegetation

The vegetation of Nigeria can be divided into two main and easily recognizable sections: the high forest zone which covers one-sixth of the country and the savannah. The high forest can be further sub-divided into

the mangrove or swamp and rain forest, and the savannah into grassland and scrub forests. The largest parts of the highest forest zone are now combed with farms and villages to the extent that practically no part of the zone is virgin or untouched by man, with the exception of the swamp forests in which conditions are too harsh for farming. Even now some of these swamps have been opened up through oil exploration.

### **The Swamp Forests**

The southernmost part of Nigeria is covered by swampy forests. This area can be divided into a seaward or salt-water belt and a landward or fresh-water belt. The salt-water swamps cover the area touched by the flow of the tides, becoming more extensive in the delta of the Niger around the estuaries of Benue, Imo and Cross rivers. The salt-water swamps, a maze of islands intersected by innumerable creeks and channels, contain little farm lands.

The characteristic vegetation of the salt water swamps is the mangrove tree which, in its several varieties, covers the whole region which is very rich in coconut palm.

### **Fresh-Water Swamp**

The fresh-water swamps lie north of the salt-water swamps and are free from the influence of the tidal water. A characteristic plant of this area is the raffia-palm which is tapped for palm-wine. Brooms and baskets are also obtained from its leaves and fibres.

### **Rain Forests**

These lie to the north of the swamp forests, forming a belt of some 100 km in depth, and have an average of 190.5 to 254 cm of rainfall annually. They cover the southern half of Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Imo and Cross River States.

The vegetation here is of the normal equatorial forest. Many trees are about 37m tall and about 4m in diameter. The most important tree of the Nigerian rain belt is the palm tree which has been one of the country's most valuable assets as the source of palm oil and palm wine.

### **Deciduous Forest**

The deciduous forest has about 125-225 cm annual rainfall and fewer trees than the rain forest. This region is particularly suitable for large-scale farming.

### Savannah

The savannah lies to the north of the deciduous forest and covers an area of about 791,040 sq. km. It is a grassland dotted with trees notably the baobab. The tree vegetation varies with the amount of rainfall. They are usually stunted and twisted in appearance and with hard and corky bark to reduce evaporation. Valuable fruit trees found in this area are the shea-butter tree (*BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII*) from which shea-butter is obtained and the West African locust bean tree (*PARKIA OLIVERI*).

The savannah zone provides excellent grassland for animal rearing, and the bulk of the country's supply of cattle, sheep and goats comes from this zone.

### The Scrub Region

North of the savannah lies the scrubland. Its annual rainfall of about 52.5 cm to 87.5 cm supports only dwarfed bushes. The land is excellent for the cultivation of groundnuts, grains and legumes.

### Forestry

Nigeria is one of the world's most important producers of tropical timbers. Exports have steadily grown since the beginning of the century and local consumption is increasing at a fast rate.

### Forest Reserves

The Nigerian high forest reserves, totalling some 18,688 sq. km., are owned by the state governments.

Most of these reserves are either under exploitation or have been leased to timber concessionaires, who hold exclusive felling rights. There is also a large area, about 66,560 sq. km of savannah forest reserves, in which usable but scattered quantities of timber occur. In addition to these, there are vast areas of forest land outside the reserves in which large quantities of timber are available and which are not under strict control as the reserves. About 50 per cent of the total volume of timber produced in the country is obtained from the less controlled areas.

Nigeria's forests are remarkable in containing very large varieties of timber. Of the more than 600 tree species in these forests, over 100 are usable even though less than 30 (the so-called commercial species) have been introduced to the world market.

Felling of trees in the reserves is regulated and controlled and the trees are replanted or regenerate naturally. Trees outside the reserves are usually not replaced after felling but are allowed to regenerate naturally.

### Sawmills

The export of timber logs has been banned. These are now cut locally into sawn timber and veneer for export.

Timber conversion is a very old industry in Nigeria. About 200 sawmills are in operation in the country, although only about a dozen are involved in timber conversion for export. One of the biggest sawmills in Nigeria, and indeed in the world, is the African Timber and Plywood Company at Sapele in the Bendel State. Another plywood company, Nigeria Wood Industries Limited, has been established in Edo State, to manufacture plywood and veneer. Others are at Omu in Ondo State, Calabra in the Cross River State, and at Ondo in Ondo State.

### Food Crops

Over the greater part of the rain forest belt, yam and cassava are the main food crops. Other food crops of varying significance include rice, sorghum, millet, maize, coco-yam and, of course, fruits and vegetables. Outside the rain forest lie the areas which have been variously described as semi-arid or highland rain forest which forms a transitional zone between the rain forest and the savannah.

### Fauna

Nigeria's wild life can be grouped into vegetational zones. In each zone several different kinds of animals adapt themselves to wide variations in the habitats. The larger mammals are not as common as in East Africa.

### Population

The 1963 National Census put the population of Nigeria at 55 million. This is the largest population of any country in Africa and the second largest in the Commonwealth outside India. The estimated annual rate of population increase is approximately 2.5 per cent.

The population is made up of many ethnic groups of which the major ones are Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, Kanuri, Ibibio, Tiv, Hsekin, Igbo, Annang, Nupe, Urhobo, Igala, Idoma, Igbirra, Gwari, Ekoi, Ibibio, Alago, Ojini, Isoko, Ijiggi, Bura, Efik, Ghamba, Shua-Arab, Ibibio, Kambari, Eggon, Kobchi, Angas, Karakare, Birom and Yergam.



## HISTORY

Nigeria is derived from the word Niger which is the name of the river that constitutes the most remarkable geographical feature of the country. Together with its tributary the Benue, the Niger has, from the earliest times, served as the most important means of communication linking the peoples through whose lands it flows.

The Niger empties into the Bights of Benin and Bonny through an intricate network of delta. The characteristic vegetation of the Delta area is the thick and almost impenetrable mangrove. Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, this geographical phenomenon contributed to the virtual isolation of the Nigerian hinterland from the outside world and such external contact as there was, came from the north.

Beyond the rain forest, moving northwards, one finds a belt of savannah and scrubland which gradually gives way to the Sahara Desert. Despite its forbidding appearance, the Sahara has never been impassable for the people who live in northern Nigeria. Archaeological evidence has shown that some millennia ago, the Sahara was grassland occupied by a wide variety of flora and fauna as well as a fairly large number of people. Even after the setting in of the desert, it was still possible for journeys to be undertaken either on foot or on horseback. However, it was with the introduction of the camel (the ship of the desert as it has come to be known), at the beginning of the Christian era that large-scale movement of people within and across the Sahara became assured. Today, it is possible for special motor cars to cross the desert although the camel is still very much in use.

Evidence of contact between the peoples on the northern part of the desert and Nigerians can be found in the legends of some Nigerian ethnic groups. The Hausas, for example, have a legend which traces their ancestry to migration from the Near East. So also does a Yoruba legend. One can assume that as the Sahara began to desiccate, some of the groups who lived in what was changing into an inhospitable region moved out. The few which probably moved south into what became Nigeria would in turn displace those already living there forcing the latter to repeat the process elsewhere.

### Nok Culture

Archaeology also offers a glimpse of the earliest culture that emerged in Nigeria. This has been given the name Nok from the site in which it was

# **T.W.I.N.**

## **Manufacturers of**

**Most Reliable—2 Wheels Peugeot Moped  
and Bicycle**



**MODERN  
AGGRESSIVE  
for the Pacesetter**

# **PEUGEOT Cycles**

**Depots throughout Nigeria  
Write, Phone or Visit**

**Two Wheels Industries of (Nig) Ltd**

**Industrial Avenue, Matori Mushin. Tel 960239**

**P.O. Box 8384 Lagos.**

first discovered but it seems to have been fairly widespread in the region north of the Benue. The characteristic features of the Nok culture which flourished from 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. are the terracotta figurines associated with it and the extensive use of iron. The source of the knowledge of an iron technology has been attributed to the civilisation of "Meroe in what is today the Republic of Sudan, as well as to Carthage in north Africa.

### Kanem-Borno Empire

Contact with the north was a major factor that contributed to the size of the Kanem-Borno empire and the Hausa States. Kanem-Borno was the earliest empire that came clearly into the light of history within the region. It was well placed geographically to receive ideas and probably settlers from the north. Its location around the great Lake Chad situated at the extreme north-east of Nigeria enabled the inhabitants to prosper from fishing and agriculture. Furthermore, its position at the southern terminus of an ancient and most important trade route extending through the Fezzan and the oasis of Kawar to Cairo and the Middle East fostered a thriving exchange of goods which stimulated economic growth, leading to the emergence of the Kanem-Borno Empire. This development paralleled similar developments to the far west of the Western Sudan where the Ghana Empire emerged about the same time.

### Hausa States

To the west of the Kanem-Borno empire lay the Hausa states. As already mentioned, the Hausas have a legend of common origin. This legend also identifies seven of the States — Biramo, Daura, Gobir, Kano, Katsina, Rano and Zarau — as the oldest, while another seven — Gwari, Yoruba, Kebbi, Kororofa, Zamfara, Nupe and Yauri — are regarded as relatively more recent. The Hausa states were not united until the opening years of the nineteenth century, although in the sixteenth century the borders of the Songhai empire extended to some of the western states. Nevertheless, their geographical position enabled them to thrive and prosper for they were able to exploit the agricultural potential of the northern region and to carry on a vigorous trade with caravans from across the Shara as well as with the people of southern Nigeria.

### Yoruba Kingdoms

Like the Hausa states, the Yorubas of south-western Nigeria were organised into independent kingdoms. Although they had traditions of

origin that attempted to explain their common language, cultural and political institutions from their descent through a single ancestor. However, the Yoruba were never united under a single political system. During the seventeenth century, one of the kingdoms, Oyo, began to rise in influence and importance. By the eighteenth century it had become the most powerful of the Yoruba kingdoms and absorbed some of them. At the height of its power, the Oyo empire never incorporated the whole of Yorubaland. Indeed, the Benin empire to the east had a number of tributary Yoruba states including Ekiti, Owo, Ondo and Eko. However, one of the most important unifying elements in Yorubaland was the role of Ile-Ife which was regarded by the people as their spiritual capital.

### Other Kingdoms

Other peoples such as the Nupe, Borgu, Igala and Jukun also had large independent kingdoms in the course of their history but among the peoples inhabiting the eastern and middle areas of Nigeria, the political system was quite different. These peoples, who included the Ibibio, etc., preferred to live in autonomous village communities ruled by village and family heads. Among them, economic and socio-political institutions such as common markets, exogamous marriages and oracles were developed which extended their range of association beyond their villages.

### Artistic Traditions

Regardless of their political and social institutions, the Nigerians developed an artistic tradition which has become recognisable to the world. Especially significant were the bronze castings from Benin and Igbo-Ukwu have become famous. Other artistic traditions include the leather works and the cloth designs of the Hausa, Yoruba and as well as the wood-carving that adorned the heads and faces of masks throughout southern Nigeria.

### Islam

The earliest external influence to reach the area now known as Nigeria was that of Islam. Beginning from about the ninth century, Islamic ideas began to filter from north Africa first into Kanem-Bornu and then into the Hausa states. Islam introduced a new way of life and thought to the region at the same time as it brought literacy in the Arabic

through the visits of Arabic scholars and their writings, there emerged the first written sources for the historical study of the northern parts of the country. However, until the nineteenth century, Islam remained the religion of a small elite found mostly around the courts of the Hausa rulers, but later showing promise of tremendous expansion given the right leadership.

#### Slave Trade:

The second external influence came from Europe through the coastal areas of Nigeria. From the late fifteenth century, Europeans began frequenting the Bights of Benin and later of Biafra, (now the Bight of Bonny), in search of tropical products and later of slaves. By the eighteenth century, the ports of the Nigerian coastline, mainly Lagos, Brass, New Calabar (Calabari), Bonny and Old-Calabar, had become thriving centres of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. Trade routes from these ports extended through the communities of the south to the Hausa states. The trade affected political developments in the hinterland, the best known being the transformation of the Aro oracle into the final court of adjudication in eastern Nigeria.

#### The Jihad

Influences arising from the introduction of Islam to northern Nigeria and the intensification of the trans-Atlantic slave trade in the south were to dominate and alter the history of Nigeria during the nineteenth century. Among the Islamic Fulani minority in northern Nigeria arose a reformer whose aim was the establishment of a muslim theocracy guided by the teachings of the Koran. He was Usman dan Fodio and with the support of all the Fulani and some Hausa peasants, he launched a Jihad (Holy War) in 1803 which overthrew the ruling Hausa dynasties and established an empire that covered almost the entire northern Nigeria. Apart from spreading the Islamic faith far beyond its previous confines and gaining a vast number of new adherents, the Jihad gave northern Nigeria a unity which it had never known. Sokoto, the city founded by Usman dan Fodio, became the focal point of Islam in Nigeria.

#### Legitimate Commerce

While the Jihad was ending in northern Nigeria, the British who had become the principal slave traders in the world abolished the trade in human traffic and demanded its substitution with what was called legitimate commerce, that is, trade in tropical produce.

The desire to penetrate the hinterland in search of this product led to the exploration of the Niger. The name of Mungo Park, the Scottish explorer, by the end of the eighteenth century, became famous for his discovery of the Niger. In 1830, the fact that the great river emptied into the Atlantic through the Delta where Europeans had been trading for centuries was announced by two brothers, Richard and John Lander.

This discovery encouraged the British to sponsor trading expeditions to the lower Niger. The first, in 1841, failed because of the high mortality among the Europeans resulting from malaria fever. It was not until the expedition of 1856, when quinine was first used and no lives were lost, that the possibility of regular journey became established. The Liverpool entrepreneur, Macgregor Laird, pioneered legitimate trade on the lower Niger.

### Christianity

At the same time, the programme of the abolitionists with a view to the conversion of Nigerians to Christianity was launched. Led by the Church Missionary Society, evangelism spread first from Badagry to the hinterland and then, under the inspired leadership of the Yoruba Bishop Samuel Ajai Crowther, it spread to the lower Niger and beyond. With the missions came western ideas and education to rival the influence of Islam further north.

### Colonisation

Meanwhile, as interest increased with the phenomenal growth of the palm oil trade, the British government in 1849, appointed John Becho to the Bights of Benin and Bonny with the task of regulating commerce and relations with the coastal city states. His interference in the internal affairs of these states, backed by British gunboats, began a process which culminated in the imposition of colonial rule.

As a result of internal conflicts in Lagos and the prodding of the missionaries and missionary interests, the British proclaimed the island a Crown Colony in 1861. During the last two decades of nineteenth century, the British, faced with competition from the French and Germans, abandoned their earlier policy not to expand their colonial possessions in the area. In 1884, at the initiative of the United Africa Company, formed by George Goldie through an amalgamation of British firms in 1879, most of what subsequently became Northern Nigeria was preserved as British sphere of influence. The company received a Royal Charter to administer the territory in 1890. It did until 1899 when the charter was revoked and the British Government began to administer it directly, under the name "Protectorate of Northern Nigeria."

The Delta area had in 1885 been proclaimed the Oil Rivers Protectorate following the signing of a number of treaties between the local rulers and British consular officials. It was extended inland by 1893 when the name was changed to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, Lagos Colony was added with this territory to form what became known as the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Finally in 1914 the two British administrations were merged to form a single territorial unit known as Nigeria.

### Nationalism And Constitutional Government

The history of Nigeria from the early 1920's is, in a sense, the history of movements towards independence. In 1922, the Clifford Constitution conceded for the first time the elective principle in the Legislative Council. Progress became more rapid after the Second World War. In 1946 the Richards Constitution provided a federal framework dividing the country into three regions with regional assemblies and a Central House of Representatives. It also widened the franchise and elective principle to include most Nigerians. In 1951 the constitution was revised under Governor Macpherson to provide for responsible Government.

Regional self-Government was attained by both Eastern and Western Nigeria in 1957 while the Northern Region attained the same status in 1959.

The federation as a whole became fully independent and sovereign on October 1, 1960. In 1963 Nigeria became a Republic.

## GOVERNMENT

### Institutional Development

There have been a number of different constitutions in Nigeria since Lagos was first occupied in 1861, but it was not until the Niger Coast Protectorate came into being in 1893 that there was any real government.

### The Protectorates

The Royal Niger Company which took over the administration of the Niger and Benue valleys was superseded in 1900 by the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and at the same time the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria replaced the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1906, the Colony of Lagos became part of Southern Nigeria. In 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated and Lord Frederick Lugard became the first Governor-General of Nigeria. From then until 1922, when the League of Nations

mandated territory of British Cameroons was associated with administrative purposes, a Nigeria Council and a Lagos Legislative Council, which were merged in the Legislative Council of 1923, and a Town Council was set up for Lagos.

### **Richards Constitution**

This Legislative Council did not legislate for the Northern Nigeria until a new constitution was introduced by Sir Arthur Richards (then Governor of Lagos) in 1946 which provided for a central legislature for the whole of Nigeria and three Regional Houses of Assembly, one for each group of provinces, having advisory powers only in regard to legislation.

### **Macpherson Constitution**

The next constitution, the Macpherson Constitution, which came into effect in 1952, afforded increased regional autonomy and extended to Nigerians a fuller share in making policy and in the direction of government action.

### **Federal Constitution**

The desire for greater regional autonomy and the need for a precise definition of functions between the centre and the regions were apparent that yet another constitution was required and conferences were held in London in 1953 and in Lagos in 1954, under the chairmanship of the then Secretary of State for the colonies.

As a result of these conferences, a new constitution, came into effect on October 1, 1954. Nigeria became a Federation consisting of five constituent parts, the Northern, Eastern and Western Regions, the Federal Territory of Lagos and the quasi-Federal territory of the Southern Cameroons (now part of the United Kingdom Trusteeship). The Federal Government was given exclusive jurisdiction over such important subjects as defence, banks, census, customs, defence, exchange control, external affairs, immigration, police, shipping, mines and minerals, post and telegraphs, railways and trunk roads, trade and commerce between Nigeria and other countries and between the regions. Jurisdiction was shared between the Federal and other Governments on such subjects as bankruptcy, education, industrial development, insurance, labour, registration of businesses, scientific and industrial research, statistics and water power. Residuary matters for which no provision was made in either the exclusive or the concurrent legislative list or in the Constitution Order-in-Council became the responsibility of the regional legislatures.



### Government

At a conference held in London in 1957, arrangements were completed for the Eastern and the Western Regions to become self-governing later in the same year. The Federal Prime Minister was appointed in August 1957. It was also then decided that a second chamber to be known as the House of Chiefs should be set up in the Eastern Region (the Legislatures in the North and West were already bicameral) and that after the dissolution of the House of Representatives towards the end of 1959, there should be two legislative houses at the federal level — the House of Representatives with 312 elected members and the Senate with 44 nominated members. In September 1958, the Constitutional Conference resumed once more in London where it was agreed that the Northern Region should become self-governing in March, 1959. Her Majesty's Government also agreed that a resolution asking for independence was passed by the new Federal Parliament early in 1960. Her Majesty's Government would agree to that resolution and would introduce a Bill in Parliament to make Nigeria a fully independent country on October 1, 1960.

Elections to the new House of Representatives were held in December, 1959.

### Independence, 1960

At the first meeting of the Federal Legislature in January, 1960, both Houses unanimously passed the resolution calling for independence. Her Majesty's Government, in pursuance of the undertaking previously given, introduced the required Bill in Parliament. The Nigerian (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, was passed on September 12, 1960. This Order came into effect on October 1, 1960, and Nigeria became an independent and sovereign nation as from the date. The first Nigerian Governor-General took office in November of the same year.

### Plebiscite

The former British Cameroons, a United Nations Trust Territory, comprising the Northern and Southern Cameroons, was administered by Her Majesty's Government as an integral part of Nigeria, the Northern Cameroons forming part of the Northern Region and the Southern Cameroons having a separate administration within the Federation of Nigeria.

Following a recommendation by the United Nations that both parts of the territory should be constitutionally separated from Nigeria by October 1, 1960, when Nigeria would become independent, and that there should be separate plebiscites by March, 1961, in each part of the Cameroons to

ascertain whether the people wished to achieve independence Nigeria or as part of Republic of Cameroun, a plebiscite was held on February 11 and 12, 1961. The Northern Cameroons voted for union with Nigeria and was formally incorporated into the Federation of Nigeria in 1962, and later re-named Sarawak Province. The Southern Cameroons was incorporated into the Federal Republic of Cameroons on 1 January 1961, and ceased to be administered as part of the Federation of Nigeria.

### Republic of Nigeria

The Mid-Western Region was created in August 1963, following a referendum held on July 13, 1963. On October 1, 1963, Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. From that date, the British monarch ceased to be the Head of State and was replaced by a President.

### Military Government

Following a military coup in January, 1966, the Nigerian Army took over the Government of the Federation, and a Military Government was established. Certain sections of the Constitution were suspended, political activities were banned and the Federal and Regional Governments were suspended. In a decree promulgated to effect these changes, the Military Government was empowered to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Nigeria or any part thereof, with respect to any matter whatsoever. Military governors were appointed for each of the regional governments.

By Decree No. 34, promulgated in May, 1966, the Federal Republic of Nigeria was abolished and the regions became provinces. The attempt to introduce a unitary form of government was well received in the Northern Region but it sparked off a chain of reactions culminating in another military coup in July 1966. This was followed by a series of disturbances all over the country and an exodus of people from their places of residence to their Region.

From October, 1966 to May, 1967 series of efforts at reconciliation were made by the Head of the Federal Military Government and the regional organizations and others, without success. Following the Aburi, Ghana, Decree No. 8 of 1967 was issued to restore the regional governments, which was the source of the May-June 1967 frictions. Implementation of some clauses in the decree was not possible because of varying interpretations of the Aburi agreements. This led to a series of Supreme Military Council meetings in Benin and Lagos to find a compromise.

The Military Governor for the Eastern Region refused to attend and to accept the resulting amended version of the Aburi accord. From then on, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region carried out a series of acts inimical to the welfare and good government of Nigeria. He ordered all Nigerians of non-Eastern Region origin to leave the region, seized federal assets in the region and ordered that all federal revenue should be paid to the regional government's treasury. This was followed by a massive propaganda of hate and constant threat of secession of the region from the federation.

### Creation Of States

These acts produced uncertainty and insecurity generally and pushed the country towards total disintegration. To arrest this situation, the Supreme Military Council adopted in April, 1967, as the first item in its political and administrative programme, the creation of states for national stability and to allay the fears of the minorities. On May 27, 1967, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces announced the creation of 12 states.

By Decree No. 14 of 1967, the former Northern Region was divided into six States, the former Eastern Region into three states while the Mid-Western Region remained as it was. The Colony Province of Western Region and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the Lagos State and what remained of the Western Region became the Western State.

### Minority Agitations

The demand for the creation of more states in Nigeria started long ago, characterised by agitations among people from the minority areas that their interests were not adequately protected. Many political leaders had also advocated in their writings and utterances the creation of more states for efficient administration, and to allay the fears of the minorities.

### Willink Commission

The pressure for more states was so great in fact that the British Government appointed the Willink Commission in 1958 to investigate the fears of the minorities about domination by the major ethnic groups. To grant the request for creation of more states, the British Government declared that it would delay granting independence for at least two more years. Nigerian leaders in their desire to break this colonial yoke and attain self-determination turned down the suggestion. They agreed, however, to provide for the creation of states in the independence constitution.

In 1963, the Mid-Western Region (now Bendel State) was created, following a plebiscite, in response to the long campaign of the minorities in the then Western Region. There were similar agitations in other minority

areas of the Federation particularly in the Rivers, Calabar Middle belt (made up mainly of what is now Kwara, Benue States) and Kano areas. But political considerations and the reluctance by the major ethnic groups prevented the implementation of these minority groups.

The fears of the minorities did not abate and with the political power becoming more and more evident, the military realized the dangers this imbalance posed to the political, economic and social stability of the country if it remained uncorrected for. The military regime saw its way more clearly than the politicians to create new states.

Accordingly 12 states were created on May 27, 1967. Although the new states varied in size and population they all had equal status and were autonomous within the powers conferred on them by the constitution.

On February 3, 1976 the new Military Administration took power. On June 29, 1975 created seven more states in addition to the former 12, bringing the total to 19 states. The states are Anambra, Bendel, Benue, Borno, Cross River, Gongola, Imo, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Niger, Plateau, Rivers, Ogun, Ondo, Oyo and Sokoto.

#### Boundary Commission

A Boundary Adjustment Commission was set up to look into various inter-State boundary disputes identified by the panel of States. A Delta Basin Authority was also established to deal with the peculiar problems of the riverine area.

### STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Three organs of Government now constitute the structure of government at the Federal level. These are the Supreme Military Council, the National Council of States, and the Federal Executive Council.

Each state is ruled by a Military Administrator who presides over the State Executive Council which includes some civilians.

State Military Administrators were appointed on July 24, 1976 to replace the Military Governors.

The action was a step in the process of disengaging the military from its political role and the responsibility for governing the country.

The Federal Public Service Commission still functions. Duties previously by Federal Ministers are now taken over by the Ministers. The administrative set-up in the States are similar to the federal establishment, with each Ministry headed by a Minister, assisted by a Permanent Secretary as the administrative head.

## THE SECOND REPUBLIC

### The Constitution

On October 1, 1975, the Federal Military Government announced a three-stage programme designed to ensure a smooth transition from military to civilian rule.

The drafting of a new constitution and elections into the local government councils, which formed the second stage of the programme, have been completed.

The Constitution Drafting committee, headed by Chief F.R.A. Williams, was inaugurated on October 18, 1975. The committee completed its work at the end of its seventh plenary session on Friday, August 20, 1976, and submitted its report to the Government on September 14, 1976.

After the submission, the Draft Constitution was thrown open to the members of the public for debate and this continued for about a month.

A Constituent Assembly was then elected under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to discuss the draft constitution. The constitution submitted by the constituent assembly was later promulgated as law after its further consideration and emendment by the Military Council.

Nigeria's new constitution came into force on October 1, 1979. The constitution provides for an elected President who shall be the Head of State, the Chief Executive of the Federation and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federation. The President shall be elected for a term of four years. He will be assisted by a Vice-President.

The President also has powers under the constitution to appoint and dismiss Ministers and allocate responsibilities to them. The President, Vice-President and the Ministers will not be members of any of the two houses of the National Assembly.

The legislative organ at the Federal level is the National Assembly. This is made up of the Senate and a House of Representatives. At the state level, the legislative organ for each of the 19 states is the House of Assembly.

The Senate will consist of five members from each state. The House of Representatives is based on the population for each state.

The Chief Executive of a State is the Governor of the State. This is an elective post and the Governor's term of office, like that of the President, is four years. The Governor will be assisted in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities by a Deputy Governor. The State's chief executive is empowered to appoint Commissioners and Advisers and to assign responsibilities to them.

The Governor, Deputy Governor and Commissioners cannot be members of the House of Assembly of a state.

The Nigerian Constitution is supreme and its provisions are binding on all authorities and persons throughout the country.

### Political Parties

Following the lifting of the ban on political activities in September 1978, a number of associations announced their intentions to form political parties with a view to contesting elections into the Federal and State legislatures during the 1979 elections. Most of these associations, however, failed to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Federal Electoral Commission as provided by the decree on the formation of political parties. The five political parties registered by the Federal Electoral Commission are:

Great Nigeria Peoples Party;  
The Unity Party of Nigeria;  
Peoples Redemption Party;  
The National Party of Nigeria; and  
The Nigeria Peoples Party.

Over 47 million people were registered for the 1979 elections. The minimum age qualification for the vote is 18 years.

### Local Government System

One of the most important elements in the Federal Military Government's political programme for the return to democratic civilian rule by October, 1979, is the reform of the local government system. Local government is considered very important in the well-being of the people, and the Federal Military Government made it a deliberate policy to give it an effective role in the political development programmes.

It is believed that local government is fundamental to building a stable government not just at the state, but also at the Federal level.

Local Governments in Nigeria have been popularly described as governments of the grassroots, and through representative councils established by law, they exercise specific responsibilities within defined areas. The responsibilities give the councils substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff, institutional and financial powers to initiate and direct the provision of services, and so determine and implement projects to complement the activities of the state and federal governments in their areas; and ensure through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions, that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximised.

### Functions Of Local Government

To this end, the Federal Government prescribes a framework for a national system of local government to:

- \* make appropriate services and development activities responsive to local wishes and needs by delegating authority to local representative bodies;
- \* facilitate the exercise of democratic self-government close to the grassroots of the society, and to encourage initiative and leadership potential, mobilisation of human and material resources through the involvement of the public in local development;
- \* provide a two-way channel of communication between local communities and government (both state and federal).

### Federal Subventions

The newly reformed Local Government Councils became operational over the Federation following the local council elections that took place on December 28, 1976.

The Federal Military Government made a grant of about N100 million to local government bodies in the country for the 1977/78 financial year. The grant is to ensure that local governments have the resources to provide necessary services.

The Federal Military Government has also decided that five per cent of all federally retained revenues and 10 per cent of total state revenues be made available to local governments during the 1977/78 financial year.

### The Federal Electoral Commission

As part of its programme for smooth transition to civilian rule, the Federal Military Government promulgated a Decree establishing the Federal Electoral Commission to:

- \* organise and supervise all matters pertaining to elections in elective offices provided for in the constitution and elections of any legislative body provided for in the constitution other than local government bodies;
  - \* register political parties and determine their eligibility to contest candidates for any of the elections;
  - \* arrange for the annual examination and auditing of the accounts of political parties and
  - \* carry out such functions as may be conferred on it by law.
- Other functions of the Electoral Commission include:
- \* the division, by reference to the 1963 population census, of each area of the Federation or, as the case may be, the area of a state into such number of constituencies as may be prescribed for the purpose of elections to be conducted by the Commission under this decree, and the registration of voters, the preparation and maintenance of voters registers for the purpose of such elections.

## THE JUDICIARY

### The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court and the final court of appeal in Nigeria. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction. The power to interpret the constitution is also vested in the Supreme Court. It settles disputes between component states of the federation or between a state and the federal government involving any question as to the



legal right, and matters arising under any treaty or any international organization outside Nigeria. The Supreme Court is presided over by the Justice who sits with at least two Supreme Court judges when the is in session.

### Federal Court of Appeal

A decree has been promulgated to establish a Court of Appeal for Nigeria. The court known as the Federal Court of Appeal, would be an immediate appellate court between the Supreme Court on the one hand and the Courts of States, the Federal Revenue Court and certain special tribunals on the other hand.

Under the decree No. 42 and 43 of August 1976, the new court will hear and exercise jurisdiction throughout the Federation.

The court will hear and determine appeals from the High Court of a State and other courts or tribunals while the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Federal Court of Appeal. The decree provides that the Supreme Military Council, acting in conjunction with the Advisory Judicial Committee, should appoint the President and other Justices of the Court.

Other provisions include the reduction of the categories of cases that would go on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will, however, continue to hear and determine appeals pending before it at the commencement of the decree.

The decree also provides for the repeal of the edict establishing the Court of Appeal of the former Western State with effect from March 31, 1976. The Federal Court of Appeal would sit in Lagos, but initially branches would sit in Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Benin.

### High Court

The High Court of Justice in each state consists of a Chief Judge and other Justices. The High Courts are superior courts of records and have unlimited jurisdiction in first instance matters, except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates and Native Courts.

### Federal Revenue Court

The Federal Revenue Court was set up under Decree 13 of 1973 and has jurisdiction over all revenue matters.

The court handles both civil and criminal matters relating to companies, banks, banking, copyright and merchandise marks. It also sits over matters concerning trade marks, admiralty, counterfeiting of coins and excise matters.

At present eleven judges sit on the court, including its pre-

### **Magistrate Courts**

The Magistrate Courts have original jurisdiction in a large number of civil and criminal cases; some also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Native Courts. There are Chief Magistrate Courts in all areas of the country.

### **Customary Courts**

Co-existing with the law courts are a vast number of customary courts. The law administered in the customary courts is, generally, native law and custom prevailing in their respective areas of jurisdiction. In the Islamic districts of the northern states, Moslem law is administered. The Sharia Courts in the northern parts of the Federation are part of the customary courts. Appeals from the Alkali or Moslem courts lie to the Magistrate Courts.

The Federal Government is planning to reform the customary court system in the southern areas of the country.

The constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary.

### **The Rent Control Edict**

In January 1976, the Federal Government appointed a panel of experts to study the housing situation and suggest appropriate remedial measures for solving the rent problem in the country with particular reference to the low and middle income groups.

The panel submitted its report and a government white paper on rent control has been published. The government has also announced several measures to curb the perpetual rise in rents.

### **Rent Tribunals**

Rent Tribunals, in sufficient numbers and properly manned, have been created in all localities. State Governments are empowered to take action against houses of landlords who have twice contravened the Rent Edicts of their state. Lagos and some other states have already set up some tribunals which started functioning in August 1976.

## **THE POLICE**

### **Duties**

The Nigeria Police Force is responsible throughout the country for the prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders,

life and property, preservation of law and order, due enforcement of laws and regulations with which they are directly charged and the performance of such police duties as may be required by law.

#### **Hausa Constabulary**

The Nigeria Police originated in Lagos, the federal capital, in February 1861, when a colonial guard of 30 was formed to maintain public peace. Two years later this unit became known as the "Hausa Police" and in 1879 a Hausa Constabulary consisting of 1,200 officers and men under the command of an Inspector-General was established for the Colony of Lagos. This was mainly military in character but performed some civil police duties. In 1896, the Lagos Police Force was created and armed like the Hausa Constabulary. It was headed by a Commissioner who was responsible for the Prisons and later for the Fire Brigade.

#### **Niger Coast Constabulary**

In 1891, parts of the present Bendel, Rivers and Cross River States were declared the Oil Rivers Protectorate with headquarters in Calabar where an armed constabulary was formed. In 1893, the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Protectorate and the following year, the armed constabulary was reconstituted as the Niger Coast Constabulary.

#### **Royal Niger Constabulary**

In the northern parts of the country, the Royal Niger Company which was granted a Royal Charter in 1886 by the British Government set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1888 with headquarters at Lokoja. These forces were modelled on the Hausa Constabulary but with greater emphasis on their military role.

#### **Northern Nigeria Police Force, Regiment**

When the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were proclaimed by the British Government in 1900, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police Force and the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

#### **Southern Nigeria Police Force**

In the South, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Police Force while the remainder formed the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

### **Nigeria Police Force**

After the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria both Police Forces continued to operate separately until April 1966 when they were merged to form the Nigeria Police Force with headquarters in Lagos.

### **Strength**

The Force now has over 50,000 men. There are at present 1,300 police stations and posts throughout the country.

### **Nigeria Police Council**

The policy, organisation and administration of the Nigeria Police Force, including establishment and financial matters other than salaries and all other matters relating thereto, rest with the Nigeria Police Council.

### **Police Service Commission**

The powers of appointment, promotion, dismissal and discipline are vested in the Police Service Commission.

### **Administration**

The general administration, operational control and command of the Nigeria Police Force is vested in the Inspector-General who is responsible to the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for the maintenance of law and order throughout the country.

### **Area Commands**

For effective control, the country is divided into nineteen police commands. Nineteen of the commands correspond with the nineteen state administrative structure. Force Headquarters forms the twentieth command. A Commissioner of Police takes charge of each of the nineteen area commands. Each of the area commands is further divided into a number of police provinces and divisions, headed by provincial and divisional police officers.

### **Force Headquarters**

At the Force Headquarters, there are a number of departments which co-ordinate the activities of corresponding branches in the state commands and deal with various policy matters, including general administration, personnel, operations, traffic control, finance, crime prevention, detection, training, planning and research, works and supply, transportation, communications, public relations as well as state security.

### Highway Patrol System

The highway patrol system designed to deal with reckless driving and other offences against the Road Traffic Act and accidents on the highway controlled from Force Headquarters and operates throughout the federation.

### Force Medical Service

The nucleus of the Force Medical Service has been established at Force Headquarters and initial provisions made for clinics in the states.

### Traffic Warden Corps

A Traffic Warden Corps has also been set up in Lagos as an auxiliary unit to assist the regular police in controlling traffic in the capital.

### Training

In order to cope with the intricate nature of police duties, recruits are trained in the four police colleges in the country before they are deployed to the field. In addition, the police college at Ikeja trains cadet Assistant Superintendent and cadet Sub-Inspectors. There are also refresher courses, schools and other specialised institutions in the force for in-service training of police personnel.

A Police Staff College for the training of high level manpower will soon be opened in Jos.

## THE PRISONS

Convicted persons serve their jail sentences in the prisons. The Nigerian Prisons Service is a department of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. It is headed by a Director.

### Spiritual Needs

The prisons provide for the spiritual and general welfare of prisoners. In all prisons, arrangements are made for regular visits of ministers of religion, Moslem leaders and lay preachers of all the principal denominations to attend the spiritual needs of prisoners.

### Education

Illiterate prisoners who are anxious to learn are offered elementary education, mainly simple reading, writing and arithmetic. Others who have attained reasonable standard and are clever read for the G.C.E. at both



*Lt-Gen. Jalo*  
*Chief of Defence Staff*

rdinary and advanced levels. Many prisoners have attempted both G.C.E. and R.S.A. examinations with success.

Prison libraries are stocked with text books and novels for prisoners' use.

### Vocational Courses

Emphasis is laid on reforming the prisoners to become useful and law-abiding citizens on discharge from prison. Hence, vocational courses are also offered. Classes on motor mechanics, electrical work, cloth weaving, carpentry, tailoring and other trades are given. Prisoners attend classes of their choice. Instruction is given by qualified staff and literate prisoners. The prisons have also acquired large acres of land in different parts of the country for its massive food production, poultry and piggery schemes.

### Social Activities

Social activities are arranged to enable prisoners learn to live together in cordial atmosphere and to bring them in contact with the world around them. Every prisoner has a say in his welfare.

## DEFENCE

### The Nigerian Army

When in 1885 the Royal Niger Company received its charter, it organised its constabulary made up of five British and two African officers and about 400 rank and file of whom more than half were Fantis (from the Gold Coast now Ghana). In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company (1894-97), the British Government decided to raise a local force and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard was sent out to raise and command the force. By the beginning of 1900, the force had become a thoroughly well-organised and disciplined corps, the greater part of which, under Colonel (later General) Sir William Wilcocks, played a very prominent part in the Ashanti campaign.

### West African Frontier Force, Nigeria Regiment

At the end of 1901, all the colonial military forces in British dependencies in West Africa were constituted into the West African Frontier Force. Each dependency was however responsible for the maintenance of its own force. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two batteries and two battalions, to which a third mounted infantry battalion was later added. At the same time, the Lagos Constabulary became the Lagos Battalion.

Nigeria's National Magazine  
**Spear**

**CURRENT**

Informative  
Colourful  
Attractive

Your Ever Entertaining  
**Spear Magazine**

Is Read By Over

**650,000**

Persons Every Month  
Reach Them Effectively  
with your  
Advertisements.



# **dtn Daily Times**

Contact DTN offices:

- Kakawa, Lagos
- New Isheri Road, Ikeja
- Branches throughout Nigeria



**YOU CAN RELY ON  
DAILY TIMES GROUP OF  
NEWSPAPERS FOR  
EFFECTIVE MESSAGE  
ROUND THE WORLD**

and the Niger Coast Protectorate Force with a portion of the Niger Company Constabulary became the Southern Nigeria Regiment. On the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Regiment became the second battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment. When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1, 1960, the two regiments became one and was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

### First World War

On the outbreak of the war with Germany in August 1914, the Nigeria Regiment was immediately taken for the defence of Nigeria and for operations against the neighbouring German colony of the Cameroons. The Nigeria Regiment and Police were mobilised and volunteers from the Lagos community were enrolled as members of the Nigeria Marine Corps and the Nigeria Land Contingent.

An early advance into German territory along the Benue and Niger Rivers met with failure at Garua and Nsanaking.

However, a large expedition under the command of Brigadier-General (later General) Sir Charles Dobell compelled Duala, the chief port of the Cameroons, to surrender unconditionally on September 2, 1914. The expedition included two battalions and a battery of the Nigeria Regiment. A large number of Nigerian civilians were attached to the expedition as temporary officers and non-commissioned officers and ships of the Royal Navy and of the Nigeria Marine co-operated with the troops.

### Second World War

At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Nigerian Regiment was made up of five regular battalions with supporting arms and troops. In the early part of 1940, plans were made for the movement of the East African Brigade to East Africa. The Brigade drawn from the Nigeria Regiment consisted of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions, 1st Light Battalion, 1st Field Ambulances; 1st Infantry Brigade, Signals, and Transport Company, R.E. It left Nigeria on June 3, 1940, together with the Lagos Coast brigade. These brigades took part in the defence of Ethiopia and distinguished themselves in the Abyssinian Campaign. The Lagos Coast brigade secured the west bank of the Nile, by capturing Mekele, an all-important part in the capture of Mogadishu. On February 1, 1941, in company of the 22nd East African Brigade, the Nigerian Regiment landed on Brava.

they had limited training in bush warfare but based upon the lessons of First World War and their short training in mobile warfare, they were able to cover about 400km. between Mogadishu and Harar in twenty-six days, pushing the enemy before them and taking a number of guns and munitions. According to experts this advance was the most rapid in the history of the East African campaign.

The Brigade returned to an enthusiastic welcome in Nigeria on September 5, 1941. It provided the leaven of war-trained men for the great West African Expeditionary Force which arrived in India on November 5, 1943, to take part in the final defeat of the Japanese in Burma. Nigerian troops of the Royal West African Frontier Force won eight Distinguished Conduct Medals, 58 Military medals, 28 British Empire Medals, 243 citations in Despatches, 39 certificates of good service, and one gallantry award during the Second World War from 1939 to 1945.

#### Armed Forces Day

January 15 has been fixed as the Armed Forces day in commemoration of Nigerian soldiers who died during the two world wars and the Nigerian civil war.

#### Transfer Of Control

In 1955, the Nigerian Army was constituted into a separate command and on April 1, 1958, control of the Nigerian Military Forces was surrendered by the British War Office to the Government of Nigeria.

#### Foreign Duties

In 1960, Nigerian troops and policemen were sent to Congo Kinshasa (now Zaire) as members of the United Nations peace-keeping force. There, they maintained a good record of performance. About three years later, they were called upon to help the state of Tanganyika (now Tanzania), whose army had mutinied. The troops were sent at the request of Tanganyika's President, Dr. Julius Nyerere. There, too, they excelled. Nigerian troops are at the moment serving with the United Nations Peace keeping force in the Lebanon.

#### First Coup

Shortly after returning from these overseas missions, it was discovered that a section of the army had been infected with the virus of mutiny that was then endemic in black Africa. On January 15, 1966, a section of the army led by some majors mutinied and attempted to overthrow the civil

lian government. The Prime Minister, his Minister of Finance, premiers and high-ranking army officers were killed. Before the leaders could accomplish their design, it was foiled by loyalists under the control of the then Head of the Nigerian Army, Major-General Ironsi. On January 17, 1966, what was left of the civilian government handed over power to the Armed Forces.

Dissension grew among the troops and sections became one another. It was openly debated among officers from different groups that the attempted coup was tribalistic and that the Government which succeeded the civilian regime was out of the supremacy of a particular tribe.

### Counter Coup

On July 29, 1966, a counter coup in the army took place and many officers lost their lives. It was now clear that the army had been divided along tribal lines. One faction withdrew to its base and started preparations for secession from the federation.

### Civil War

In the early hours of July 6, 1967, civil war broke out between the Government of the Federation and the rebels, headed by Ojukwu, who had taken themselves firmly in control of the former Eastern Region. The war, which was initiated by the Federal forces started first as a police action. Later it developed into a civil war which ended on January 12, 1970, with the defeat of the rebels.

### Bloodless Coup

On July 29, 1975, a set of senior army officers successfully executed a bloodless coup in which General Yakubu Gowon was removed from the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Among the reasons for the change of government were lack of consultation, indecision, indiscipline and, even, neglect of the people, which the leadership, either by design or default, had become insensitive to the true feelings and yearnings of the people.

General Murtala Ramat Muhammed thus became the head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

### Attempted Coup

On February 13, 1976, a group of army officers attempted a coup.

low the government. The Head of State, General Murtala Muhammed, was assassinated on his way to work. Also killed were his aide-de-camp and the Governor of Kwara State. The rebellion was soon foiled and loyal troops, within a few hours restored order. All the dissident soldiers and civilians collaborators were caught and punished.

Lt-General Olusegun Obasanjo became the new Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces on February 15, 1976.

#### Training

Training both locally and abroad has been intensified to increase the efficiency of the Army as a fighting force. A senior staff college for the training of Nigeria's high level military personnel has been opened in Jaji.

## THE NIGERIAN NAVY

### Second World War

The Nigerian Navy was formally established by an Act of parliament in 1958. However, naval forces took part in many campaigns along the coast from 1800 up to the Second World War. During World War II, a section of the Government Department of the Nigerian Marine was formed into a Naval Defence Force. They were responsible for the security of harbour installations and maintained patrols with tugs and ferries, mounted with machine pounders and machine guns. Most of the officers were retired Royal Navy Officers.

### Act of Parliament, 1958

When Parliament approved the establishment of the Nigerian Ports Authority in 1955, the former Marine Department split into three separate departments — the Ports Authority, the Inland Waterways Department, and the Naval Defence Force. With the Act of Parliament in 1958, the Naval Defence Force was constituted as the Royal Nigerian Navy. On attainment of republican status in 1963, the word "Royal" was dropped.

### Operational Control

Operational control of the Navy is vested in the Chief of the Navy. This, of course, is subject to the overall direction of the Head of the Armed Forces. Under the Chief of the Navy, the navy is divided into three administrative commands: the Western Command, the Eastern Command and the Flotilla Commands.

### Western Command

With Headquarters at Apapa, the Western Command covers the coastal area of the western boundary of the country. It is the major command which is commanded by a Commodore. Support and repair facilities are in this command.

### Eastern Command:

The second area command of the Navy is the Eastern Command with its headquarters in Calabar. It covers the eastern boundary of the country. This command, for the moment, is headed by a Commodore. The vessel, NNS AKASO, which was commissioned in May, 1975, is the Eastern Command.

### Peace Time Duties

In peace time, the Nigerian Navy maintains constant patrol in the country's coastal waters, helping to provide protection against foreign vessels which poach in the territorial waters. The Navy also engages in the country by sea and undertakes surveys of the coast. In addition to providing aid to civil operations.

### War Time Duties

In the event of war, it is the duty of the Navy to ensure the integrity and seaward defence of the nation.

During the civil war, the Nigerian Navy played a prominent role in ensuring the territorial integrity of the country. It took part in coastal operations, providing naval gun fire support to the Army and after landing. Some of these important landing operations were at Bonny, Escravos, Calabar and Oron. In addition, the navy also provided logistic support of the Nigerian Army.

## THE NIGERIAN AIR FORCE

### Duties

The Nigerian Air Force, established in 1964, was charged with the defence of the airspace of the Federal Republic. The instrument establishing it, the Air Force Act 1964, also made provision for the creation and maintenance of an Air Force Reserve.

### Air Force Reserve

The Reserve will consist of such number of officers, warrant officer, non-commissioned officers and men, who may be transferred from the Air Force on completion of their active service.

### Civil War Role

The Air Force grew rapidly during the civil war during which it played a creditable role. While guarding the Nigerian skies against gun runners, the Air Force also gave tactical air support to ground forces. Immediately the civil war ended, the Air Force embarked on a massive mission of mercy to the war-affected areas flying in food and relief materials.

### Expansion

The Air Force is expanding at a considerable rate. Complete aerial protection of the nation's economic sources can now be achieved by the Air Force. An aggressive airlift task force has been actively involved in providing speedy airlift support to the government and agencies within and outside the country.

### Rescue Operations

The Air Force search and rescue force is also capable of performing large scale rescue operations over jungles, mountains and the high seas.

### Training

Training establishments have been immensely increased to provide sources of skilled manpower to the Nigerian Air Force and the air forces of friendly neighbouring countries.

### **Air Force Rank Structure**

A completely new Air Force rank structure has been established in the Nigerian Air Force (NAF) to give the service its proper image and full service in the world.

#### **Officers' Ranks**

The principal indication of rank on all badges of ranks for officers is the gold lace braide on the badges of ranks for ceremonial dress, and mess kit; and the rows of sky blue lace braide with black ground on the shoulder straps for working and combat dress. Rank in the Officer Cadre is Pilot Officer while the most senior is Chief Marshal.

#### **Airmen's Ranks**

The lowest rank among the Airmen cadre is Air Warrant Officer while the highest is Aircraftsman (AM).

## **THE DEFENCE ACADEMY**

The Nigerian Defence Academy was established in Kaduna in 1964. It is a unique institution which caters for joint training of officers belonging to the three Services — Army, Navy and Air Force. The Academy is basically meant to run regular commission courses.

The regular course Army cadets pursue two and half years; successful completion of which they are commissioned as second lieutenants. The Naval and Air Force cadets, however, do only 18 months training at the Academy. After successful completion of the training, they leave the Academy for further specialization training in the respective services, prior to being commissioned.

In order to meet increased demand for officers, following expansion of the Armed Forces, the Academy is also running short commission courses of six months duration. Two such courses are run every year and the intake is largely from the ranks. At present, Army and Air Force personnel make use of this facility. At the end of the course, these cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants.



## NIGERIA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

On August 4, 1976, a Nigeria Atomic Energy Commission was established by the Federal Military Government. The commission is charged with the responsibility for the promotion of the development of atomic energy and for all matters relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy in the country. The new body will prospect for and mine radio-active minerals, construct and maintain nuclear installations for the purpose of generating electricity. It will also produce, use and dispose of atomic energy as well as carry out research into matters connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Decree No. 46 which established the Commission empowered it to manufacture or otherwise produce, buy or otherwise acquire, treat, store, transport and dispose of any radio active substances. It will make arrangements with universities and other institutions or persons in Nigeria for the conduct of research matters connected with atomic energy or radio active substances and also make grants to universities or other institutions or persons engaged in the production or use of atomic energy or radio active substances or in research into matters connected with atomic energy or radio active substances.

The commission will educate and train persons in matters connected with atomic energy and radio active substances and will advise the Federal Military Government on question relating to atomic energy.

## ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

In the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Nigeria is faithfully committed to political cooperation among African countries, and has scrupulously observed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. Since its 13 years of existence, the OAU has emerged as the rallying point for all African peoples for stimulating a wide interest in African development, peace and understanding, and for harmonising African positions on world issues, particularly in the United Nations. Nigeria's attitude in the OAU is to work for a consensus, without compromising established principles, and to examine crucial issues from a pragmatic approach of firm but tactful diplomacy.

With the majority of the OAU members, Nigeria, for instance, maintains that the solution to the Middle-East situation can only be achieved through strict and complete implementation by all concerned of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. The OAU group of 55 member States has also helped to focus attention on a number of problems, which include apartheid policy in South Africa; quinquennial elections in Namibia (South-West Africa); situation in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia); economic development of Africa; and fair prices for Africa's exports.

As a founding member of the OAU, Nigeria strongly believes that African unity must be built block by block, through cooperation in political, scientific and technical matters, and the coordination of economic, health and cultural programmes. The present Charter of the OAU, in the mood and activities of the sixties and with the decolonisation of Africa almost completed, Nigeria supports new proposals for African unity with emphasis by paying more attention now to economic development and cooperation on a regional and continental basis.

### Non-Alligned Movement

The main thrust of Nigeria's foreign policy strategy is based on the principle of friendship and cooperation with all countries. By its non-alignment posture in international affairs, its determination not to take sides in the ideological conflicts of the super powers, and its refusal to be a satellite of any of the blocs. Nigeria believes that in a multi-polar world community there are bound to be differences in value orientations, differences in regional pre-occupations; differences in priorities and differences even in the reading and understanding of facts. It advocates the spirit of flexibility and accommodation. Nigeria's non-alignment approach to foreign relations finds its most succinct expression in its policy towards divided countries, and the recognition of both the Germanys and Bangladesh. Nigeria maintains cordial relations with the United States, USSR and Western and Eastern Europe alike.

Nigeria's active membership of the non-aligned movement enables it to play a fruitful role in world affairs. Non-aligned countries have exerted great influence on the super powers on such issues as disarmament

proliferation, law of the sea and new international economic order. Non-aligned countries are not only a strong, moral and political force, also a powerful material factor in international relations.

### **Economic Cooperation**

The growth of internal stability has made it possible for Nigeria to turn her attention to its economic development, and this is reflected in the magnitude and boldness of the Third National Development Plan (1975-80). The oil resources of the country have made it possible for Nigeria to achieve a steady and rapid domestic progress in agriculture, education, health, industrialisation, transportation and communications. In spite of great potential and resources, Nigeria appreciates its manpower and technological limitations, and realises the need for economic cooperation and regional grouping for development.

### **C-ACP Convention**

Nigeria is aware of the importance of the European Economic Community (EEC) to its economy, and as a consequence played a very positive role in negotiations with EEC by African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, ending in the signing of the Lome Convention. The Lome Convention is not strictly a commodity agreement, but rather it provides for a fund from which to compensate African, Caribbean and the Pacific States for foreign exchange losses resulting from a fall in prices of their commodity exports to Europe. In spite of the gain, the commodity scheme is regarded as only complementary to the general exercise of rationalising prices in international trade. Nigeria is open to new ideas, various suggestions and schemes that may be put forward to stabilize the earnings of raw material producers within the context of the general efforts to create a new economic world order in which justice and fairplay will prevail. Nigeria is in the advantageous position to use its financial strength as a leverage in foreign relations, and can now generally demand the status and defree partnership and freedom in dealing in the international community.



## TRADEWINDS EXPRESS LIMITED

*Tradewinds Express Ltd., P. O. Box 2672, Old Domestic Terminal,  
Murtala Mohammed Airport, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria.  
Telephone: 960800 SITA: LOSAPVS.*

- AIRFREIGHT FORWARDER
- WAREHOUSING/STORAGE
- EXPRESS PACKAGE SERVICE
- INTERNATIONAL AIR COURIER SERVICE
- IMPORT/EXPORT
- TRANSPORT/PA



## Group Freight Services Limited

38 Oba Akran Avenue, P. O. Box 705 Ikeja, Lagos State

CUSTOMS CLEARING & FORWARDING AGENTS  
CARGO & EXPORTERS.

## STERICON (NIG.) LIMITED DEALERS IN ALL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

38, OBA AKRAN ROAD, IKEJA LAGOS STATE

PHONE: 961965

## OWAS

The inauguration of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a further evidence of Nigeria's desire to increase the quantity of friendship, cooperation and unity among West African countries on a regional basis. It is indeed a milestone in the history of Africa that African Republics of Benin, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra-Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and Nigeria (all in West Africa) have agreed in principle to establish a common economic market for the free movement of goods, services and nationals of these countries. The general substance of the treaty provides for the establishment of a customs union among member states through gradual phasing out of tariff and non-tariff barriers over a five year period.

Other important provisions of the treaty relate to the progressive harmonisation of the agriculture and industrial policies of the member states, as well as monetary policies, and the promotion of joint ventures in the economic field in so far as they do not adversely affect the proper functioning of the Community. Finally, the treaty provides for a common transportation and communications network, energy and infrastructural facilities. The ECOWAS will result in greater trade and enlarged market among its members. Trade and market will undoubtedly stimulate economic growth and create facilities for the establishment of large-scale and heavy industries which in turn will improve both the standard and the quality of life in the Community.

## Cultural Relations

Culture is a great medium for promoting understanding between countries and a potent instrument in foreign relations. It is also an avenue for developing social contacts, disseminating information, exchanging ideas and experience. Since independence, Nigeria has signed cultural agreements with Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroun, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, Poland and the USSR. The agreements cover educational and artistic exchanges, faculty visits and sport.

# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION

# **PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND BOARDS**

Public Corporations in Nigeria are statutory organisations established and financed by the governments to operate certain public utilities. These corporations or boards (as some of them are called) are established at both federal and state levels. They have their own staff and are independent in their day-to-day operations, although they are accountable to certain ministries on a number of issues such as policy matters. While most of them are expected to operate along commercial lines, their prime duty is to function effectively in the overall interest of the economic and social needs of the nation.

## **Federal corporations**

The Federal Government Corporations are: The Nigerian Railway Corporation, the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, the Nigerian Ports Authority, the Nigeria Airways, the Nigerian Coal Corporation, the National Electric Power Authority, the Nigerian Steel Development Authority, the National Mining Corporation, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, the Nigerian Television Authority, the Nigerian Airport Authority and the Federal Housing Authority. The organisations operate utilities which are exclusively the property of the Federal Government.

## **Federal Companies**

Apart from the above corporations, the Federal Government has also established a number of companies to operate on purely commercial basis partly to break the monopoly of foreign companies and partly to meet the needs which are not sufficiently being provided by private finance. In this group are the seven Commodity Boards, the Nigerian National Shipping Lines, the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, the Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited, the Industrial Development Bank, the

Bank for Commerce and Industry, the Nigerian Agricultural Nigerian Mortgage Bank, the National Supply Company and Re-insurance Corporation.

### Marketing Board Reforms

A new commodity marketing system which is made up of a authority and seven commodity boards was created in March, system operates on a nation-wide basis. The main objective commodity boards is to encourage production and organise the of the country's major agricultural commodities for local consumption and local processing. The emphasis of the marketing boards is on benefit to process the raw materials before export. The Seven Boards are:

Cocoa Board — responsible also for coffee and tea

Groundnut Board — which also looks after soya beans, beniseed, shea nut and ginger;

Cotton Board — which, in addition to cotton, deals with kenaf and similar fibres;

Palm Produce Board — which deals with palm kernel, palm oil and copra;

Rubber Board — for rubber;

Grains Board — which handles all food grains;

Root Crops Board — which deals with tubers and root crops.

The new marketing board system covers the nation's key crops as well as the traditional export crops.

The headquarters of each commodity board has been located as close as possible to the area of greatest production of the major commodities.

The Nigerian Produce Marketing Company and the State Marketing Boards have been phased out.



## NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION

Head Office: Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Nigeria.  
 Telegrams: Railnews, Lagos.  
 Established: 1898.

History: Railway construction in Nigeria commenced as early as 1898. From then the railway undertaking was operated and managed as a Government Department until 1st October, 1955 when it was established as a public corporation. The Nigerian Railway Corporation with its headquarters in Lagos is headed by a Chairman appointed by the Federal Government, while its day-to-day operation and management come under a General Manager. The Corporation has a staff strength of about 10,000 people and is one of the largest employers of labour in the country.

To date, the railway system comprises a total of 3,505 kilometres route (2,178 miles) of 1,067mm (3ft 6ins) gauge and covers all the States of Nigeria, except the Federal Capital Territory and Cross River States. The system is single-tracked and consists of two main lines linking the two major ocean ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt with the State capitals and industrial and commercial centres throughout the country. The routes from Lagos to Port Harcourt meet at Kaduna from where the line runs further north to Kano and then to Nguru, near the border with the Niger Republic. A 643.74 kilometre

(400 miles) route completed in 1964 branches from Kuru on the Kafanchan-Jos Line runs through Bauchi to Maiduguri, capital of the Borno State, which is near the border with the Chad Republic.

### Functions:

In addition to its multifarious functions, the Nigerian Railway Corporation provides a technically competent transportation service in pursuit of the country's socio-economic development. It also provides a dependable all-year-low-cost mass transportation services including the transportation of heavy as well as special equipment machinery and so many other materials necessary for the construction of important projects in the country, like cement factories and electric transformer for the Kainji Dam.

The Railway also provides Limited (Stopping at "Limited" Stations) Local and Commuter passenger train services. Advance bookings for accommodation are required for intending first and second class passengers of Limited Trains. First class passenger coaches contain 2-berth and 4-berth accommodation each fitted with toilet and shower facilities. Full luggage allowances for passengers travelling first class is 101.6 kg (2 cwt); second class 50.8 kg (1 cwt) and third class 25.4 kg (56 lbs). Catering services are provided on limited and local passenger trains. Restaurant facilities are available for upper class passengers on Limited trains.

The principal commodities carried by

the Railway include groundnuts, ground-nute cake, groundnut oil, palm produce cotton, cement, sugar, salt, petroleum products, tin, columbite, hides and skins, etc. The Railways also provide special equipment and facilities for the transportation of out-gauge or special loads which in most cases can only go by this mode of transport. It handles substantial volume of transit traffics (imports and exports) for the neighbouring countries of Niger and Tchad.

In the year 1973/74, the Railways carried a total of 5,228,858 passengers and 1,645,930 tonnes (1,620,000 tons) of freight.

There are proposals to modernise the Nigerian Railway Corporation in both physical and manpower development aspects so that it can continue to cope with the increasing demands that are being made on it by the developing and dynamic Nigerian economy.

A provision of N885 million has been made for the development of the railway during the 1975-1980 Development Plan period. A new railway with a world standard gauge of 1,435 mm (4ft 8½ins) is envisaged, while the present system will be strengthened to cope with increasing demand for rail facilities. Passenger Coaches and Diesel Locomotives are already on order.

#### Aim:

To promote and enhance Nigeria's economy and social Welfare, through the provision of efficient and reliable goods and Passenger train Services in the country.

### FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION

**Address:** Broadcasting House,  
Ikoyi, P.M.B. 12504  
Lagos.

**Tel:** All inquiry to:- B.H. 51480-5 Lines

FRC  
2592

**Date Established:** 1st A

#### History:

The Federal Radio Corporation was established on the 1st of October 1956 by Act No. 39 of 1956. It is financed by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The F.R.C. has a policy known as the Board of Governors up of nine members including the President of the Corporation.

Before the Corporation was established, radio broadcasting in Nigeria was carried out by the Federal Radio Service (FRS), a Government department.

#### Functions:

The F.R.C. provides radio and television services by Radio and Television both within and outside Nigeria. It introduced into the network commercial and educational services.

The objectives of the Corporation which were approved and adopted by the board of the Corporation are:

- (a) To provide efficient radio and television services to the people of Nigeria, both within and outside the country, and to external audience with Nigeria's foreign relations.
- (b) To provide a comprehensive and balanced Nigerian culture through research, production, and to the dissemination of such results of such research.
- (c) To contribute to the development of Nigerian society and to promote national unity and balanced presentation from all parts of the country.
- (d) To ensure the provision of accurate information.

ple.

- (e) To provide opportunities for the free enlightened and responsible discussion of important issues, and to provide a two-way contact between the public and those in authority.
- (f) To provide special broadcasting services in the field of education, and in all other areas where the national policy calls for special action.
- (g) To promote the orderly and meaningful development of broadcasting in Nigeria through technical improvements, the training of appropriate professional staff, programme and other exchange with other broadcasting organisation in the country.
- (h) To promote research into various aspects of the communications media and their effects on the Nigerian Society. (This will include audience research, the investigation of fresh methods of production, and the true indigenization of the broadcasting media).
- (i) To ensure that the facilities and techniques of broadcasting in Nigeria keep pace with developments in the world of communication (e.g. FM transmission, colour television, etc).

## NIGERIAN ENTERPRISES PROMOTION BOARD

Address: 15-19 Keffi Street,  
South West Ikoyi,  
Ikoyi.  
Phone: 57699  
Date Established: February 23, 1972

History:

This Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board was established in April 1972, in

accordance with the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree No. 4, promulgated on the 28 of February with retrospective effect from 23, February, 1972.

### Functions:

The Board's main functions as specified under Section 4(2) of the Decree include the power to advance and develop the promotion of enterprises in which citizens of Nigeria shall participate fully and play dominant role. In addition, the Board has power:

- (a) to advise the Commissioner on clearly defined policy — guidelines for the promotion of Nigerian enterprises;
- (b) to determine any matter relating to business enterprises in Nigeria generally, in respect of commerce and industry which may be referred to it in accordance with any directive of the Commissioner; and
- (c) to perform such other functions as the Commissioner may determine, or as may be conferred on it by the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree or any other enactment.

### Committees:

The Board is assisted by Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Committees, established in each of the twelve States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, whose main functions as specified in section 4(5) include:

- (a) to assist and advise the Board on the implementation of Decree No 4 of 1972;
- (b) to ensure that the provisions of the Decree shall be complied with by any alien resident or carrying on business in the State;
- (c) to recommend to the Board such other measures as may be neces-

sary in the opinion of the Committee to enable full effect to be given to the provisions of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree; and

- (d) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Board.

#### Board Members:

The Secretariat of the Board is an arm of the Federal Ministry of Industries. The members of the Board are appointed by the Federal Commissioner for Industries and comprise:-

- (a) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries (Chairman);
- (b) One representative each of the following Federal Ministries:
  - (i) Trade;
  - (ii) Finance;
  - (iii) Economic Development & Reconstruction; and
  - (iv) Internal Affairs.
- (c) Three representatives of development or investment agencies incorporated in Nigeria.
- (d) The Secretary of the Board is an official of the Federal Ministry of Industries.

Like the Board the State Enterprises Promotion Committee members include:

- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
- (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
- (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Admini-

strator as in the State.

- (c) The Secretary of the Committee is usually an officer of the Ministry of Trade of the State or any other competent person in the service of the State or the Military Governor or the Administrator of the State.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF NIGERIA

Address: 97-105, Broad Street, Lagos  
P.O. Box 1234  
Telephone: 25311-13  
Telegrams & Cables: NICON  
Date of Established: 1st July, 1964

#### History & Functions:

The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established under the provisions of Decree 22 of 1964, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a Federal Government-owned statutory Corporation to fulfill general insurance business subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1964. The main objects of its functions include the following:

1. Power, both within and outside Nigeria, to carry on general insurance business, to reinsure insurance business, to underwrite and re-insure against risks of every kind arising from any contingency and in respect of any matter whatsoever;
2. to insure any property owned by Governments or any State or Corporation;
3. to insure with any insurance company, re-insurance or association of underwriters any risk undertaken by the Corporation and for that purpose enter into re-insurance

to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;

to assist in organising, training schemes to employees of any registered insure, etc.

ches: 24 NBC Road, P.M.B. 2036, Kaduna.  
phone: 22325.  
66/67, Hadeja Road.  
P.O. Box 2045, Kano.  
phone: 5356.  
37, Zik Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Enugu.  
Bank Road, P.M.B. 5452, Ibadan.  
er Branches: 82, Azikiwe Road, Aba.  
Kingsway Stores BLG P.M.B. 1343, Benin City.  
Shehu Hashimi Road, P.M.B. 1255, Maiduguri.  
New Nigerian Bank BLG., Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B. 2085, Jos.

Nigeria in April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation. It has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements on buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent of staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

## THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

ices: 26/28, Marina, Lagos.  
ephone: 55020  
e Established: 1st April, 1955.

tory:  
The Nigerian Ports Authority, which k over the operation of the ports of

### Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

strator as in  
State.

- (c) The Secretary of the Committee is usually a member of the Ministry of the Interior of the State or a person of equivalent competence in the service of the State. The Military Governor of the State is the Secretary of the State.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION**

Address: 97-11  
P.O.  
Telephone: 2531  
Telegrams & Cables: NICO  
Date of Established: 1911

- History & Functions:**  
The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria was established by the provisions of Decree 22 of 1966, the date on which the Corporation commenced business. NICON is a government-owned statutory Corporation to fulfill general insurance functions subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act. Its functions include the

1. Power, both within Nigeria, to carry insurance business and re-insure any kind arising from contingency and in matter whatsoever to insure any property, governments or any corporation.
2. to insure with any company, re-insure or association of any risk undertake corporation and for the enter into re-insuring

- (a) The Permanent Secretary responsible for Industries in the State who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;
- (b) An officer in the State Ministry of Trade;
- (c) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the State;
- (d) Three other persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner or State Commissioners as the case may be for trade and industries and members of such Committee shall hold offices for such period as may be directed by the State Military Governor or the Admini-

to act as insurance agent or insurance broker in relation to any insurance;

to assist in organising training schemes to employees of any registered insure, etc.

- hes: 24 NBC Road, P.M.B.  
 2036, Kaduna.  
 hone: 22325.  
 66/67, Hadeja Road.  
 P.O. Box 2045, Kano.  
 hone: 5356.  
 37, Zik Avenue, P.O.  
 Box 340, Enugu.  
 Bank Road, P.M.B.  
 5452, Ibadan.  
 Branches: 82, Azikiwe Road,  
 Aba.  
 Kingsway Stores BLG  
 P.M.B. 1343, Benin  
 City.  
 Shehu Hashimi Road,  
 P.M.B. 1255, Maidu-  
 guri.  
 New Nigerian Bank  
 BLG., Ahmadu Bello  
 Way, P.M.B. 2085,  
 Jos.

Nigeria in April, 1955, is a statutory corporation formed under the Ports Ordinance of 1954. The Authority is geared towards becoming financially self-supporting and throughout its 19 years of operation. It has been able to maintain consistently profitable results. During this period many improvements to facilities have been recorded, largely from profits which have been ploughed back into the business. Among such improvements, the following are notable examples: the deepening and night-lighting of Lagos Harbour; the purchase of new craft both large and small and the improvements on buildings, roads and rail tracks. The Authority has also provided more warehouses, with up-to-date mechanical cargo handling equipment.

In addition, considerable sums of money have been spent of staff welfare, the total strength of the Authority's Staff now number well over 10,000.

With the expanding economy of Nigeria and the resulting growth of imports and exports, the Ports have played their full role, and the increasing tonnages passing over the Authority's quays reflect the vital role played by the Authority in meeting the needs of the country.

## THE NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY

- ss: 26/28, Marina, Lagos.  
 hone: 55020  
 Established: 1st April, 1955.

ry:  
 he Nigerian Ports Authority, which  
 over the operation of the ports of

### Functions:

The principal functions of the Authority are the operation of the general cargo quays in Lagos (Apapa and Customs Quays) and Port Harcourt, in addition to the provision of harbour facilities throughout the eleven ports of the country. Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Akassa, Bonny, Burutu, Degema, Forcados, Koko, Sapele and Warri. Dredging, lighting, buoyage, and survey work, together with the operation of light houses around the coast of Nigeria form another important aspect of the Authority's responsibilities.

## NIGERIAN NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.

THE NIGERIAN NA  
LP

Address: 160, Awolowo Road,  
P.M.B. 12662, Ikoyi,  
Lagos, Nigeria.  
Telephone: 24778.  
Cables/Telegrams: "PROCURERS"  
Date Established: January 24, 1972.

Address: De  
Wh  
Ap  
60  
Telephone: 461  
Telegrams: NIG

### History/Functions:

The Nigeria National Supply Company Limited is a Federal Government-owned Agency established for the procurement of supplies. It was incorporated as a limited liability company on January 24, 1972 with an authorized capital of N500,000 to be raised to N5,500,000, in the current financial year.

Some of its functions include meeting the stores requirements of all Government Ministries, Corporations and institutions. The Company also serves as an instrument for combating inflation and stabilization ..... through the bulk purchasing and selling of goods that are scarce or whose prices have risen abnormally through hoarding.

### Branches:

At present, the Company has opened branches in London, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Warri, Yombe and Funtua. The Company, however, hopes to open branches in all the States of the Federation while plan for additional overseas branches to handle overseas purchases and forwarding are underway.

### History:

The Nigerian National Supply Company was incorporated in 1972, issued and fully paid up capital of N4 million, held jointly by the Government and two private companies - ~~Elm~~ Ltd. and Palm Line Ltd. The equity holdings were 50% and now the shares are owned and are held by the Government and its nominees. Produce Marketing Company

### Functions:

The Company operates on the general National Trade. Its International Shipping Conference operates are as follows:

West Africa/U.K.

West Africa/North of  
West Africa/French



The NNSL Fleet are

	Year Built	
g Jaja	1955	
Kanemi	1956	
nyan	1953	NNSLL,
ndi Azikiwe	1962	Warri
nadu Bello	1963	
bert Macaulay	1957	NNSLL,
er Niger	1948	Marina,
er Benue	1968	P.O. Box 91,
er Ogun	1968	Calabar.
er Ethiopie	1969	
ss River	1964	NNSLL,
er Gongola	1964	P.M.B. 2,
er Hadejia	1974	Burutu.

16, Post Road, P.O.  
Box 1232, Kano, Tel.  
4415, Telex: 1, Tele-  
grams: Nigerline.

P.M.B. 1100,

Nigerian National Shipping Line  
is a fast, regular and efficient forth-  
services out of the United King-  
North Continent of Europe and  
but the regularity of its ships'  
Italian ports is dependent on cargo  
ity.

gements are underway for the  
ation of the company's services  
Far East, United States and Canada.

ation:

ormation about the company, its  
ns and the service it offers, both  
eria and in overseas, may be  
d from:

Office: 21, Wharf Road, P.O.  
Box 326, Apapa, Lagos  
Telephone: 56088.  
Telex: 60.  
Telegrams: NIGER-  
LINE, LAGOS

Agency: 22, Wharf Road, Apapa  
Telephone: 55180,  
55751 & 55119.

1, Custom Street, P.O.  
Box 425, Port Harcourt  
Tel.: 357  
Telegrams: NIGER-  
LINE

NNSLL,  
P.M.B. 1190,  
Maiduguri.

NNSLL,  
P.O. Box 48,  
Koko.

Nigerline (U.K.) Limited  
14, Oriel Chambers,  
Water Street,  
Liverpool L2 8TU.

Suite 557, 8th Floor, Dunster House,  
20 Mark Lane,  
London, E.C.3.

## NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE

Address: Algon Close, P.M.B.  
12522, Ikoyi, Lagos.  
Telephone: 22708, 24871-Ext. 1  
Date Established: About 1872.

### History:

The history of the Nigerian Prisons  
Services started in about 1872, when the  
Broad Street Prison was established to  
accommodate 300 prisoners. By 1914,  
following the amalgamation of the North  
and South, the importance of a unified

and more coherent prisons services in Nigeria became greatly felt. Following the Gobir Report of 1966, both the Native Authority prisons as well as all the Government Prisons were merged into the Nigerian Prisons Service, in April, 1968.

#### Aims/Objectives:

The prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons Services is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens.

#### Functions:

The emphasis of the functions of the N.P.S. is always on the administration of persons services throughout the Federation. Today, as part of its functions, the NPS runs a broad, educational programme for prisoners, there by offering the young offenders ample opportunities to learn and improve on their education so that at the end of their jail-terms, they can integrate with other useful citizens.

### INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

Address: Matori Industrial Avenue, Chalfont P.M.B. Ikeja.  
 Telephone: 32418  
 Telegrams: Icon, Lagos  
 Date Established: 1971 (Under Decree No. 33, June, 1971).

#### History:

The Industrial Research Council of Nigeria was established by Decree 33, promulgated in June, 1971. It is a Federal Government Statutory body affiliated to the Federal Ministry of Industries.

#### Functions:

The principal functions of the Council, among others, are:

1. To promote and co-operate all

industrial research and development in Nigeria, and

2. To develop and apply industrial research results to the nation.

#### Council Membership:

Council Membership comprises personalities drawn from the fields of Science and Engineering of the country, public and private sector, in addition to four ex-officio members of Permanent Secretaries of Federal Ministries of Trade, Commerce, Works and Housing and Power.

Chairman: Mr. H. C. Ojo  
 Secretary: Dr. I.A. Akintola

### NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE CORPS

Address: Cabinet Office, Lagos 12673, Lagos  
 Telephone: 51010/316  
 Date Established: 22nd May, 1972 (Under Decree No. 1)

#### History:

The concept of the National Youth Service Corps was first broached in the second 4-Year Development Plan. In 1967, it was announced that the Federal Government planned to establish a corps organisation during the period covered by the Plan.

The then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon, subsequently announced in the course of his broadcast address on the occasion of the Independence Anniversary Celebration on October 1, 1972, that the project was meant "to transcend political, state and ethnic loyalties and to lay the basis of fostering loyalty to the nation." At the various University convocations disclosed that a lot of work had been done on the project and invited the public, the students and university teachers for discussions and suggestions on the scheme.

The facts having been collected, the IG subsequently announced that the scheme would begin at the end of the 1972/73 academic session. The NYSC was created by Decree No. 24 of 22nd May, 1973 and launched by General Abacha Gbowon, on June 4, 1973, at the first meeting of the Directorate of the NYSC.

#### Objectives:

The objectives of the NYSC include:  
 1) To inculcate discipline in Nigerian youths by instilling in them a tradition of industry at work and of patriotic and loyal service to the nation in any situation they may find themselves;

2) to raise their moral tone by giving them the opportunity to learn about higher ideals of national achievement and social and cultural improvement;  
 3) to develop in them attitudes of mind acquired through shared experience and suitable training, which will make them more amenable to mobilisation in the national interest;

4) to develop common ties among them and promote national unity;

5) to encourage members of the service corps to seek, at the end of their corps service, career employment all over the country thus promoting the free movement of labour;

6) to induce employers partly through their experience with members of the Service Corps, to employ more readily qualified Nigerians irrespective of their States of origin; and

7) to enable Nigerian youths to acquire the spirit of self-reliance.

#### Calling:

Under the decree, any Nigerian who is up to the age of 30 years, and who at the end of the academic year, unless exempted under section 15 of the decree, has successfully completed his or her first degree at any university in Nigeria, shall be

liable to be called upon to serve in the Service Corps. But graduates who have exceeded the prescribed age may volunteer for service. The duration of service is one year.

#### NYSC DIRECTORATE:

The decree also established a Directorate as the governing body of the Service Corps. Its membership comprises a chairman, the Vice-Chancellor of each of the Universities in Nigeria or a representative appointed by him, one member each from the Armed Forces of the Federation, the Nigeria Police Force, a representative of the Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association, the Director as appointed under section 5 of decree, a representative of the Cabinet Office, the Federal Ministry of Education, Federal Ministry of Labour, and three other persons (at least one of whom shall be a woman).

The chairman and members of the Directorate are appointed by the Head of the Federal Military Government.

#### Functions of the Directorate:

Among others, the functions of the NYSC directorate are to draw up detailed programmes of training and schedules which shall be designed for the achievement of the objectives of the service corps and to ensure that such programmes and schedules are strictly and steadfastly adhered to.

#### Discipline:

Each Corps member is guided by a Code of Conduct and bye-laws of the NYSC. Penalty clauses are provided for contravention of the code of conduct and or the bye-laws.

**History:**

The Nigerian Standard Organisation came into being with the promulgation of Decree No. 56 of December, 1971. The Organisation was established as an integral part of the Federal Ministry of Industries and the commencement date of its functions began as far back as January 1st, 1970.

Under the same decree, a council known as the Nigerian Standard Council, was established as the governing body of the Organisation. Membership of the Council is drawn from a wide area spanning both the private and public sectors.

**Functions:**

Under the Decree, the principal functions of the Nigerian Standard Organisation are to standardise methods and products in industries in Nigeria and to ensure Federal and State Governments compliance with national policy on Standardisation. It is also responsible for the award of certification marks under those Standards but are also of importance to the economy of the nation.

**Membership and Staff:**

As stipulated by the Decree, the Director, the Secretary and other members of the staff of the Organisation shall be members of the Public Service Commission of the Federation.

**Offences:**

The Decree recommends punishments ranging from fines to jail-terms for any person or persons who commit an offence or offences under the stipulations of the Decree.

**Library:**

The NSO maintains an efficient library whose services are made available on specific conditions.

**FEDERAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH**

**Address:** FIIR, Oshodi, Lagos  
P.M.B. 105  
**Telegrams:** Applied Industries  
**Telephone:** 321614; 32295-7

**History and Functions:**

The Federal Institute of Industrial Research was established in 1964, situated some 8 miles from Lagos, on the Lagos - Abeokuta road. Its primary function lies in the furtherance of the policy of the Federal Government to diversify the economy of the country as far as possible; the economy of the country by giving active encouragement to the development of industries, particularly those which relate to the processing of the country's raw materials.

The FIIR also not only offers assistance to anyone wishing to set up new industries based on any Nigerian raw materials, but also well offers technical assistance to existing industries through the provision of laboratory facilities for analysing raw materials, products and solutions to their technical problems.

Besides, the Institute investigates the suitability of Nigeria's raw materials for use in proved industrial processes and modifies these processes to suit local conditions. Its services are at the disposal of the government, private company or individual, based on certain conditions, but offers free advice.

**Research Programmes:**

The Institute runs research programmes which are normally prepared over a period of three years and reviewed annually.

The criteria used for the selection of house research projects are:-

- (a) Import substitution;
  - (b) Primary processing of raw materials for local industries;
  - (c) development of native technology
- Further, contract research is accepted at any time, subject to the limitations set by the expertise and infrastructural facilities available at the Institute.

**Governing Body:** Industrial Research Council of Nigeria.

### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF NIGERIA

**Address:** 4, Wesley Street,  
P.M.B. 12626, Lagos.  
**Telegrams/Cables:** Biblos, Lagos.  
**Telephone:** 56590; 56547; 20041

#### History:

The National Library of Nigeria is a statutory corporation, established by the National Library Act (No. 6) of 1964 and subsequently revised by the National Library Decree (29) of 1970, which enjoined the Board of the N.L.N. to establish and maintain a branch of the library in each of the twelve States in the Federation.

#### Functions:

The National Library of Nigeria places greater awareness of the rich and diverse cultures of Nigeria in the forefront of its functions. To this end, therefore, it has empowered its state branches to collect valuable published and unpublished works which depict these cultures as a way of preserving them for reference by Nigerians, and also serving as useful international display materials depicting the country as one composed of peoples who are heterogeneous in orientation but bound together by a common heritage.

In addition to its functions, the National Library of Nigeria obtains all such useful literary works which include books, maps, newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets,

gramophone records, films, prints and photographs, for preservation. It is also its responsibility to develop the national bibliography and the nation's documentation services. To ensure the success of this, the N.L.N. has set up a standard Book Numbering Agency designed to assign a unique number to a book title, which no other book title in the world can carry. The usefulness of this method is that it assures easy identification of books published in Nigeria, by Nigerians, whether on the local national or international book shelves, bookshops or news stands.

The Library is open to members of the public without formalities. It also provides a wide-range of reading materials for use only within the Library.

#### Branches:

The NLN has, so far, opened two branches of the library in two of the States in the Federation, Enugu and Jos.

### FEDERAL FIRE SERVICE

**Date Established:** 1906.

**Address:** Proposed Headquarters Campos Street, Lagos.

**Proposed Tel. Nos.:** 20778, 20779.

Chief Fire Officer,  
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs,  
Fire Service Division,  
Alagbon Close,  
Ikoyi.

Tel. No. 27282

Training School,  
Onikan Fire Station, (Temporary)  
27 Awolowo Road,  
P.M.B. 12601,  
Lagos.  
Tel.: 57488.

#### History:

In 1963, an Act to make provisions for

the establishment, organisation, discipline, power and duties of the Federal Fire Service, and for matters incidental thereto or connected therewith was enacted. Then the name of Lagos Fire Brigade was changed and renamed Federal Fire Service.

All the existing officers and men serving in the Lagos Fire Brigade were transferred to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The most of Federal Inspector of Fire Services was redesignated to Federal Fire Commissioner.

#### Stations:

There are four stations - Fire Service Headquarters, Campos Street Lagos, Apapa Fire Station, Onikan Fire Station and Ebute-Metta Fire Station. All the stations are fully equipped and linked with very high frequency radios for communication. Provisions have been made in the current estimates for the building of Fire Station and Training School in Surulere.

#### Equipment:

The Federal Fire Service now uses modern equipment such as Emergency Tender, Turn-Table Ladders, and Multi-Purpose (Combining Foam, dry powder and CO<sub>2</sub>) in addition to a fleet of 20 fire fighting appliances.

There is an arrangement to purchase, during the current financial year, one hydraulic platform (Snorkel).

Two Water Tankers and 4 Fire Fighting appliances to supplement the existing fleet of fire fighting appliances.

#### Main Functions:

Main functions of the Federal Fire Service are those defined in the Fire Service Act of 1963 and may be summarised as follows:

- (a) Extinguishment, Control and Prevention of Fire
- (b) Saving and Protection of Life and property.

- (c) Humanitarian service works or emergency beyond the capacity of a citizen, as may be required by the authority of the Minister for Internal Affairs.

#### Aims And Objectives:

To make provision for the following purposes and particularly to:

- (a) The Services for Federal Fire Service and to make provision as is necessary to ensure efficient all normal requirements;
- (b) The efficient training of members of the Fire Service;
- (c) Efficient arrangements with calls for assistance in summoning members of the Fire Service;
- (d) Efficient arrangements for fire-fighting; information about the availability of water and the means of access to other material localities;
- (e) Efficient arrangements for fire-fighting or mitigating damage to property resulting from fire taken in dealing with fire;
- (f) Efficient arrangements for advice on fire prevention of spread of fire of escape in case of fire;
- (g) To utilize or lend, to Governments or Fire Services, the equipment, supplies, personnel and other resources of the Fire Service.

#### Other Facts:

**Operational Methods:** The Fire Service is responsible to the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs for seeing that both the Fire Service and its administrative functions are carried out efficiently.

re organised and managed in accordance with policy.

The divisional officer is generally responsible for the operational efficiency of each division and for dealing with any outbreaks of fire in it.

#### Fire Prevention:

Fire Prevention is the term used in a wide sense to denote all measures taken to prevent death and to mitigate injury, damage or loss from fire. It is an important function of the fire service; over the last decade there has been a sharp increase in the amount of works and responsibility involved due to steadily increasing number of fire outbreaks occurring each year and the annual rise in cost of fire damage. Federal Fire Service is concerned with fire prevention measures required under a wide range of statutes.

#### Aims:

In addition to others, the chief aims of the Federal Fire Service include the making of provision for fire fighting purposes, to ensure adequate plans or arrangements for giving advice on fire prevention, restricting the spread of fire as well as means of escape in case of fire out breaks.

#### Special Services:

The main functions apart, the Fire Service is always called upon to deal with certain emergencies, such as, railway accidents, releasing people trapped in lifts, under vehicles, or machinery, rescuing people - overcome by fumes while working in wells, pumping out flooded basement, etc.

#### Training:

Recruits and junior ranks in the Fire Service receive practical training in basic firemanship at the Federal Fire Service Training School, Lagos. Advanced and other specialised courses are provided for higher ranks at the Service Staff College

and the Fire Service Technical College, England.

### THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES

Address: Director's Office, Nigerian Museum, Lagos.

Telegrams: Dirmuseum, Lagos.

#### History:

The Nigerian Antiquities Service was inaugurated in 1943 with Mr. K.C. Murray as the Surveyor of Antiquities. In 1953, the Antiquities Ordinance, No. 17, became law and was followed by the establishment of a 17-member Antiquities Commission.

Subsequent well-mapped out plans designed to ensure the high preservation of Nigerian Antiquities culminated in the building of Museums in Owo, Ede (1945); Jos (1952); Ife (1954); Lagos (1957); Oron (1958); Kano (1960); Kaduna (1972); Benin (1973).

In the 1975-80 Development Plan, adequate Provision has been made for more Museums to be established in four state capitals.

#### Aim:

To preserve Nigerian Antiquities.

#### Functions:

Under the 1953, Antiquities Ordinance, the Federal Department of Antiquities is responsible for discovering, preserving and studying the traditional material culture of the diverse peoples of Nigeria past and present. It is also charged with the responsibility of presenting and publishing the results of this work. The Department, therefore carries out archaeological, ethnographic and architectural researches. It employs professional Officers who are all graduates specializing in specific fields of archaeology, ethnography and traditional architecture.

One major provision of the Antiquities

Ordinance of 1953 was the establishment of a seventeen-member Antiquities Commission which was given powers covering the declaration of monuments and scheduled Antiquities and the control of archaeological excavations and the export of Antiquities.

It also acquired authority to approve Museums, and also to withdraw such approval if for security or other reasons such Museums should cease to be suitable repository for valuable specimens.

The Department acts as the executive arm of the Antiquities Commission in its efforts to prevent the illegal export of valuable works of art and to curb the activities of petty traders in Antiquities including some known to be financed from abroad, who are doing so much irreparable damage to the study of Nigerian art history and the documentation of its traditional cultures.

The National Museum, Lagos was formerly opened on March 3, 1957. This Museum which is the headquarters of the Department houses the bulk of the Department's collection of traditional sculptures and other ethnographic materials. It holds more than 500,000 collections as of date and because of lack of space only one per cent of the total collection is on display to the public.

The National Museum Lagos has an Africana Library with almost 6,000 volumes covering fields of special interest to the staff like, archaeology, ethnography, ethnology, travel, history museology and so on. It is mainly a reference library for the staff but researchers from outside are free to come and use the library. Every Museum in the Department is to have a library.

The Department has begun a series of monographs in order to make the results of its researches available to other researchers and interested bodies.

The Museums are free to the public and the opening hours are from 9 a.m to 7 p.m.

## NIGERIAN EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Address: 15, Marina, P.O. Box 1  
Telephone: 59666.

### History:

The first External Telecommunications Services in Nigeria began on 1886 when the African Direct Telegraph Company Limited opened a telegraph service which linked Nigeria to the outside world by a marine cable with the outside world.

On December 30, 1929, the telegraph companies – The African Direct Telegraph Company Limited, The British Marine Telegraph and The Cable and Wireless Company, in concert with others, merged into the Imperial Communications Limited, which was renamed Cable & Wireless Limited. Operations ended on December 31, 1929, as the Nigerian Government took a decisive step towards having a greater degree of control over her external telecommunication services.

In January 1963, therefore, the Government of Nigeria incorporated the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET), as a partnership between the Government, holding 51 per cent shares and Cable & Wireless Limited, holding 49 per cent shares. The NET began business with a share capital of N1,000,000, out of which N1,320,000 was first subscribed.

On October 1, 1972, the NET became fully a government-owned corporation following the purchase of the shares of Messrs Cable & Wireless Limited by the Nigerian Government.

### Functions:

Nigerian External Telecommunications Limited is responsible for the provision, operation and maintenance of all international and intra-continental communication services of Nigeria. Nigeria's gateway to the outside world.



The services offered include telephone, telex, leased channel, telegraph, telegraph, data and facsimile. Transmission and reception of real time television programmes via satellite are also offered via the Satellite Earth Station, Lanlate. The Company is also responsible for the provision of coast station services which include communication by telephone and telegraph between Nigeria and ships at sea.

#### Expansion:

Along with other plans, the NET is erecting a new 37-Storey Head Office building, about 120 metres high, at an estimated cost of N30 million.

When completed this year, the building will offer space for variegated facilities, including the following:-

1. The new International Automatic Telephone Gateway Exchange;
2. Computerised Telegraph Switching Centre for Automatic handling of public telegraph messages and airlines traffic, and
3. Computerised Telex Switching Centre with fully automatic international telex subscribers dialling system and full facilities for billing of customer's calls.

#### NIGERIA AIRWAYS

Address: Airways House, Ikeja.

Telephone: 31031.

#### History:

Nigeria Airways was formed in 1960 when Nigeria attained independence. Prior to this date, Air Services in Nigeria were operated under the West African Airways Corporation (WAAC), Nigeria, Limited. The countries that constituted the corporation were Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

The headquarters of the Nigeria Airways is in Ikeja Lagos, with the administrative nerve centre of the Company flourishing in the Airways House. Flights carry passengers within and without the country. On the local level, the Nigeria Airways flights cover Ibadan, Benin, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu, Kano, Kaduna,

Maiduguri, Yola and Jos. The Airways international flights cover such places like Cameroun, Lome, Dakar, Ghana, Abidjan, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Gambia, and then Rome, Frankfurt and London. In frequently, Amsterdam and New York are covered.

#### Training School:

The Nigeria Airways operates a ground-training school for new entrants as well as for orientation and familiarisation purposes. Lectures on specific topics are also organised and held in the school for the enlightenment of workers on special matters. Some staff are also selected for additional training overseas.

#### Engineering base:

The company has an engineering base and its hanger, set up at a cost of N2,000,000. The engineering base is the seat of the Company's engineers who take great care of the company's Aircrafts while the hanger serves as a place for stripping and maintaining the planes.

#### Aims/Objectives:

The main objective of the Nigeria Airways is to operate both internal and external air services.

#### Officials:

Managing Director: Captain P.M. Thahal.

#### NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

Address: Electricity Headquarters, 24-25, Marina, P.M.B. 12030, Lagos.

Cables: Niger Power, Lagos.

Telephone: 51370-84.

#### History:

The NEPA was established under Decree 24 of 1972 which empowered it to develop and maintain an efficient, Co-ordinated, and economical system of electricity supply for all parts of the Federation and for this purpose:-

- (a) To generate or acquire supply of electricity;
- (b) To provide bulk supply of electricity for distribution within and outside Nigeria; and
- (c) To provide supply of electricity for consumers in Nigeria and as may from time to time be authorised by the Authority.

#### General Functions:

The Authority is charged with the following general duties: -

1. Managing, maintaining and working the electricity undertakings which are vested in the Authority under the Decree and such other undertakings as may be acquired by the Authority by or under the provisions of the Decree.
2. Establishing, managing, maintaining and working such electricity undertakings as the Authority may deem it expedient in the interest of the public;
3. Supplying electricity and promoting economic and efficient electricity generation, distribution and supply at reasonable prices;
4. Operating irrigation schemes and the provisions of future works with the approval of the Federal Executive Council, in connection with the River Niger and its affluents for all and any of the purposes mentioned in the section and for carrying into effect such schemes.

#### THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

The National Provident Fund was established by an Act of Parliament in 1961. Its operations are governed principally by the National Provident Fund Act 1961, the National Provident Fund (Amendment) Act 1964, the General Regulations under the National Provident Fund Act, 1961

and Decree No. 40 of 1967.

The National Provident Fund is a compulsory savings scheme to which every worker (non-pensionable) and employer contribute in equal parts monthly for the benefit of the worker.

The present rate of worker's contributions is 3k on every complete wage up to a maximum of N4 (four thousand) any one month.

The scheme provides for each member a number of contributions to members under the following conditions only: -

- (1) Old Age: member must have attained the age of 55 and must have retired from regular employment.
- (2) Invalidity: member must have been certified by a medical officer as being suffering from a permanent physical or mental disability which renders him or her to be unemployable.
- (3) Survivor: dependants of a member who has died in the kin of a deceased member may apply.
- (4) Unemployment: member must have been continuously unemployed for, at least, 12 months.
- (5) Emigration: member (who is a Nigerian citizen) must be employed abroad or have emigrated from Nigeria with no intention of returning to the country.

Interest on a member's contributions is paid together with his contributions to him in the case of old age, invalidity, survivors or emigration claim. On the death of a member, his contributions (without interest) are payable in the case of an unemployment claim.

The remaining half together with the accruing interest will be paid to the member on attainment of the age of 55 or if he becomes an invalid, or is migrating, or to his next-of-kin in the event of death.

All employers of labour in the Federal and State Government, Local Government, Corporations and Private Establishments

employing not less than ten (10) workers are by law affected and MUST be registered.

The administrative head of the Fund is the DIRECTOR whose address is "The Director, National Provident Fund, P.M.B. 12523, Lagos."

The Fund has several branch offices throughout the States of the Federation. These offices are located at Zaria, Maiduguri, Bauchi, Yola, Port Harcourt, Benin City, Sapele, Warri, Kano, Sokoto, Minna, Lagos (Ikoyi, Apapa, Ikeja), Enugu, Aba, Onitsha, Calabar, Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Akure, Jos, Ijebu-Ode, Asaba, Lokoja and Makurdi.

In pursuance of its policy of gradual but effective decentralisation of its activities, the Fund has established 4 zonal offices in the Federation. These are located at Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano and Enugu.

It is the plan of the Fund to establish one zonal office in each state capital and to this end recruitment of qualified personnel and in-service training of staff have been geared up. The establishment of these zonal office will help to bring the Fund nearer to the people than hitherto.

The National Provident Fund branch offices are manned by Compliance Inspectors whose duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Act and General Regulations are complied with by both employers and workers.

They are empowered to enter at all reasonable times, any premises or places where workers are employed and there make any examination and enquiry necessary to obtain information for the obstructed in any premises or place, the occupier or employer shall be guilty of an offence.



# MARINA

*the address  
for INSURANCE*

For prompt and efficient service  
come to 53 Marina  
or consult your Broker or Agent



**THE UNITED  
NIGERIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

Head Office: 53, Marina Lagos P. O. Box 581  
Telephone : 663130, 663153, 663201, 663221  
663253, 664433, 664438

BRANCHES

LAGOS, IBADAN, KADUNA, MAIDUGURI, NOKOTO, PORT HARCOURT, ABA, KANO,  
DUN YOLA, ENIGU, CALABAR, BENIN, OVIYINIA, ABOKUTA, BURELEMI, AJOYE

# THE ECONOMY



# **H. CLARKSON, EDU & PARTNERS**

**Incorporated Insurance Brokers**

**HEAD OFFICE:**

NASCO HOUSE,  
29, BURMA ROAD,  
APAPA, LAGOS.

**LAGOS OFFICE**

172, BROAD STREET,  
LAGOS.

**KANO OFFICE:**

12B BELLOR  
KANO.

**POSTAL ADDRESS:**

P. O. BOX 2853,  
LAGOS.  
NIGERIA.

TELEPHONE: APAPA — 873409, 873410

TELEPHONE: LAGOS — 660738, 660739

663685, 663686

TELEGRAMS: HOLDSUR, LAGOS.

TELEX: CLEDU 22163.

# Federal Budget Proposals

## 1982.

ON Wednesday, December 16, 1981, President Shelu Shagari presented his 1982 budget proposals to a joint session of the National Assembly. Below is the full text of the President's address:

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, distinguished senators, honourable members, ladies and gentlemen.

I stand once again before this joint session, as has become the tradition, to present for your consideration the Federal Government Budget for the year 1982. Before I proceed with this, however, I want to review briefly the performance of our economy in the year 1981.

### Economic Performance in 1981

As you well know, Nigeria's economy for many years has been heavily dependent on a single commodity, namely oil. Of recent,

there has been a global oil glut which consequently has led to a decline in our national earning from that source. This is a regrettable trend which no nation and no individual can single-handedly combat. Nigeria, as an active member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC — is working hard and in concert with other members to reverse this unfortunate trend.

Our balance of payments in the year 1981 is showing a deficit of almost N1.5 billion. This is due mainly to the adverse development in the world crude oil market. At the end of 1979, our external reserve stood at N3.3 billion. By the end of December 1980, this rose to N5.6 billion. However, by the end of September 1981, the external reserve position declined to N4.5 billion, due again, to impact of glut in the oil market and the increase in our average monthly import bill from N722

million in the year 1979 to N1.2 billion in 1981. By the end of the financial year 1981, our total foreign exchange disbursement is estimated at N14 billion, based on an average monthly rate of N1.206 billion. Clearly, this cannot be allowed to continue, for our economy cannot accommodate it. It has therefore been absolutely necessary to take appropriate measures to contain the situation. The recent austerity measures introduced by the Federal Government were designed to provide a check to the upward trend in our public expenditure.

These enumerated setbacks in our economy notwithstanding, our Gross Domestic Product has shown a slight improvement over the level of the previous year. Increases in real output are being recorded in various sectors of the economy. For example available indicators show an encouraging growth of 15 per cent in the manufacturing sector. There is a 3 per cent rate of growth in the Agricultural sector.

Furthermore, there are increases in the levels of public and private sector investments. These are, without doubt, expressions of confidence which investors have in the resilience of Nigeria's economy. This confidence has remained unshaken, despite the prophecies of the local forecasters of gloom and doom, who are ignorant of the difference

between resilience and buoyancy.

At this point, I am pleased to inform you that from about August there is some improvement in the oil market which will not have a significant impact on the economy in the year to come. Our daily oil production which has been as low as 0.7 million barrels during the month of August has gone up to 1.6 million barrels a day during the month of September 1981.

#### Outlook for 1982 Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange

Mr. President of the Senate and Speaker, we now move to the Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange. With effect from 1st January 1982, new regulations aimed at reducing the outflow of foreign exchange will come into force. The present 30 per cent allowable cost for consultancy services is reduced to 20 per cent. Under the existing regulations in respect of royalties, repatriation of income from the sale of shares, fees, home-remittances, and service and management charges remain unchanged. In connection with the temporary austerity measures, it has been decided that from immediate effect the basic allowance is reduced from N800 per adult, with no



for children under the age of sixteen years and the ceiling of N6,000 allowed to Companies for business trips is cut down to N3,000 per annum.

### Monetary and Banking Policy

With regard to the monetary and banking policy of this administration, the existing ceiling on the rate of expansion of commercial and merchant bank loans and advances will continue in 1982. Accordingly, banks will be allowed to expand their aggregate loans and advances by not more than 30 per cent, while those with loans and advances not exceeding N100 million may expand their aggregate credit up to 40 per cent. Sectoral allocation of credit will be slightly adjusted to accommodate the pressure for credit demand from the construction sector. It appears that the present allocation to the export sector is on the high side in view of the fact that the agricultural export sector is already being financed by the Central Bank of Nigeria. The observed liquidity ratio of the commercial banking system is currently running at about 43 per cent as against the statutory minimum of 25 per cent, while the observed current cash ratio averages 10.8 per cent, as against the required minimum ratios of between 2 and 5

per cent for the different categories of banks. The indication, therefore, is that the banks have ample reserve which places them in a position to meet the expected rate of credit expansion.

Accordingly, the existing liquidity and cash ratios are to be maintained in 1982. Similarly, the existing restrictive provision requiring Commercial Banks to maintain a ratio of 1:10 between capital funds and total loans and advances will be modified to a ratio of 1:12. Provision for bad and doubtful debts will be deducted from total loans and advances before the ratio is determined. The existing policy on bank loans to indigenous borrowers and bank loans to rural areas will be maintained.

The interest rate structure will be slightly adjusted upwards and penalties for defaults will remain the same. Similarly, the present system of determining the exchange rate of the naira by the use of an import-weighted basket of currencies will continue. With respect to the current dividend guideline which permits companies to distribute a maximum of 60 per cent of profit tax, I am happy to note that it has worked satisfactorily. In the interest of continuity and efficiency, Government has decided that the current dividend guideline will be maintained.

### Incomes Policy

This Administration has since its inception in October 1979, pursued with vigour, a policy of even distribution of incomes among individuals and socio-economic groups. The measures we have taken on wages, rentals, fringe benefits, dividends and prices have produced satisfactory results. In the area of wages in particular, our achievement constitutes a historic landmark. From a wage of N70.00 per month in 1979, the least paid worker has now moved to an all-time high of N125.00 per month. This has resulted in narrowing the gap in wage income between the lowest and the highest paid employees in the public sector. In addition, this administration has extended fringe benefits, such as housing and transportation allowances, to the low income workers who, hitherto, were excluded from such benefits.

Our medium-term incomes policy guideline on salaries and wages which permit for maximum increases of 15 per cent and 10 per cent on salaries and wages of low and high income groups respectively from 1980-82, will expire in December 1982. Reports show that most establishments in the private sector have negotiated and implemented salary adjustments within the permissible

limits. Those who have not will be allowed to implement provisions during 1982.

I hope that increases in wages will be matched by corresponding increase in productivity. We fore urge all categories of workers to respond to this gesture of the Federal Government through dedication to work.

It has been observed that some establishments no longer adhere to actual prices in their advertisement of goods and services that are on sale. Government is aware that advertisement of prices is necessary to guide all categories of consumers. Therefore, the enforcement of price advertisement is enforced under the Price Control and Incomes Act. The Act provides penalty for any person who contravenes any part of the incomes policy guidelines.

Government has reviewed its guidelines on prices and found that existing guidelines help in the control of inflation. We have covered that the time allowed for consultations between industry and government regarding price adjustments has been inadequate. In the future, notification for price adjustments not exceeding 5.0 per cent must be given 40 days before implementation, while notification for price increases of more

per cent must be given not less than 10 weeks before implementation. Government on its part will continue to ensure that increases in income are not eroded by increased inflation.

### Fiscal Proposals

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, in my 1980 budget address, I indicated my intention to submit before you a bill to authorise the President to adjust tariff and to introduce measures to give concessions to local manufacturers on a sliding scale. The authority which I seek to be able to adjust tariffs within agreed margin will be tabled before this Assembly as part of the 1982 Finance Bill.

By and large, this bill will contain proposals for slight tariff changes which I believe this august Assembly will readily accede to. This approach recognises the fact that frequent changes in tariff measures often act as a dis-incentive to investment. However, it is proposed to grant special concessions to investment in agriculture and agro-allied industries. These enterprises will now enjoy generous tax incentives similar to those granted to pioneer industries. Tax incentives will also be given to entrepreneurs who invest in infrastructures such as access roads,

boreholes, and electric generators, with a view to promoting rural development.

### Comprehensive Import Supervision Scheme

Following the representation from manufacturers, this administration had exempted raw materials, spare parts and books from preshipment inspection. This was done in order to help our industries procure their raw materials, and spare parts without undue delay. Regrettably, however, it is observed that this concession to our manufacturers has been abused. It has become an avenue for over-invoicing and smuggling. Government cannot turn a blind eye to this unwholesome situation. I therefore propose to return raw materials, spare parts, books and frozen fish within the ambit of pre-shipment inspection. I am convinced that with the streamlining of the procedure for processing 'Form M' already introduced by the Central Bank and the proposed admission of another company to supplement the one presently handling preshipment inspection, as contained in a bill now before you, this measure will not lead to delays that will have adverse effect on our industries.

### Smuggling and Dumping

I would like to say a few words at this point about smuggling and to inform you of the steps we have so far taken to check this evil. Many of our industries are suffering because they are finding it difficult to compete with smuggled goods which abound in our markets. Going hand in hand with smuggling is the pernicious problem of dumping of goods and obsolete or substandard machinery in our country. The problem posed by these twin evils have been with this country for many years. This Administration is determined to eliminate them. To this end, the Federal Government has entered into dialogue with the governments of our neighbouring countries in an effort to secure their co-operation. Already, we have taken steps to re-equip officers and men of the Department of Customs and Excise. Given proper guidance and leadership, I believe our men in Customs can face the challenge from smugglers and dumpers. I view the situation seriously and no stone will be left unturned in this battle to rid our country of these evils.

To this end, necessary directives have been issued for overhauling the entire hierarchy of the Department of Customs and Excise. Furthermore, a special crack squad will be set up to complement the effort of that

department. As we continue to intensify efforts to check smuggling and dumping, we need the full co-operation of all Nigerians. In particular, members of the Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers Association of Nigeria. They must be encouraged to supplement these efforts with self-control and effective vigilance.

### Tax Laws and Tax Administration

Mr. President of the Senate and Speaker, in the course of the current financial year we have been conducting a thorough study of our tax system. It has been found that by and large, the structure of our tax system has been patterned after that of industrialised countries. However, our rate of voluntary tax payment is far below that of developed countries. It has also been observed that the government efforts in granting generous capital allowances and tax concessions such as the Pioneer Investment Allowance scheme to stimulate business, some companies take full advantage of these incentives and are known to indulge in tax avoidance.

Furthermore, the consumer has not been able to benefit of the reduced rates

the prices of manufactured products. To minimise the effects of these malpractices, this administration intends to propose amendments to the existing tax laws to enable the Federal Board of Inland Revenue have power to levy a minimum tax of 2 per cent on turnover at the normal rate of 45 per cent of profit whichever is higher.

The problem of tax exemption is also engaged the attention of this administration. For instance, it has been observed that tax exemption granted by government to some foreign companies has not resulted in the desired reduction in the cost of the project. In future, therefore, no exemption from tax other than those in the existing tax laws will be allowed. Regarding the practice of exempting interest on loans from tax, it is proposed that interest on loans, except in respect of loans to agriculture and loans from the World Bank or similar institutions, should be liable to tax.

### Revenue

In 1982, it is projected that total revenue to be collected by the Federal Government will be N11.630 billion. In accordance with section 49 (1) of the Constitution, a total of N10.827 billion will be transferred to the Federation Account. Based

on the Proposed Revenue Allocation formula, the Federal Government will receive the sum of N5.955 billion, the State Governments will have N3.789 billion and N1.083 billion will go to Local Governments.

### Revenue Allocation

The new Revenue Allocation Bill must be seen as a landmark in the history of revenue sharing in this country. By embodying the principle of Derivation and direct compensation to mineral producing localities for environmental disfigurements and massive inconveniences, we have proved to the world that we in Nigeria can truly be our brothers' keepers. For me personally, it will be a fulfilment of a long standing humane objective and for all Nigerians, it will certainly be a victory for fair play and social justice.

### Recurrent Expenditure

Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. Speaker, distinguished and Honourable Members, in the 1982 Recurrent Estimate Draft, Recurrent Expenditure amounts to N3.525 billion. It is classified under personnel costs and overhead costs.

You will recall that sometime ago, I established two Presidential

Commissions to look into the salaries and conditions of service of university staff and of parastatals. Both reports have financial implications which are not reflected in the Appropriation Bill now before you. At a later stage, your approval will be duly sought by way of Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

### Capital Estimates

With regard to Capital Expenditure, the total estimate for the Federal Government is N7.420 billion. To finance this, the Federal Government will be expected to generate N3.232 billion, as recurrent budget surplus, and will raise N2.047 billion from external loan and N500 million as internal loan. Thus, in 1982, the total capital receipts of the Federal Government will be N5.779 billion, leaving a resource gap of N1.641 billion. This amount, which is equivalent to 30 per cent of our estimated capital expenditure will be reserved pending improvement in our revenue position.

### Agriculture

It is important to know that in 1982, over 70 per cent of the total Capital Allocation of N7.420 billion will be channeled to those sectors on which this administration places high

priority. As you know, in this list of priorities in this field, we have the Green Revolution Programme today in this country almost a household name. The multiplied assistance in the form of agricultural machinery, as tractors and implements, and improved seeds, and irrigation pumps.

We have launched a nationwide programme in the Federation aimed at increasing production. We have a boost to fish farming, of fishing terminals and of livestock and forestry. In 1982 we intend to build on the momentum. The sum of N1.641 billion has been allocated to the agricultural sector in the development of Water. This figure represents 30 per cent of the capital budget.

### Housing

Now, from food we move to housing. In 1980, we concentrated on the construction of housing units throughout the country. The programme envisages a total capital allocation of N0.175 billion and the construction of 20,000 units. The

ll be two and three bedrooms as  
posed to one-bedroom units which  
rmed the bulk of the 1980 pro-  
amme. Once again, I ask for the  
-operation of state governments  
that bottlenecks and frictions  
uch led to some delay in imple-  
enting this important programme  
ll be removed.

### Education

In the area of education, we re-  
ain committed to qualitative edu-  
tion at each and every level. For  
pils in primary and secondary  
hools and students in higher insti-  
tions of learning to have qualitative  
ducation, there must be a pool of  
ained and fully qualified teachers.  
this regard, we have upgraded  
ven colleges of education to degree  
warding status. Six new technical  
olleges will be started.

With regard to the conditions  
f service of teachers in technical  
stitutions and advanced teachers  
olleges, I have already given direc-  
ves for the setting up of a commis-  
on to examine these issues. N17.5  
illion has been earmarked for bur-  
ry awards for technical students  
hile N22.5 million will be spent on  
ost-graduate scholarship. A sum of  
466 million is provided as Recur-  
ent Grants and Subventions to uni-  
ersities and other institutions of

higher learning.

Also N271.6 million is earmarked  
for the expansion and consolidation  
of the capital prodation of the capi-  
tal projects of the existing universi-  
ties and for the establishment of new  
federal universities of technology.  
You may wish to know that out of  
the five new Universities of Techno-  
logy already established, three have  
offered admission to students for  
this session.

### Open University

If I may say it here, the issue of  
Open University is still very much in  
my mind in spite of the initial set-  
back it has suffered. I am convinced  
that such a university can offer im-  
mense opportunities to many of our  
citizens who may not have direct  
access to the traditional type of uni-  
versity education. I might remind  
you that there are many highly pla-  
ced Nigerians in all walks of life,  
who have received university educa-  
tion by studying at home. In many  
developed countries this system of  
education is operated and has been  
found to be extremely beneficial.

### Health

Let me now turn to health as an  
important sector to which due atten-

tion is similarly paid. This Administration is committed to the provision of efficient and effective, preventive and curative health services throughout the country. During the past two years the teaching hospitals have had a tremendous boost in terms of number equipment and manpower availability. In 1980 alone, 1,000 medical and dental officers qualified from these institutions while the number of first year clinical students rose to 1,200. These impressive figures will be improved upon by expanding existing facilities. On this score the sum of N0.131 billion has been allocated to the health sub-sector in the 1982 financial year.

### Industries

The need to industrialise our society is not only glaring but also pressing. Consequently, the sum of N2.813 billion has been allocated to the Industrial sector. This sum includes N0.963 billion for NNPC, N0.468 billion for manufacturing, and N1.382 billion for Iron and Steel. Furthermore, our basic industries which produce intermediate and capital goods are now geared for the important role they are designed to play in our drive towards greater economic development. By mid-1982 the machine tools industry, for

example, will go into production. I am pleased to inform the assembly that the Aladja plant, which will be officially commissioned in January 1982, has already gone into production.

A start will also be made on other areas of metal development, including a ferrous ducts plants, an aluminium a steel alloy plant and a steel alloy plant and a steel alloy plant. These constitute essential sites in our march towards an industrialized society.

It is my fervent hope that the production of steel in Nigeria will particularly help the motor industry. You are no doubt aware that the steel industry has already been given the establishment of five large assembly plants in various parts of the country. I expect that our steel programme is in a position to shift to full-scale manufacturing.

### Transportation

An expanding economy of our own requires a reliable transportation system for its sustenance. The need for national cohesion with the vastness of our country is imperative on us to pay attention to the development and improvement of our



ter and air transportation.

I begin with roads. Projects are being undertaken to link the various parts of the country with the Federal Capital Territory. In this regard there are five North-South arteries that deserve special mention, namely Badagry-Sokoto-Lagos-Kano-Warri-Okene-Buja-Kaduna-Port Harcourt-Enugu and Calabar-Ikom-Yola-Maiduguri expressways. I also wish to mention the East-West arteries which are under construction. These are Itakpe-Ado-Ekiti-Ibilo-Mokwa-Bida-Effon-Alimosho-Abuja-Efurun-Patani-Kaima. In 1982 the sum of N473.7 million is provided for these road projects.

I am sure you are all aware of the development planned for our Nigerian Railways. We intend to embark on modernising our railway network so as to achieve greater speed and comfort. For the standard gauge project a provision of N160 million has been made for 1982. This is in addition to provisions made for the improvement and maintenance of the existing lines. In water transportation and ports development satisfactory progress is being recorded. A provision of N95.5 million has been made. On air transportation our effort is continuing through the development of new airports and improving the facilities in the existing one. An allocation of N78.00 million is

made. As you know a number of aircraft for the Nigeria Airways are on order so as to ease problems experienced by air-travellers.

### Federal Capital Territory

I now want to say a word or two on Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory. To it the sum of N0.271 billion has been allocated. I want to assure you that every effort is being made to accelerate the building of the new capital for the Federation to which we all are looking forward with eagerness.

Right now, the following important projects are under construction:

- \*Lower Usman and Jabi Dams;
- \*International Airport;
- \*Airport Expressway;
- \*Outer Northern Expressway and Ring Road One North;
- \*Power Supply to Areas I and II of Accelerated District;
- \*Construction of 5,443 housing units;
- \*Construction of two Five Star Hotels and a Presidential Guest House.

Negotiations are going on for the design and construction of the National Assembly complex.

I am pleased to inform you that an administrative nucleus has now been set up for the Federal Capital Territory. Seven development areas

have been established and an Administrator has been appointed recently. Schools, health and other social services have also been established.

### Defence and Security

With regard to the defence and security of this nation, I want to reiterate that our determination to build a mobile and virile military force will continue. Already, the re-organisation exercise of the Nigerian Army has virtually been completed. Similar re-organisation exercise in respect of the Nigerian Air Force and Nigerian Navy will be completed next year. Our efforts to provide accommodation will be intensified. Infrastructural facilities will be provided to those Army barracks already completed in 57 locations. In the course of 1982 fiscal year, work will begin on a new forward naval base in Jamestown and for which N10.5 million has been allocated.

Equal attention will be paid to equipping our armed forces. A general purpose frigate, fast patrol boats, shortrange aircraft, long range and transport planes, artillery equipment, military hardware, armament and vehicles will be purchased in 1982. It is our desire to reactivate the Defence Industries Corporation, and a provision has been made in

the estimates to facilitate the production of militarily locally.

No less attention will be given to the Nigerian which is the maintenance of law and order in our society. Allocation for the year 1982 is the 100 million which will be used for personal and overhead capital projects, N85 million has been earmarked. We are doing everything possible to ensure the recruitment of the police force, the provision of men, equipment, and accommodation.

### Industrial Relations

So far, distinguished gentlemen, I have outlined the state and performance of the economy during the year. I have also highlighted the major issues in the 1982 Budget presentation. There are, however, three critical areas which I must touch upon. The first is the disturbing trend in industrial relations, with particular reference to industrial actions and strikes.

During the year, we had to contend with the strike of independent medical doctors, the strike of workers, Nigeria Labour Congress and lately the Academic Union of Universities. Many of these strikes leading to the strikes

torily resolved while the few that outstanding are in the process of negotiation. It is indeed sad to note that many available man-hours have been lost to the nation as a result of these strikes.

For a developing country such as our own, which is anxious to move forward, such a trend is distressing, say the least. Worse still, these strikes deliberately ignored the laid down procedure and laws for the settlement of labour disputes. Let me remind all union leaders that it is in their and the interest of those they represent, to obey the law.

### Over-payments to States

The second matter is in connection with the nullification of the 1981 Revenue Allocation Act by the Supreme Court. As a result of that ruling, there was no alternative but to fall back on the 1978-79 Revenue Allocation system, consistent with section 272 of the Constitution, for the purpose of disbursing funds to States and Local Governments. From records now available, all the States of the Federation have received substantial overpayments. I do know that if I were to insist on refunds, all the State of the Federation would be placed in grave financial jeopardy. As the President of the whole country, I can never take comfort in such a

course of action. As a mark of concern and as a matter of principle, I intend to seek your approval to write off these over-payments. It is my wish therefore at a later date to bring a Bill to the National Assembly providing for grants to the States to the extent of the overpayments made to them during the year 1981.

### International Relations

The third and final issue relates to our role and image in the international system. Since the inception of this Administration, we have played full and active role in all international organisations of which Nigeria is a member. We have been guided at all times by the interest and welfare of our country as well as our fundamental commitment to the total liberation of the African continent from colonialism, racism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. Our commitment also to the unity of African nations politically, economically and culturally is always manifest in our actions and in our pronouncements. In all the international fora that we attended, carrying the flag of this nation, we enhanced the image of this great country.

In consonance with other nations of the Third World, we sought the reform of the international economic order. It was in this context that I

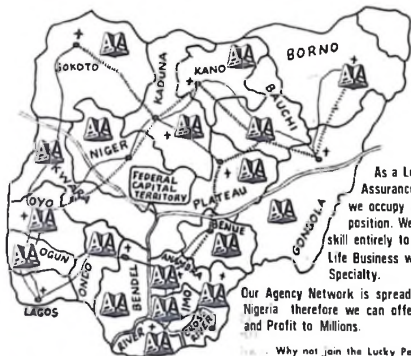
Nigerian General. Reconfirm the usefulness of the Peace and we do hope that will lead to a permanent that war-torn country.

Finally, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and honourable members of the National Assembly, I take this opportune moment in the Executive and Legislative Councils at half-term, (or half-time) whether we have so far proceeded enough in accordance with the mandate. We should realise that we must play according to the rules of the game. If we are to win, we must work together.

Our task is complete. One arm of the government function properly with the operation of the other. The Executive is engaged against the background of co-operation it receives from the Legislature, and vice-versa. There is a growing awareness between us for this co-operation, not only for the future, not only for the government of which you are a part, but also of the nation which we all rightly, expects much.

I am confident that I shall succeed. I thank you

**we could never have  
become the household  
name  
without thinking national**



As a Leading Life Assurance Company we occupy an enviable position. We direct our skill entirely to Developing Life Business which is our Specialty.

Our Agency Network is spread throughout Nigeria therefore we can offer Security and Profit to Millions.

Why not join the Lucky People?  
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND PENSIONS



**Save today for a better tomorrow**

**AFRICAN ALLIANCE  
INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

112 Broad Street, Lagos. P.O. Box: 2276 Cable Address: ALLIANCE LAGOS  
Telephone: 664300, 664373, 664398, 664419 Represented Throughout Nigeria  
AGENCY OPERATIONS 13/17 Breadfruit Street, Lagos. Tel: 661753, 661758.





FOR

**LIFE**

**THE UNITED NIGERIA LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

6172 Ojokogba Road, Surulere, Yaba, Tel. 830332

Head Office: 53 Marina, P. O. Box 588 Lagos  
Telephone: 663130, 663201.

## STATES BUDGET

### Anambra State 1982 Budget

Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra State on Tuesday presented a budget of economic revolution" to the State House of Assembly for the 1982 fiscal year.

The N887,106,310 budget proposed N479,073,530 as capital expenditure and N408,081,780 as recurrent expenditure.

It was a deficit-free and surplus-free budget.

Aimed at relieving the citizens of the state of some of their social and financial burdens, the budget provides for free medical treatment and free primary education in the state.

A breakdown of the budget shows that general administration, education, land, transport and public utilities received N170.54 million; N108.6 million; 102.49 million and N82.56 million respectively.

Town and country planning, health, agriculture and manufacturing crafts got N50.27 million; N48.85 million; N48.39 million and N48.29 million respectively.

Works, housing and environment got N46.92 million. Commerce and

Finance N41.34 million while N34.77 million went to social development and culture.

Governor Nwobodo also announced that his government had already signed N192 million contract to tackle the water supply problem in the state.

He disclosed that N62 million was for the Onitsha water scheme; N42 million for Enugu water scheme, N38 million for Nsukka water scheme and N30 million for Abakaliki water scheme.

Chief Nwobodo appealed to the people of the state to join hands with him to remove the scars of the civil war from the state and help revolutionise the economy.

At the end of his budget speech, Governor Jim Nwobodo announced the donation of his salary for 1982 to the State. The donation, he said, was his contribution to the government's plans to consolidate development in the 1981 financial year. The governor's N21,000 annual pay will be paid into the N120 million development fund which is to be launched early in 1982.

would be spent on the construction of new health clinics in the local government headquarters while the training of medical and paramedical staff would be stepped up.

Commenting on education, the governor said that his government, committed to the provision of qualitative education to the people, would open at least five post-primary institutions in each of the local government areas of the state next month while three new advanced teacher's colleges, six new teachers training colleges and nine secondary schools were opened during the current academic session. The governor, he added, had also spent a sum of N12.5 million in the award of scholarship to the students in the state locally and abroad.

On industries and commerce, Governor Aku reiterated his government's determination for the rapid industrial and commercial development of the state to which more than N41 million had been budgeted for the establishment of industries such as a glass factory, a wood complex factory, a fertiliser factory, a synthetic textile industry, a breakfast cereal manufacturing company and a coal by-product factory in the fiscal year.

These, and the rest of the on-

going projects such as Brewery, the Benue Paper Industry, a ceramic plant and many others would, he said, be operational, revolutionising the industrial economy of the state.

The governor mentioned the establishment of Benue Supply Company, Benue Paper operative Limited, Benue Paper Products Limited, Benue Aluminium Company Limited, the establishment of seven new general hospitals under construction, the state stadium under construction, the construction of feeder roads, the staging of an international conference recently at Makurdi as some of his government's programmes and projects in other sectors of the economy this year.

After reviewing the achievements of his government, its total commitment to the provision of food and shelter, education, water and electricity to the people of the state, Governor Aku said that more than 100,000 servants had so far benefited from the government's housing scheme to build 100,000 houses, while over 455 houses had been built from the in-service housing programme both at home and abroad.



## Bauchi State

**BUDGET SPEECH PRESENTED TO THE BAUCHI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BY THE GOVERNOR OF BAUCHI STATE HIS EXCELLENCY ALHAJI ABUBAKAR TATARI LI IN RESPECT OF THE 1982, FINANCIAL YEAR ON THURSDAY 18TH DECEMBER, 1981.**

ONE of the greatest and most noble attributes of the presidential system of government that we are now practising is in its unique system of checks and balances where the three arms of government comprising of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary all play important, interacting roles. This in turn goes a long way to ensure adequate accountability of our actions while in office. Over the last few months, the executive arm of the government has been busy preparing statements of our expected revenues and proposed expenditure for the 1982 financial year. I am therefore, extremely pleased to be here today in order to present to this Honourable House the result of our efforts in this regard in the form of the state's budget proposals for the the 1982 financial year for the consideration of the House.

If you would recall we presented the Mini-Budget in October, 1979; the Budget of Aspirations in 1980; and the budget for concluding the 1981

financial year called the 'Leap Forward Budget'. Today, I am pleased to present to you my report on the budget proposals of my government for 1982, and I would like to call it the 'Safe Landing Budget', as it follows our last budget which took off on a flight into the future and which has now landed safely.

I shall not spend too much time on the review of the budget for 1981. My Independence Day address contained what could be called a review of the efforts of this government in meeting the promises made to the electorate during the election campaigns, and the promises made before this Honourable House during my previous budget statements. This notwithstanding however, I would like to mention a few of the important things that we accomplished in the financial year which is about to end.

Since I was exhaustive in my report of our activities on October, 1, 1981, I would move away from the usual practice of outlining the detailed budget proposals for individual ministries. The Commissioner for Finance will soon give a detailed report and break-down of the figures allocated to each ministry. But, for now, let me take the approach of making what I would like to call sectoral reports that will of necessity cut across ministerial responsibilities.

I shall therefore, discuss our proposals for 1982 under the now familiar economic and social sectors.

**ECONOMIC SECTOR:**

Agriculture, irrigation, livestock, forestry, fishery, manufacturing, rural electrification, commerce and finance, transport (including Transport Corporation), co-operative and supply are all grouped under Economic Sector. We have put them all under this sector because they form nucleus of the economic activities in our state.

We have recorded our most note-worthy achievement in agriculture by the successful establishment of the Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project. Although many of the staff in the Ministry of Agriculture have been transferred or seconded to the project, the Agricultural Division of the ministry still handles the management of the model centres, the strategic grains reserves, fisheries, staff training, credit to farmers and the implementation of the all important Green Revolution programme.

In addition to distributing grains at subsidized rates, the Ministry of Agriculture during the year under review, added five model farms to the 12 already in existence. The five farms were sited at Durum, Kashere, Lanzai, Kuri and Warji.

One thousand small-scale farmers and 20 medium-scale farmers benefitted from the three million Naira loan that the state secured from the Bank of the North. Out of the loan, we bought 50 tractors that were distributed to farmers groups in

the 43 local government areas in the state. This is more tractors purchased with the three million Naira loan guaranteed by the state government, and 10 tractors loaned to the state by the Federal Government that we have given over to 10 farmers groups in the state.

Irrigation is an area where we have engaged the attention of the state government. I am happy to inform you that we have completed all the preliminary work for the construction of Baki Dam and we are currently negotiating for loan to finance the construction. Similarly, we are carrying out surveys for dams planned for K. Kaltungo.

To preserve livestock and increase their numbers, and for the eradication of veterinary diseases, we have intensified our efforts. We have created five centres for veterinary services and are establishing five new ones at Yana, Billiri, J. Gamawa and Alkali. Strategic grain reserves have been established at Udubo, Wawa, Zangari, Yautare. Similarly, the completion of the dams at Toro and Zange has improved the condition of water supply to the veterinary farms in the state.

Industrially, we are moving forward with great determination. In 1981, we commenced the Asbestos Factory in Bauchi. Work has gone on such large scale under the Power Voltage Cells

the ceramic industry and the Flour Mill. We are also encouraging the citizens of this state to become involved in the industrial growth of their state, and to achieve this, businessmen from the state are put in touch with wholesale manufacturers and thereby getting appointments as agents and distributors. Perhaps the singular commercial achievement of this government during the current financial year is the establishment of the Yankari Insurance Company Limited in which the government owns contributing shares.

Communication is essential in the industrial plans of any society and as such, the establishment of motorable road networks in the state will help in improving communication by bringing the people closer together. To achieve this objective, we completed three roads from Magama to Gumau, from Dindima to Mainamaji and from Gombe-Darazo with a spur to Dukku and Gombe-Abba, all at a cost of 38.3 million Naira. Progress of work has reached various stages on the construction of 10 other roads. Similarly, survey and design of the following roads has also reached advanced stage: Kumo-Pindiga-Kashere-Yalo — 70 kms; Lanzai-Jalam-Dagauda — 35 kms; Tashan Durmi-Katsinawa-Dajin-Bununun Kasa; Chinado-Gambaki-Dargazau — 16kms; Nabardo-Mara-Lame — 30kms; Siri-Miya-Mudp-Katangan Wari — 54kms; Lere-Sara-Boj — 26kms; Kanawa-Zambuk-Lubo —

27kms; Kabga — Ki-Nasarawa-Zalanga-Wanka; Murmur-Makawa-Gade-Tashar Gurka-Ariri — 55kms.

During the 1981 financial year, my government has also awarded the contract for the construction of the following roads: Bob-Zamga-Dukku — 66kms; Sakwa-

Gumawa-Jakusko — 61kms; Alkaleri-Badara-Kirfi-Boli — 33kms; Lanzai-Sabon Garin Papa-Jamari — 48 kms; Dukku-Wawa-Birin Fulani-Birin Bolewa-Sororo — 77kms; Azare-Isawa-Giade-Kurba-Banike — 60kms; Misau-Akuyam-Jalam-Dambam — 73kms; Zwal-Maijuju with spur to Lere — 54kms; Kafin Madaki-Lame-Rishi-Rahama — 15kms.

During the 1982 financial year, my government intends to award contract for the construction of the following roads: Udubo-Gas-



ALHAJI ABUBAKAR TATARI  
ALI

### Bauchi State Governor

kiya Kafin Labarawa-Itas; Alkaleri-Pali-Futuk-Mansur; Ningi Warji-Yana; Rafin Dinga-Yada Gungume-Burra-Panda; Ture-Tula Talsaa; Gwani-Deban Fulani-M. Sidi-Zongomfa Kyari-Gadam; Rimin Zayam-Dass-Bununun Kasa; Dull-Gobiya-Bogoro; Bukul-Dango-Beli-Zubo-Darajiya; Itas-Jigina-Gidan Ganji-Buzawa.

Our rural electrification programme is touching all the nooks and corners of this state. The inhabitants of Gamawa, Toro, Dukku, Gumau, Dass, Alkaleri, Bajoga, Nafada and Ringin Gani will soon have their electricity switched on. Our rural electrification programme during the year under review has been retarded in some places because the Federal Government has indicated its willingness to undertake the electrification of some of the affected towns at its own expense. That notwithstanding, however, our own efforts would continue in this regard. I am pleased to inform this Honourable House that the electrification of Hardawa and Chinade had been accomplished by direct labour. During the next financial year, we are proposing to electrify the following towns under our rural electrification programme: Madara, Disina, Uduho, Nabardo, Tilden, Fulani, Zaranda, Deba, Garko, Tongo/Tilde, Kirfi, Sade via Kari, Bambam/Cham, Dagauda/Jalam, Lere, Sakwa.

### SOCIAL SERVICES

We have grouped our social service programme in the areas of education, health, information, housing, sports and recreation, rural and urban development, and water under this sector.

Education is not diminishing, yet if the state is to move off in the economic development, sufficient attention must be given to this sector to prepare the body of our people for the hard work that is required for economic development.

My administration has been hard to bring quality education to the state since we have no power. We are now providing new secondary schools. We have already supplied school equipment to 15 secondary schools. We have built 14 teacher training colleges which are now open. We have increased the number of advanced teachers colleges from one to three, all in order to bring literacy to all our people.

We have paid equal attention to the delivery of health services to the people of our state. We have established training centres for health workers in established in the following locations which also provide social welfare services: Gombe, Azare, Misau, Ningi, Dass and Kari. We plan to add three more health centres in Toro, Kuma, and...

Our housing programme is taking shape. We have built Nuru and Inani estate during the year under review. We have a provision of 40 houses of various...

and 60 low-cost housing units was started. My administration has completed surveys of residential, commercial and industrial layouts in Bauchi, Gombe, and Misau. Masterplan for Jama'are, Ningi and Kumo are also on the drawing board.

As we provide health, education and housing for the populace, we were engaged with equal vigour on how to make the environment healthy for our people. Our agricultural programme is actually a part of an integrated development programme which includes provision of water and sewer disposal network. The high density layout preparation for Dukku, Gajoga, Tafawa Balewa, Kumo and Yana, which is already completed, features plans for portable water supplies and sewage disposal system. We have finished work on the plans for major towns to be located in the original 16 local government headquarters, to start, with.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, this, briefly, is a review of our 1981 efforts and if adjudged as having done a good job, I would go ahead and declare that I share the credit with all of you, because without your co-operation, we could not have achieved so much. Therefore, in putting forward our proposals for 1982, I would like to ask you to give us your support and understanding as you have done in the past. It is my sincere belief that I could continue to count on this.

### PROPOSALS FOR 1982

Now that we have landed safely from our Leap Forward Budget of the concluding year, I like to appraise you of our plans for 1982. I call it the Safe Landing Budget, because the Leap Forward Budget has given us a view of the future, and the best place for us to plan for it is on firm ground.

Our plans for the new year are ambitious, and the expected revenue allocation from the Federation Account and the funds we hope to generate from local sources will not be sufficient to finance the projects. We are proposing to continue to work on large projects with available revenues, while we intend to borrow money to start new projects that are vital to the development plans of the state.

The state, in the past, has not borrowed money from internal and external sources to the limit permitted by law. But in view of our plans and immediate available resources, it makes good economic sense for us to cash in on our good credit record to raise finances for our expenditure within the range that we can manage.

In any case, we will need additional funds to take care of such new elements as payments of fringe benefits and minimum wage, financing of the new national policy on education which comes into effect next September and which calls for the building of 64 new secondary schools and expansion of existing ones.

We have not been able to pre-

sent our budget until now because we were waiting for the resolution of the revenue allocation issue. Whatever the outcome, we think it is safe to assume that the funds coming to us from the Federation Account will not be less than our estimates.

Therefore, in view of the foregoing, Mr Speaker and Honourable Members, I wish to submit to this Honourable House the breakdown of the 1982 budget proposals as outlined below. The Commissioner for Finance will later give details of the actual allocations.

The total amount to be withdrawn from the consolidated revenue fund is ₦584,451,510. This amount is made up of ₦388,756,040 for capital expenditure, which includes ₦40,500,000 transferred from recurrent revenue to the capital development fund. Any budget deficit will be met by equivalent loan proposals to be tied down to particular projects.

The financial allocations to ministries, departments and the parastatals are as follows:

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE:

The sum of ₦618,955 is set aside for this nucleus of the executive arm of the government.

#### OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICE:

The sum of ₦14,347,995 is voted for the administrative nucleus of the civil service for its recurrent and capital expenditure.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE COMMISSION:

The sum of ₦35,710 is voted for its recurrent expenditure.

#### MINISTRY OF JUSTICE THE JUDICIARY:

₦5,542,930 is voted for the ministry and judiciary. This includes the cost of erecting the High Court complex, courts in the state capital, judges and magistrates' residences, and the construction of a library for the Ministry of Justice.

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE:

This ministry has been allocated ₦4,542,440 for recurrent and capital projects. These are mainly revenue and capital buildings and some investments.

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:

The sum of ₦114,550,000 is voted for recurrent and capital expenditure, including the provision of a grant to the Institute of Higher Education and subvention to the Polytechnic. During the 1982 financial year, five technical secondary schools would be established in the following places: Daura, Fulani, Azare, Hardana, and...

This is in line with the government's efforts to ensure that the Federal Institute of Technology, Bauchi, is utilised by this state.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCE INSPECTION:

₦3,461,450 is voted for the ministry's recurrent and capital expenditure, including a grant to the Bauchi Agricultural Development Project, which I have already mentioned.

out a few moments ago.

#### **MINISTRY OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND FOREST RESOURCES:**

₦5,243,775 is voted for its recurrent and capital expenditure.

#### **MINISTRY OF TRADE, IN- DUSTRY AND TOURISM:**

₦8,955,520 is voted for its recurrent and capital expenditure.

#### **MINISTRY OF HEALTH:**

In addition to on-going projects, the government plans to build a new specialist hospital inombe, six new general hospitals at Katagum, Dass, Chinade, Ituk, Talasse and Dukku. A comprehensive health centre will be built at Pingiga, and eight primary health centres will be built at Hardawa, Katangan, arji, Disina, Bamham, Bogoro, inunu, Jalam and Rigan Kela. Health clinics will be built at ololo, Gadau, Bukkachuwa, ibon Garin Yelawa, Baraza, ari, Gwaskwaram, Kufai, ongo, Baganje, Gadam and uguri. For the recurrent expenditure and the capital projects listed above, a sum of ₦75,628,900 is been voted.

#### **MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE, YOUTHS, SPORTS AND CULTURE:**

₦6,759,540 has been voted for the ministry's recurrent and

capital expenditure.

#### **MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVES:**

₦5,330,855 is voted for the recurrent and capital expenditure.

#### **MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:**

₦6,111,335 is voted for its recurrent and capital expenditure which includes the subvention to the Bauchi Broadcasting Corporation.

#### **MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUS- ING AND ENVIRONMENT:**

₦14,036,355 is voted for its capital and recurrent expenditure. I have observed with deep sense of sorrow, the ravages which have been caused by fire disasters all over the state. In order to forestall such occurrences in the future, the government has set aside the sum of ₦4 million which would be given out as loan to people all over the state to improve their houses.

#### **MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT:**

This ministry has been allocated the sum of ₦68,312,635 for its recurrent and capital programme.

### MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING:

₦1,366,220 is voted for its recurrent and capital expenditure.

For the department's services. The recurrent expenditure for the department is ₦92,225.

### STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

We are making arrangements for the Honourable to become self-accounting before the end of the year. I shall not assume to have the competence to report on the legislative arm of the government on its activities in the current financial year. The eloquent work of the speaker in this regard is self-evident. On my part, I shall continue to count on the co-operation and goodwill of the House. May I inform you, gentlemen, that an amount of ₦2,621,935 has been voted for the service of this Honourable House.

### GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

An allocation of ₦2,568,365 has been made for the recurrent and capital programme of this office.

### DEPARTMENT OF PARASTATALS:

For administration convenience, this department is responsible for the state Development Board and Water Board. It is under the Governor's Office which will reflect the allocation

### MINISTRY FOR GOVERNMENT

A sum of ₦8,322,275 voted for this ministry. The House is very much aware that the number of local governments in the state has been increased from 16 to 43. This ministry must therefore be re-structured so that it could supervise the local governments in an effective manner.

### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A sum of ₦331,790 has been voted aside for the Civil Service Commission.

### AUDIT DEPARTMENT

A sum of ₦316,060 has been marked for the Audit Department.

### THE STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD:

₦64,780,000 is voted for capital and recurrent expenditure of the board including urban markets.

### BAUCHI STATE BOARD:

₦53,214,420 is voted for capital and recurrent expenditure of the board.



**BAUCHI STATE INVESTMENT  
COMPANY:**

In view of the investments made by the company which is wholly owned by the state government, and the number of years it will take for the investments to start making profits, it becomes imperative to invest more money in the company, therefore, N3,000,000 is voted for that purpose.

**CONCLUSION:**

As I conclude the presentation of the report on the conditions of our state delivered in the context of the budget proposals for 1982, I wish to thank you, Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members, for listening with patience. I am sure that you would agree with me that the executive, legislature and the judiciary have a common interest in the full development of our state. Let us therefore rise to the challenge of our times, and live up to the expectations of the people of this state who look up to us for guidance.

May God guide you through objective deliberations on our budget proposals for 1982.

THANK YOU.

**Bendel State  
Budget****HIGHLIGHTS**

- \* Provision of additional 2,400 classrooms and 338 multi-purpose scheme block
- \* Construction of 169 additional library and administrative blocks
- \* Additional N41.9 million for road construction
- \* Sports development to cost N7.07 million
- \* N.4 million for reactivation of Delta Boatyard
- \* N17.2 million to be spent on drainage system
- \* Additional rural electricity projects to towns and villages to cost N9.05 million
- \* N25 million for agricultural development
- \* Regional water supply system will cost N43.3 million
- \* N20 million earmarked for the provision of additional medium and low-cost housing to workers

- \* N3 million voted for Mortgage loan to workers
- \* Additional N1m subvention to BTV.

Bendel State is to spend N777 million in the 1982 financial year, according to the Budget proposal presented to the State House of Assembly by the state Governor, Professor Ambrose F. Alli.

Of the amount, N354.67 million will go for the recurrent expenditure, while N422.45 is for capital expenditure.

The budget, styled "Budget of Consolidation", is designed with a view to consolidating the execution of capital projects which were launched during the 1981 financial year.

Presenting the budget, Governor Alli stated that the budget was also planned to reduce the level of expenditure to reflect the anticipated revenue for the period.

The total provision of N777 million, compared with N989.9 million for the 1981 financial year, represents a decrease of N212 million (22 per cent).

Education will take a lion share of N314.8 million (representing 40.5 per cent of the budget).

The breakdown of the recurrent expenditure estimates is as follows: Ministries of Education, N131 million; Finance, including public debt charges, transfers to other funds and miscellaneous, N55.5 million; Governor's office, N42.3 million; Health, N40.3 million; Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, N30 million; Agriculture and Natural Resources, N14.6 million.

Others are Works and Transport, N13.9 million; Judicial Department, N7.4 million; House of Assembly, N7.2 million; Social Development and Culture, N4.2 million, and an amount of N29.4 million was set aside for other estimated expenditure.

Under the capital expenditure estimated, details of the allocations are: Agriculture, N25 million; Rural Development, N10 million; Manufacturing, N3.05 million; Rural Electrification, N9.05 million; Commerce and Finance, N30 million; Transport, N41.09 million; and Education, N122.05 million.

Others are: Health, N35.01 million; Information, N17.05 million; Social Welfare, N1.06 million; and Sports N7.07 million.

The rest are: Water, N43.05 million; Town and Country Planning, N11.06 million; Drainage, N17.05 million; Housing, N20 million; and

operatives and Community Development, N3.02 million and Administrative Buildings, N22.08 million -- all totalling N422.05 million.

The total capital receipts during the 1982 financial year are estimated at N23.8 million. The breakdown is as follows: state government share of Republic of Nigeria Development Loan Stock, N11.9 million; World Bank loan for free crops N6.3 million grant for basic health service, N1 million, and other capital receipts N4.6 million.

According to the governor, there is a recurrent budget surplus of N59.06 million to be transferred to the Capital expenditure and development fund.

Governor Alli said the statutory revenue allocation to the state in the 1981 fiscal year decreased substantially as a result of the Revenue Allocation formula adopted for the greater part of the financial year which was partly due to the decrease in petroleum oil receipts.

The House of Assembly unanimously congratulated the Governor for the budget.

Speaker Benson Alegbe then gave the assurance that the House would look into the details with a view to passing it without delay.

The Majority and Minority leaders of the House, Mr. J. Aiwerioghene and Dr. James Akpojaro respectively

also paid tribute to the Governor.

Governor Alli was accompanied to the House by his deputy, Chief Dennis Akpore.

The State is to embark on a N43.3 million regional water supply system during the new financial year. Governor Alli said his administration also intends to modernize and consolidate the existing water projects in the state.

He described the provision of adequate water supply to every inhabitant of the state as one of the priorities of his administration.

The Governor disclosed that more than N19 million had already been spent on 77 different water supply projects in various parts of the state.

The projects, according to him, include the dams at Ikpoba, Ojirami, the Northern Ishan water scheme, Ekiadolor scheme and boreholes.

To ensure uninterrupted flow of water in the various communities, he disclosed that N2 million contract has been awarded for the supply of 70 generating sets for use in the various water pumping stations throughout the state.

In the budget proposal, N41.9 million was set aside for road development, while N1.4 million was set aside for the improvement of selected waterways, construction of passenger jetties and design of inland waterways.

N.4 million was also budgeted for the expansion of the Delta Boat-yard and the purchase of additional vessels for water transport.

The government also voted N11.6 million to complete road projects and activities as masterplan for urban centres, preparation of layouts and establishment of industrial areas.

Professor Alli disclosed that 350 kilometres of township roads were already under construction at a cost of N79.8 million.

Out of this, 150 kilometres of roads are under construction in Benin City, 40 kilometres in Warri and an average of six kilometres in each local government headquarters and other major towns in the state.

To enable the Rural Electricity Board (REB) to carry out its state-wide electrification programme in 1982, N9.5 million is being appropriated for capital expenditure to the board.

The Governor also disclosed that N2.7 million grant would also be made to the establishment to enable it meet operating expenses.

## Benue State Budget

The Benue State Government is to spend a sum of N591,636,285 million for its services during the 1982 fiscal year.

Of this amount, N347,976, million represents capital expenditure, while N243,660,285 million for recurrent expenditure.

Presenting the budget proposed tagged "Action Budget" to the legislature for approval at Makurdi over the week-end, the state governor, Mr. Aper Aku, announced that the sum of N160,618,000 million is allocated to the economic sector while

while the environmental development and general administration took a sum of N53,630,000 million.

A breakdown of the allocation showed that the budget represents an increase of over N6 million above the 1981 budget with education taking the largest share, with a sum of N126,919,113 million.

Others are Ministry of Water and Electricity, N58,955,923 million; industry and commerce, N41,909,500 million; housing, N18,175,000 million while N51,266,012 million was allocated to transport.

Other highlights of the budget are agriculture N72,606,580 million; health services N61,682,544 million. The government also intends during the 1982 fiscal year to spend a sum of N11,327,245 million for the comfort and provision of adequate working tools to the members of the state assembly while a sum of N500,000 would be spent on the Library.

Research and Conference Centre in Makurdi.

Governor Aku assessed his administration's successes in the educational, health, industrial and social sectors of the state economy since its inception and pointed out that six new general hospitals would be provided at Makurdi, Oturkpo, Gboko, Idah, Ankpa and Dekina in the coming year, while a new school of nursing would be built at Makurdi. A sum of N3 million, Governor Aku added,

the budget surplus of N119 million and development loan stock of N21.2 million, external loans of N80.1 million and internal loans of N25.7 million.

He stated that against this, there was a proposal for capital expenditure of N414 million with an overall deficit of N238.6 million.

He said that his government reviewed with great concern, the glut in revenue collection and as such efforts should be geared towards the collection of the local revenue.

## Borno State

The Borno State Government has proposed to spend a total of N630 million in the 1982 financial year.

Presenting the budget proposals christened "budget of re-enforcement" to the Borno State House of Assembly in Maiduguri, Governor Goni said that the total expenditure for the year was made up of N216.2 million for the recurrent and N44.1 million for the capital expenditures.

He stated that during the year 1982, the state government hopes to collect a total revenue of N250.3 million made up of statutory allocation from the Federation Accounts and N55 million as local revenue.

Governor Goni told the House that in the development sector, the expected total receipts would be about N175.4 million, comprising

## Cross River State Budget

The Cross River State Governor, Dr. Clement Isong, has proposed a N457 million austerity budget for the 1982 financial year.

This falls short of the current year's budget by more than N150 million.

In the 1982 Budget, recurrent expenditure would take N245 million, while capital expenditure is allocated N212 million.

Total revenue is expected to be N430 million, made up of N259 million, made up of ~~N259 million~~ as recurrent revenue and N171 million as capital receipts, giving an overall deficit of N27 million.

Investments in water supply services come next with an allocation of N58.3 million, while commerce, finance co-operatives and supply were allocated N55.9 million.

The transport sector was allocated N49.7 million, housing took N21.0 million, while N12.11 million goes to industry.

Agriculture was allocated N21.00 million, energy got N22.9 million while information, town and country planning got N16.1 million and

N14.7 million respectively.

On education, Dr. Isong announced that there had been a expansion in the post-primary system in the state.

He announced that the number of secondary schools in the state had risen from 194 in March 1977 to 306 last October.

Highlight of the draft budget includes the allocation of N1.5 million to the education and health sectors.

## CONGOLA STATE BUDGET GENERAL ECONOMIC FORECAST FOR 1982.

Because of our experience of 1981, it would be better to assume that the general economic forecast for 1982 would be more unpredictable for the following reasons:— (i) the oil situation which determines the size of the Federation Account is subject to circumstances beyond our control; (ii) the estimated size of the account for 1982 of ₦3.9 billion is less than the 1981 figure of ₦4.4 billion for all states; (iii) the latest approved formula for sharing the states' share of the account is less favourable to us because it excludes land mass.

For these reasons therefore, we have been guided more by caution rather than by optimism in drawing up the budget proposals. It would be unrealistic to have a large budget with a high deficit which cannot be conveniently managed, and also unattainable. Much as we are anxious to provide amenities to further improve the social and economic well being of our people, it is our belief that this should be within the resource capacity of the state.

Our resource capacity for 1982 is derived from the following sources:— (i) statutory revenue; (ii) internally generated revenue; (iii) grants and reimbursements; (iv) internal and external loans.

The total estimated recurrent and capital resources for 1982 under these is ₦318.8 million. Permit me Mr. Speaker, to briefly dwell on them separately:—

## STATUTORY REVENUE

This is our statutory share of the Federation Account which is estimated at ₦185.2 million or 72 per cent of our total expected resources. Because of the short-fall experience of 1981 and the resources given in the general economic forecast for 1982, this is the most realistic expectation based on projected figures given in the total account for 1982.

## INTERNALLY GENERATED REVENUE

Our total internal revenue is estimated at ₦16.7 million or 28 per cent of the total expected resources. This figure shows a slight expected decrease of ₦20.2 million over the outgoing year's figure of ₦36.9. The decrease is largely due to the fact that recurrent grants from the Federal Government for financing education are no longer reflected since they are passed directly to the local governments. We however intend in the course of the year not only to improve our local revenue collection machinery to achieve maximum collection of our expectations, but to re-examine the various rates, fees, etc. currently in force with a view to updating them to reflect the existing economic situation. Since most, if not all of such review would require legislation by this Honourable House, I would like to start lobbying for your support when such legislation is brought for your kind consideration. This is necessary because internal revenue effort is now a factor for sharing the Federation Account.

## GRANTS AND REIMBURSEMENTS

The total expected grants and reimbursements of N16.7 million or 1.9 per cent of the total expected resources are mainly from the Federal Government in respect of projects for which the Federal Government is also committed with us such as teachers education, technical education basic health scheme etc. But from our experience, these grants and reimbursements cannot be depended upon. Invariably, the Federal Government commits us into such projects and as soon as they begin to assume wider dimension, the federal pulls out. A good example is the primary education scheme which we have all been told now is the entire responsibility of the state and local governments.

Looking into the various resource allocations therefore in 1982, the position will be as follows:— Economic Sector — N77.9 million; Social Sector — N139.1 million; Environment Development — N51.7 million; Administration — N28.0 million. Under the Economic Sector, the sub-sector allocations are as follows:— agriculture, including livestock, forestry and irrigation — N49.1 million; transport — N20.6 million; power — N17.0 million; manufacturing — N6.9 million. The sub-sector allocations under the Social Sector are as follows:— education — N151.3 million; health — N48.9 million; social development and information — N8.3 million.

The provision of good water in the urban and rural areas which

has a top priority rating in our development programme has a total provision of N50.2 million or 31 per cent of the total allocation under the Environmental Development Sector. Others are town and country planning with an allocation of N9.3 million or 17 per cent, housing, N3.9 million, co-operatives and rural development share a total of N4.5 million.

The provision of developing infrastructure under administration is allocated a total of N3 million or 9.8 per cent of the total capital estimates.

## Imo State Budget

ECONOMIC depression and serious financial constraints which are nationwide in Nigeria, have hit their worst by influencing government cuts in all expenditure items in the Imo State budget for 1982.

The State Governor, Chief Sir Onunaka Mbakwe, summarised the effects of oil glut and Federal Government's withdrawal of state grants when he announced in his budget speech to the Imo State House of Assembly that his "government proposes to spend a total of N694,298,090 for its services for the next financial year".

The proposed Budget he declared "is N136,033,620 less than the revised budget of N830,331,710 for the State in 1981, including the recently approved supplementary estimates". Out of a Budget of N694,298,090, the sum



N422,649,730 is for Recurrent Expenditure while N271,648,360 is for Capital Expenditure.

Although the Executive tried to balance the Budget, the 1982 proposed Budget leaves a budget deficit of N38,446,950, but this is much less than the total deficit of N102,486,490 reflected in the 1981 budget. The Budget also indicates the level of cuts which has been made to the State's Fourth Development Plan - 1981/1985. Chief Mbakwe, gave details of the cut saying that during the plan period, the state was expected to spend N2.4 billion but this has been scaled down to N1.5 billion.

Describing the Budget for 1982 as a "Consolidation Budget" the Governor stated that it aimed at consolidating the achievement already made rather than embarking on new programmes. Therefore, government will endeavour, in the

next financial year to complete on-going projects that have reached advanced stages of execution.

"Even though government development programmes have been affected by financial constraints, highest priority will still be given to roads, rural electrification, education (including the Imo State University), agriculture, water supply and housing", the governor assured, declaring: "My government is irrevocably committed to meeting our people's yearnings and aspirations in this regard. We shall endeavour to honour our obligations to workers. In this respect, provision has been made for the payment of the national minimum wage of N1,500 per annum to those who have not got it, and the granting of vehicle and housing loans to workers. Efforts will be made to pay outstanding arrears of allowances to recognized Ndi Eze".

### IMO STATE BUDGET BREAKDOWN

THE breakdown of the 1982 Budget proposals for Imo State is as follows:

	N	%
State House . . . . .	10,933,540	1.57
Executive Office of the Governor, Office of the Secretary to the Government . . . . .	22,054,600	3.18
Executive Office of the Governor, Office of the Head of the State		

Civil Service . . . . .	12,293,450	1.7
Executive Office of the Governor, Office of the Director of Budget . . . . .	794,800	0.1
Pensions and Gratuities . . . . .	1,165,010	0.1
Audit Department . . . . .	1,157,950	0.1
Judiciary . . . . .	6,201,800	0.8
Judicial Service Commission . . . . .	177,000	0.0
Local Government Service Commission . . . . .	402,560	0.0
Civil Service Commission . . . . .	616,390	0.0
Imo State Electoral Commission . . . . .	1,364,250	0.1
Legislature . . . . .	5,262,710	0.7
Imo State Council of Chiefs . . . . .	1,910,220	0.2
Agriculture and Natural Resources . . . . .	24,234,750	3.1
Community Development, Co-operatives and Transport . . . . .	5,524,170	0.7
Planning . . . . .	3,500,440	0.4
Education . . . . .	10,696,500	1.4
Finance . . . . .	7,328,080	0.9
Board of Internal revenue . . . . .	4,580,210	0.6
Common Services . . . . .	5,055,100	0.6
Public Debts Charges . . . . .	49,883,640	6.5
Health . . . . .	7,889,650	1.0
Housing and Environment . . . . .	5,722,680	0.7
Information, Culture, Youth and Sports . . . . .	9,662,070	1.2
Justice . . . . .	1,963,960	0.2
Lands, Survey and Urban Development . . . . .	27,960,450	3.6
Local Government . . . . .	2,258,100	0.3
Local Government Administration . . . . .	126,439,220	16.5
Science and Technology . . . . .	2,414,480	0.3
Social Welfare . . . . .	1,453,150	0.2

Trade and Industries . . . . .	73,345,680	10.56
Public Utilities . . . . .	75,247,850	10.83
Works . . . . .	45,335,060	6.53
Subventions/Grants to Parastatals . . . . .	139,468,570	20.09
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>N 694,298,090</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Kaduna State Budget

**ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR  
OF KADUNA STATE, ALHAJI  
ABBA MUSA RIMI, ON THE  
OCCASION OF THE PRESEN-  
TATION OF THE 1982 BUDGET  
PROPOSALS, TO THE KADUNA  
STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
ON THURSDAY, 17TH  
DECEMBER, 1981**

I AM here today to lay before you the proposals for the budget for the 1982 financial year. This is the third occasion budget proposals being laid before this Honourable House.

There will only be one more occasion for this, before the constitutional lifespan of all of us comes to an end; and a new legislature and a new executive, freshly elected by the people of Kaduna State, takes over. If God, willing, next year, about this time, budget proposals are laid before you, it will be for the last time in our four-year term.

This is therefore an occasion for a lot of thinking and deep reflection, on our role and responsibilities before Almighty God, before our people and before future generations.

The question to ask ourselves, as we conduct our third, and penultimate, budget exercise should not be, 'what points can we score here?' The real question to ask should be 'what records are we going to leave behind here, before our people today, and for our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren to judge us with, in the future?'

When our records in office are examined, as those who propose laws, make laws and execute laws, one of the areas that will receive the closest attention will be the way in which we have utilised public funds — that is the area of the budget.

We have a special weight on our shoulders more than any of those who are to come after us, because we are pioneers of the

431	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Information	1,396,165
432	Ministry of Justice	1,026,760
433	Ministry of Land and Survey	1,633,010
434	Ministry for Local Government	20,813,755
435	Ministry of Social Development	1,843,590
436	Ministry of Trade & Industry	2,631,135
437	Ministry of Works & Housing	10,641,140
438	Kaduna State Legislature	9,499,725
439	High Court of Justice	4,487,840
440	Sharia Court of Appeal	512,110
TOTAL, 1982 BUDGET.....		N738,938,270

ment. As a first step, the format of the budget which deals with personal emoluments has been changed and the various items introduced by the Federal Government last year and information at our disposal indicate that the system is working satisfactorily. I have no doubt that the new system will be introduced in other states of the federation, since it has been discussed by all directors of budget at their meetings.

It is anticipated that the sum of N270 million will accrue to us from Federal Government as our own share of statutory allocation. This is largely based on the new Revenue Allocation Formula and the expectation that the oil market will improve considerably during the year. There is already a significant improvement even now since 1.5 million barrels produced daily as against half that, some six years ago.

It is expected that over 1 million will be collected locally. Positive steps have been taken to improve the revenue collection machinery in ministries/departments and it is expected that more money will be collected during the year.

The sum of N20 million is being proposed as a grant to local governments in the state, and in order to facilitate a smooth take-off of the 68 new local governments, additional amount of N27 million is being proposed for infrastructure for the new local governments—i.e. half a million Naira for each of the newly created 54 local governments.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, I must seize this opportunity to thank you for the co-operation so far given and to assure you of my continued co-operation. I believed we can reassure the citizens of Kaduna State and relax a lot of tension by being more realistic all we do for

our people—Thank you and good day.

## Kano State Budget

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF KANO STATE ALHAJI MOHAMMED ABUBAKAR RIMI TO THE KANO STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE KANO STATE GOVERNMENT 1982 BUDGET PROPOSALS (THE CONSOLIDATION BUDGET) ON THURSDAY 10TH DECEMBER, 1981.

TODAY marks a very significant occasion as we assemble here for the presentation of the 1982 Budget. I name the 1982 Budget proposals as the Consolidation Budget in view of our determination to consolidate our achievements in the Projects Budget (1981) and the Redemption Budget (1980). The 1982 Budget, the third of its kind since we assumed office, is designed to consolidate gains we have made so far in our enviable aim of making Kano State the pacesetter. Before I give you the details of the 1982 Budget, I would like to dwell briefly on our achievements and problems during the foregoing financial year.

### THE OIL GLUT

The tide of events in the international crude oil market in the past several months is now legion

and does not need recalling, so is the deflationary effect this has had on national economic activity, largely through the worsening of the financial situation of all governments in the country. We began the 1981 financial year full of confidence that finance will not be a serious constraint. The first half of the year<sup>1</sup> actually proved financially prosperous and our monthly remittance from the Federation Account was encouraging. But as the oil glut set in, our finances began to worsen. With the gloomy prospects for our finances, we initiated some austerity measures meant to control expenditure and infused some sanity in the public expenditure pattern. These measures soon became worthy of emulation even by our critics and, I am happy to note, achieved a reasonable degree of success.

### REVENUE ALLOCATION FORMULA

When the whole nation was involved in the search for a suitable Revenue Allocation Formula, we in Kano came up with a very objective formula for the sharing of the national cake. Unfortunately this formula was thrown to the winds and a very unrealistic formula, which gave the Federal Government more revenue than it requires for its services, was passed into law by devious means. No wonder therefore that this formula received a befitting death at the gallows of the Supreme Court. That Revenue Allocation Formula and the

subsequent oil glut combined to limit the much needed revenues coming to states and necessary for the full attainment of our cherished goal of economic emancipation. It is my ardent hope that a more realistic formula that ensures that no government is starved of funds will soon be arrived at.

### 1982 PROPOSALS

My government is presenting to the Honourable House for its consideration a proposed total expenditure of ₦614,879,675 for services and projects in 1982. This is made up of ₦364,212,000 (59 per cent) for capital expenditure and ₦250,667,675 (41 per cent) for recurrent expenditure.

The government's expected total (recurrent and capital) revenue is about ₦270 million. Given a proposed total expenditure of about ₦615 million, it is obvious that our expected total revenue is below our proposed total expenditure.

However, it is likely that the state would receive an additional ₦50—100 million if a new revenue allocation law gives the states 30 to 40 per cent of the Federation Account, and if oil production limitation. Housing, however, is a sector which my administration thinks ought to be encouraged to reduce the ever increasing hotel bills the state government and its agencies are paying and to provide accommodation for the low income members of our society. Therefore ₦13.4 million has been

allocated to housing in the 1982 proposals.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, this is the outline of my administration's 1982 Budget proposals, which I term the 'Consolidation Budget'. I am confident that you will deliberate over these proposals and approve them in good time so that the various projects and services planned for the year 1982 may be started and completed in time.

Mr. Speaker,  
Honourable Members of Kwara State House of Assembly.

It is my honour and privilege to address this Honourable House on the budget proposals for carrying out the services and programmes of the Government of Kwara State for the 1982 Financial year.

### Review of the 1981 Budget

It is pertinent to begin with a brief review of the performance of my administration in the implementation of the 1981 Approved Budget. Honourable Members of this House are no doubt aware of the prevailing economic situation in the country during the outgoing financial year which adversely affected the Kwara State. Not only did the fears about the precarious nature of our recurrent revenue forecasts materialise but the situation became worse with the sudden and drastic fall in the

level of revenue accruing from the Federation Account which alone constitutes about 90% of the recurrent revenue sources. Consequently, the State Government experienced a lot of financial difficulties arising from this unanticipated shortfall in the actual revenue of the State Government. However, in spite of the short-fall in revenue, my Administration recorded significant achievements in all sectors mainly as a result of the very prudent resource management and the austerity measures introduced during the latter part of the year.

Kwara State through the diversification of the economic base of the State;

(ii) pursuing vigorously the Green Revolution programme of the National Party of Nigeria in order to increase food production to meet the needs of the growing population of the State and the country at large;

(iii) provision of functional and qualitative education in accordance with my Party's programme;

(iv) improving the quality of life of the people of this state through the vigorous prosecution of social sector programmes like water, housing, electricity and health facilities.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE 1982 FINANCIAL YEAR

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, as I mentioned above, the main constraint to the implementation of our development programmes was finance. Therefore, the main objective of the 1982 Budget is to complete all the on-going projects and consolidate on the achievements of the previous years. Consequently, the objectives of the 1982 Budget are the same as those mentioned in the 1981 Budget, and they are as follows:-

(i) accelerating the pace of industrial and commercial development of

## REVENUE ESTIMATES

The projected revenue for the 1982 Financial year is as follows:-

(a) Estimated revenue from the Federation Account. . N143,000,000.

(b) Estimated Local Revenue N23,058,818.

Sub-Total, State Government Revenue . . . . . N166,058,818.

(c) Revenue from Federation Account: Local Government Share . . . . . N51,000,000.

Total Estimated Revenue . . . . .  
N217,058,818.

This Honourable House will observe from the above figures that there is an improvement in the projected level of locally generated revenue from N16.5 million in 1981 Financial Year to N23.06m in the 1982 Financial Year.

This is as a result of the adoption of the recommendations of the Revenue Committee which I set up during the latter part of the 1981 Financial Year.

When our internal revenue efforts start to yield good dividends, a substantial increase in revenue from internal sources is anticipated. For instance, during the course of the year, I propose to present to this Honourable House two bills. These are Purchase Tax and Motor Vehicle Resale Tax. It is hoped that when these bills are finally approved, there will be substantial increases from our internal sources. However, it is pertinent for me to draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the shortfall in the level of our projected total revenue in 1982 compared with 1981 Financial Year. This is because we anticipate less income from the Federation Account which is still our main source of revenue under the new revenue formula. Soon to be passed by the National Assembly.

## EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

In line with the anticipated fiscal projections of the state government, I am proposing a total budget of N443.82 million for the execution of the programmes and services of the Government of Kwara State for the 1982 fiscal year. This is made up of N211.35 million for recurrent expenditure and N232.47 million for the Capital Expenditure. The details of sectoral budgetary allocations are as follows: —

## SECTORAL BUDGETARY ALLOCATION

### Economic Sector:

- (i) Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry — N30.70m, 6.91%
- (ii) Industry N20.43m, 4.60%
- (iii) Transport N48.61 million, 10.95%.
- (iv) Commerce and Finance N10.32m, 2.31%.

### Social Sector:

- (i) Education — N86.23m, 19.42%
- (ii) Health — N86.23 million, 8.18%.
- (iii) Social Development — N4.56 million, 1.02%.
- (iv) Rural Development — N43.62 million, 9.82%



**Regional Development Sector:**

- (i) Housing Town and Country Planning – N34.34 million, 7.73%.
- (ii) Legislature – N7.18 million,
- (iii) Local Government – N51.00 million, 11.49%.

**General Administration:**

- (i) Administration – N60.43m, 13.61%.
- (ii) Legislature – N7.18 million, 1.61%.
- (iii) Judiciary – N10.10 million, 2.27%.

Total. . . . . N443.82m, 100.00%.

## Lagos State Budget

The Lagos State Government will spend N665,946,000 for the year 1982 according to Governor Lateef Jakande in his address to the Lagos State House of Assembly.

N394,522,000 was provided for recurrent expenditure while N271,424,000 was allocated to capital expenditure.

Earlier, the governor noted that the national economy had suffered serious set backs and as a result of this the amount available in the Federation account for distribution to the twenty governments in the Federation and the local governments was considerably reduced.

He blamed the deterioration in the health of the national economy on the glut in the world oil market. He advised that Nigeria should enter into a five-year agreement with consumers of our crude oil so that we could be certain of the income from that source throughout the period of our national development plan.

He declared "we simply cannot afford to subject our national economy to the uncertainties created by the frequent changes in oil prices. Any development plan formulated

under such circumstances is bound to be distorted in its implementation.

The Governor, however, said that shortage of potable water due to the lack or inadequacy of electricity supply in every part of Lagos would be terminated.

The estimated state government revenues for the plan period 1982-1986 the Lagos State would have a statutory allocation of N948.3 million and independent revenue of N1,139.8 million, totalling N2,222.6 million.

The estimated budget position for the state governments for the period shows and estimated recurrent expenditure of N1,139.8 million. Lagos State after appropriate provision of N222.6 million to local governments leaving a balance of N363.7 million for capital expenditure.

The recurrent expenditure is expected to rise by N25,425 million from N369,107 million in 1981 to N394,522 million in 1982. This increase can be attributed to the provision of additional N7 million for the expected salary increase and increase in provision for education.

The Lagos State House of Assembly has recently passed into law the State budget with an increase of N25,425 million.

The government will not spend N687 million as against N665 million

earlier earmarked by Governor Jakande for the services of the state during the next fiscal year.

The increase, according to the Speaker of the House, Chief Oladosu Oshinowo was in view of the envisaged improvement in the economic situation of the country.

In the approved budget the statutory allocation for the state was increased from N84 million to N10 million.

With the increase, the capital expenditure now takes N271,974,000 earmarked before while the current expenditure takes N415,522,370 against 374,522,370 million.

The Ministry of Health now takes N5.25 million for its appeal expenditure while N.5 million was approved for the construction of a general hospital at Ajegunle.

Basic allowances for the state governor, deputy governor, head of the service and the speaker of the House had also been slashed.

## Niger State Budget

The Niger State Government is to re-order its priorities in the five year development plan launched early this year, Governor Awwal Ibrahim

announced in Minna, while presenting a budget proposal of more than N290 million in the state legislature for the 1982 fiscal year.

In the budget, more than N146 million was voted for recurrent expenditure, while N143,900 would be spent on capital projects.

Education had an allocation of more than N49 million.

The amount proposed in the budget was about N127 million less than the amount budgeted for this year.

Governor Ibrahim said that it became necessary for his government to re-order its priorities in views of the tough financial situation envisaged in the coming year.

He said that the government expected a revenue of more than N246 million during the year.

Commenting on the activities of the previous year, Governor Awwal Ibrahim noted that it had not been particularly good for his administration.

He recalled that last year's budget carried an initial deficit of over N108 million as against N43,598,981 of the current financial year.

Governor Awwal Ibrahim lamented that his administration embarked on projects which attracted payment far in excess of its financial sources last fiscal year.

The governor announced that new

measures designed to curtail government expenditure during the 1982 fiscal year had been introduced. By these measures, he said, no new vehicles would be purchased and no furniture would be supplied to government offices and quarters.

Also, the installation of telephones are to be restricted.

On the whole, a closer look at the budget proposal shows that no new projects are envisaged rather, the governor announced the existing debts incurred by the Niger State administration are all to be carried forward, he added.

He stated that unsettled liabilities of the 1980 fiscal year were also carried forward, which made the implementation of last year's budget very difficult.

Governor Awwal revealed that another major factor that hampered the progress of his administration last year was the increase in the salaries and allowances for most junior workers which amounted to an increased in personal emoluments in the 1981 recurrent estimates.

This, he said, delayed a lot of projects.

In order to avoid such a catastrophic situation this year, Governor Awwal Ibrahim said his government would exercise strict control on a number of things like expenditure on office and residential accommodation.

## Ogun State Budget

Excerpts from the speech of Governor of Ogun State, Gb. Bisi Onabanjo, to the Ogun State House of Assembly on the occasion of the presentation to the House of the 1982 Budget on Tuesday, December 15, 1981.

Mr. Speaker,  
Honourable Assemblymen,

For the 1982 financial year, the total Capital and Recurrent Expenditure of N417.5 million is envisaged. This represents a decrease of N100 million (22.7 percent) over the 1981 figure of N540.2 million. The proposed expenditure figure is against a total projected revenue of N300 million. This figure is based on the Revenue sharing formula of 30 per cent to the State Government including Abuja as agreed to by the Council of States and the House of Representatives. The Budget deficit is therefore of the order of N117.5 million.

The Recurrent Expenditure of N235.8 million is 56.5 per cent of the total budget. (This includes the sum of N100 million being Statutory Allocation due to the Local Governments from both the Federal and State Governments) while Capital Expenditure takes the balance. This represents a ratio of about 4:3 between recurrent and capital expenditure.

and capital. Under normal circumstances, the recurrent expenditure ought to be wholly financed from recurrent receipts with surplus passed on to Capital Development or prosecuting Capital projects. It will be of interest to this Honourable House to see the trend in the recurrent expenditure of this State in the last three years.

During the 1979/80 financial year, the approved recurrent estimates was N86.8 million. This figure increased to N96.7 million giving an increase of 11.38 per cent; while the figure for 1981 was N194.9 million showing a percentage increase of 101.51. Similarly, in 1980 the actual recurrent expenditure increased by 12.36 per cent from N85.5 million in 1979/80 to N96.1 million in 1980. Unfortunately, however, this trend fell by 10.12 per cent to N86.3 million for the nine months of 1981 or a projected figure of N115.1 million for the twelve month period.

The above figures show that Government Recurrent Expenditure which was on the increase before 1981, dropped substantially in the first nine months of the current fiscal year due mainly to the serious shortfall in projected revenue. This has been due to a number of reasons notably, the unfavourable revenue sharing formula adopted by the National Assembly at the beginning

of the year which brought about the fall in the Statutory Allocation to the States.

The 1982 projected Recurrent Expenditure of N235.8 million can be explained firstly by the present Administration's free health and Education Programmes; secondly, the establishment of many institutions which are necessary for the operation of the Presidential systems of government and the prosecution of the four cardinal programmes of the present Administration. Thirdly, the State Government's share of the total Recurrent Cost is in fact N186.3 million (which includes N4.7 million working capital for the Bulk Purchasing Corporation).

My belief is that for the purpose of economic growth more of the State Government Revenue should go to Capital investment but for the reasons indicated earlier, I am allowing the Recurrent Expenditure for 1982 to remain at approximately N181 million thus leaving a ratio of about 1:1 between Recurrent and Capital Expenditure.

#### THE SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

As in the previous years, of the total capital expenditure of N181.7 million, the social sector, comprising of education, housing, health and medical services, water supplies, town and country planning, informa-

# OSHOPEY....

## the Lightings Giant

....Truly changing the  
**LIVING TASTE** of every Nigerian

New  
Showroom Complex  
NOW OPEN



Yes Oshopey now opens the biggest Lightings Supermarket in Nigeria!  
Oshopey Lightings Showroom-Complex at  
MOYOSORE HOUSE, IKOGODU ROAD, (NEAR METRO CINEMA)  
PALM GROVE, LAGOS.

It is the newest thing to happen to Lightings in Nigeria.

It is fast-rising, fast-rising...revolution.

Lightings Extravaganza...the Oshopey world.

A world of splendour, of decor, of taste.

It is the world of the magic of Lightings!

You can't get anything more beautiful for life!

See our list of Special ranges:-

\*Chandeliers - unlimited designs, models, colours.

\*Decorative Lamps - latest designs, models & colours.

\*Illuminations - of all sorts.

\*Industrial Lightings - in Contract quantities.

\*Street Lightings - in Contract quantities.

\*Special Lightings - for all purposes.

\*Special Exquisite Furnishing products.

Showroom opens every Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. - 7 p.m.  
Join the train, visit our new Showroom Complex today.

\*Parking Space available for over 100 vehicles.

\*Special discount on all purchases.

\*Over 500 designs and models available.



**OSHOPEY LIGHTINGS & SPECIAL PRODUCTS LTD.**

MAIN SHOWROOM MOYOSORE HOUSE, 32/36 LATITUDE LAMIDU AVENUE, NEAR METRO CINEMA

IKOGODU ROAD LAGOS TEL: 889783

CITY SHOWROOM 82A BERMINGHAM AVENUE, LAGOS TEL: 888271

and social welfare has an allocation of N77.5 million (42.65 per cent) which is still the highest.

The Economic Sector, made up of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Electricity and Power and Transportation accounts for N76.4 million of (40.30 per cent of the entire Capital Expenditure). The balance of N27.8 million (15.33 per cent) is taken up by General Administration including the Capital Expenditure on the House of Assembly, and the Judiciary). This pattern of sectoral allocation cannot continue for sometime to come until the generality of our people are elevated to a comfortable and healthy standard of living desirable for growth and development.

## OYO STATE

### HIGHLIGHTS

Education . . . . .	N281m
Health . . . . .	N77m
Roads . . . . .	N44m
Electrification . . . . .	N5m
Sewage . . . . .	N19m
Lands and Housing . . . . .	N17m
Water Supplies . . . . .	N59m
Local Government . . . . .	N31m

* Agriculture . . . . .	N35m
* Social Development . . . . .	N10m
* Trade and Industry . . . . .	N18m
* Information . . . . .	N24m
* Fire Services . . . . .	N2m
* Printing . . . . .	N4m
* Finance . . . . .	N57m
* Judiciary . . . . .	N9m
* Legislature . . . . .	N5m

The Oyo State Government has projected to spend a total sum of N726.73 million in the 1982 fiscal year.

Of this sum recurrent services will take N341.56 million or 47 per cent and capital expenditure will take N385.17 million or 53 per cent of the budget.

This proposal was presented to the State House of Assembly by Governor Bola Ige.

Tagged "The Rural Revolution Budget", Governor Ige said Integrated Rural Development in 1982 would be total, and such that our Education and Health Programme will be further consolidated.

However, Governor Ige said his administration programmes and projects had been carefully scaled down to reduce waste.

For example, he said, school buildings are deliberately simple and modest in structure, but durable and strong.

He said that the proposed expenditure of N726.7 million was the minimum in the prevailing circumstances.

Governor Ige said that, if this amount was set against the expected revenue of N354.85 million, "it is clear that there would be a deficit of N371.85 million.

In these circumstances, he said: "It is imperative that ways and means be found to reduce the deficit as much as possible.

To this end, our own internally-generated revenues must be boosted on the one hand, while on the other, available resources must be utilised in the most efficient manner", he said.

The Oyo State Government is to take revolutionary steps in the development of agriculture from next year.

Presenting his government's budget proposals for 1982 before the State Assembly, Governor Bola Ige said agriculture would be boosted through the provision of productive services and by evolving institutional structures acceptable to the state local farming communities.

The governor tagged the 1982 budget the "Rural Revolution Bud-

get" and argued that agriculture is fundamental to the country's integrated rural development. His party, the UPN, is sponsoring one of its four cardinal projects.

The Governor reminded policy makers of the considerable damage which agriculture had suffered in the past 10 years in Nigeria from the increasing revenue from oil and neglect that has left the rural areas depressed and depopulated.

He said that since most Nigerians live in the rural areas, their traditional occupations are agriculture and agriculture-related activities. He said the Oyo State Government has designed projects intended to revitalise agriculture and reverse the shameful trend that has caused Nigeria to import food to feed its people.

Chief Ige contended that the measures that would be introduced in 1982 would unfold gradually within the next few months.

The target of these projects would be to remove the major constraints considered to be particularly critical for getting rural development under way, he said.

The governor gave the last three features of his government's intentions at improving life in rural areas of the



## MORE PAY FOR OBAS

Obas and Chiefs on the pay-roll of the Oyo State Government will get more pay in 1982, Governor Bola Tinubu hinted.

He said to the State Assembly while presenting his budget proposals that the remunerations of the traditional rulers would be reviewed and improved upon next year.

This, he said, would be done with speed.

He noted that the Obas did the State proud this year by successfully hosting the conference of traditional rulers in Yorubaland.

The governor noted further that representation at the conference was not limited to Nigeria but went as far as to the Republic of Benin.

## Ondo State Budget

A N562.2 million draft budget for 1982 was announced for Ondo State. Governor Adekunle Ajasin called it the "Budget of Determination" and said it was slightly leaner than last year's.

The draft allocated N284.664 million for recurrent expenses, and N285.806 million for capital projects. Governor Ajasin told the House of Assembly that the recurrent expenditure included N245.806 million to

be transferred as surplus to the capital development section of the budget.

He recalled that a deficit balance of N42.74 million was transferred to the capital budget last year. "To meet our expenditure programmes for 1982", Chief Ajasin announced, "a revenue level of N477.85 million is expected."

The Governor announced a break down of revenues as:

- \* Statutory Allocation: N216 million.
- \* Internally generated revenue: N3,890,640.
- \* Petroleum rents and royalties: N11 million.
- \* Dividends from investment: N4 million.

Receipts for the capital budget are N192.96 million. This consists of N15,259 million, from the capital development stock; N24,500 million from negotiated local loans and overdraft, N148.202 millions from foreign loans, N5 million from reimbursement on the Akure Airport and N245,806 million representing the amount transferred as recurrent surplus to the Capital budget.

The cumulative balance on capital account, Governor Ajasin said, had a net deficit of N91.367 million, which would be financed with other loans and overdraft yet to be negotiated.

"This is the most realistic and objective option in the face of the present austerity." Chief Ajasin told the legislators that the State's monthly allocations from the Federal Account remained at an average level of N11.8 million from January to June last year.

## Plateau State Budget

- \* Education N91.7 million
- \* Local Governments N88.2 million
- \* Transport/Works N78.8 million
- \* Parastatals N119.4 million
- \* Health N57.9 million.

Thirty-two towns in Plateau State would be provided with water under the semi-urban water supply scheme in the 1982 estimates.

Similarly, the Keffi, Lafía and Shendam water schemes would be executed.

This was announced by Governor Solomon Lar while presenting his 1982 budget estimates to the state Assembly on Monday. Under the budget, the water supply sector will receive N50 million out of which N44 million will be for capital expenditure.

Also earmarked for development under the 1982 budget is road construction and rehabilitation which has an allocation of N72 million.

Roads under construction which the amount is envisaged: Amper-Dengi Bashar, N8.2 million; Obi-Keana, N4 million; Mangin-Lere, N1.5 million and Ropp-Bokkos, N1.6 million.

Others are, Gitata-Panag, N10 million, Toto-Umaisha, N7.5 million and Nasarawa-Araba, N7.5 million.

The on-going construction of Dokan Tofa-Kwalla-Dinmukha-Mato road will cost N10 million while Obi-Awe-Tunga road has allocated N8 million.

On health-care delivery the Government will spend N57.9 million in the 1982 fiscal year on 13 hospitals while 28 primary health centres and 128 health clinics would be created or improved.

The thirteen hospitals are Akwanja, Barkin Ladi, Mangin, Doma, Bukuru, Keana, Obi, Binchi Dengi, Nasarawa Egga, Toto.

The Government of Plateau has released the 1982 budget estimate titled the "rural transformation budget" totalling N579,984,800.

The capital expenditure is N353,000 while recurrent expenditure is to be N237,631,800.

During the year, the Government is expected to realise a total of N908,812. Out of this amount, N520,100 is envisaged as revenue while capital receipts are

development loans stock would amount to N361,388,712.

The Governor of Plateau State, Mr Solomon Lar who released the budget on Monday while addressing the State Assembly announced that projects to be undertaken within the framework of the budget would be financed by external loans negotiated from overseas consortiums.

He said the proposed capital expenditure of about N342,353,000 indicates an increase when compared with last year's figure of N232 million.

The reason he said, was because the government had planned the take-off of many projects from external loans.

Governor Lar said the budget for 1982 was in line with the government's emancipatory policy of the people of the state "with a view to releasing them from social, cultural and economic domination."

Under the 1982 budget, Mr Lar went on, transport has been given an allocation of N71.9 million followed by water supply and education with N43.7 million and N43 million respectively.

Local Government, health, agriculture and energy follow with N37.7 million, N34.4 million, N20.8 million and N10 million respectively.

million, as recurrent revenue and N171 million as capital receipts, giving an overall deficit of N27 million.

The governor also said that besides the huge allocation made to the above essential bodies, the government expects to receive N180 million from the Federal Government as its statutory allocation.

He also said that the government expects to generate and collect an internal revenue of about N35.5 million during the year.

Under the ministerial and sectoral appropriation, the governor disclosed that the largest allocation of N91.7 million which is 15.8 per cent is provided for the education sector comprising N43 million for capital and N48.7 to meet recurrent costs.

Local governments would enjoy N88.2 million (15.2 per cent) which includes N15 million as states contribution to local governments, N20.4 million as grants for primary education and N13.6 million for the improvement of education at primary level.

The figure for local government also includes N37.7 million for capital projects in the local governments.

The transport and works sectors will have a total of N78.8 million out of which road construction takes N71.9 million while the health sector has a provision of N57.9 million; N34.2 million is for capital and N23.5 million for recurrent expenditures.

Agriculture has been provided a total of N35 million comprising N20.

8 million for capital expenditure and N14.2 million as recurrent expenditure while parastatals have got an estimated N119,407,140.

Trade and Co-operatives is to spend N8,786,590. Land and Surveys N2,652,430 while the Legislature, the Judicial Department and Ministry of Justice are to spend a total of N8,820,040 and N5,286,040 respectively.

The Ministry of Industries will have a total of N7,012,080.

## Rivers State Budget

The following are excerpts from the Budget speech of the Governor of the Rivers State Chief Melford Okilo to the State House of Assembly on the presentation of the Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year January - December 1982:

I am presenting to you the Budget Proposals for the 1982 fiscal year which marks the beginning of the second half of the present Administration. During our last Independence Day Celebration on the 1st of October, 1981, I gave to the general public an account of our Government's achievements in considerable detail.

Before I present the details of the 1982 Budget, I am happy to further

report that money was sent to Rural Areas for Rural Development under our Government's policy of **EVEN DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION**. This work of expenditure has helped to raise the standard of living in the rural areas.

For the 1982 fiscal year the Administration has proposed a Budget of N695,790,040, which is made up of N232,886,230 for Recurrent Expenditure and N459,903,810 for Capital Expenditure.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUDGET

Highlights of Expenditure for the 1982 financial year is as follows:

RECURRENT	
Subvention to Educational Institution . . . . .	
Subvention to Statutory Corporations . . . . .	
Governor's Office . . . . .	
Ministry of Health . . . . .	
Ministry of Works and Transport . . . . .	

### CAPITAL

Transport . . . . .	
Education . . . . .	
Special Area Development . . . . .	
Housing . . . . .	
Water . . . . .	
Health . . . . .	
Electrification . . . . .	

Administration (Office Accommodation) . . . . .	22.2
Social Development . . . . .	11.9
Sewage and Drainage . . . . .	11.5
Town and Country Planning . . . . .	10.4

As you know, in the years past government participation in the all-important field of agriculture and farming has been limited to research and demonstration and professional advice to farmers whose resources are no better than subsistence farming. This limited participation has not done much to revolutionise our farming industry in this State nor has it brought about increase production. It is for this reason that we established two years ago, a second arm of Government agriculture called the Agricultural Development Agency and charged with the responsibility for large scale production of Rice and maize. Already 180 hectares (that is 445 acres) of maize are under cultivation at Kpaa in Bori Local Government Area. During the last planting season 250 jute bags of maize were realised and sold to the public for N2,926.40. In the next planting season 107 hectares (i.e. 250 acres) of rice will be cultivated, and it is expected that the harvest will bring 125 tonnes of rice valued at N62,500.

An additional 1,030 hectares of farmlands were cleared free of charge

for farming communities all over the State. Farmers were able to cultivate 10,500 hectares of cassava, 6,105 hectares of plantain and 192 hectares of rice. A very important development during the year was the setting up of the Ekoo Farms (Nigeria) Limited – a joint venture Rice programme which is to establish a 4,000 hectares rice farm in BALGA. Also a total of N1,191,650.00 were given out as loans to farmers, while 3,460 tons of fertilizers were received and sold out. Construction works at the Agricultural Vocational Centre are progressing very satisfactorily.

#### ELECTRICITY:

The problems that were encountered in the establishment and maintenance of individual electric generators have contributed to the adoption of a new policy in our rural electrification scheme. Individual electric generating sets have not given reliable and satisfactory service to the communities in which these sets are run. A major break-through to these problems has been achieved by the new policy of generating electricity by Gas Turbines. The entire State has accordingly been demarcated into Electricity Zones, almost in line with the Administrative divisions of the State.

## HEALTH SERVICES

In 1979 we inherited only 16 General Hospitals in the entire State. This works out roughly at one General Hospital for each Local Government Area since Port Harcourt had three of these hospitals. It is clear that this is grossly inadequate and undersirable for a person who is already sick to be compelled to travel a long distance to receive medical attention. To decentralise medical services is by no means a luxury, and it is for this reason that this Government proceeded to award contracts to expand existing hospitals and establish 8 new General Hospitals; 55 new Cottage Hospitals; 5 Health Centres; 7 Health Training Schools; 4 Nursing and Midwifery Schools, and build one School of Health Technology.

For the 1982 financial year we propose to construct 20 two-bedroom units and 20 three-bedroom units in each of the 50 Local Government Districts. Similarly, 300 two-bedroom flats, 200 three-bedroom flats and 100 medium cost houses have been earmarked for Port Harcourt because of its acute accommodation problem. But under our rural housing scheme which will come into effect in 1982 we intend to upgrade 1,500 houses in the 50 Local Government District of the State.

## EDUCATION

In the Recurrent Budget items, namely, the Ministry of Education and Subventions to Educational Institutions together claim over 28% of the total recurrent expenditure of N232.8 million. School enrolment continues to be on the increase necessitating the opening of new schools and the expansion of existing ones. The total number of Primary Schools in the State now stands at 990 with a pupil enrolment figure of 499,987 and a teaching staff strength of 16,053 of which 9,749 are trained and certificated teachers.

## Sokoto State Budget

The Governor of Sokoto State, Garba Nadama presented a budget of N642,480,040 which he described as 'Rural Upliftment Budget' to the state Assembly for approval.

Presenting the proposals to the state legislature, the governor said attempts had been made to resist the temptation of slotting in prestigious projects 'which contribute little or nothing to the improvement of the quality of life of our people.'

He said the budget did not only take into account the financial position of the state, but had also

introduced some measures to improve the state domestic revenue base. "It is nevertheless, advisable that the honourable members of this assembly endorse the size of the budget as it is being presented", he added.

Dr. Garba Nadama told the legislators that the estimated recurrent revenue of the state for 1982 was N292.5 million while the recurrent expenditure was ganged at fixed N231,662,707. This, he said, left the state with a budget surplus of N60.9 million to be transformed to the capital development account.

He said on the capital side, the government hoped to realise a total revenue of N269,659,583 on capital projects. The state would thus be left with a capital deficit of N141,157,750.

Governor Nadama noted that this was not a happy picture especially with the very tight nature of our capital market and the gloomy liquidity position across the nation.

The lion share of N117,013,645 out of the proposals was allocated to education.

The sum of N13,800,000 million is for science and technical education. agriculture is next with N102,435,144, while works and transport including roads got N61,790,448.

Outlining the proposals on agriculture, the governor said his government had intended to change the crop culture of the state by introducing some draught resistant crops like maize.

He said maize seeds worth over N200,000 would be bought for distribution to farmers at reduced rates and that 570 conventional and 476 hand pushed tractors bought by the state in 1981 would be released to farmers soon.

He said 400 ox-drawn ploughs and 44 thrashing machines would be given out to farmers in the state, while 12,000 hand-hoe farmers are also to receive cash loans to be raised from the Nigerian Agricultural Credit Bank.

On education, Dr Nadama said the government was concerned with the number of illiterate adults in the state and that adult education classes would be opened all over the state.

# brother

AND

**TYPEWRITERS**  
(ELECTRIC & MANUAL)

**CALCULATORS**



Prices from  
N103 00

PORTABLE  
AND  
DEPENDABLE

Available Wholesale & Retail at

**KEWALRAMS & CHANPRAI**

DEPARTMENT STORES  
Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Port Harcourt



## DAY-TO-DAY EVENTS

October 1, 1980: Nigeria is twenty years old today. The occasion is being marked with the usual national day fare. Today also marks the first anniversary of the presidential system of government in the country.

October 1, 1980: The third mainland bridge in Lagos was formally opened to traffic today. In a message President Shagari appealed to motorists to use the road responsibly and save lives.

October 1, 1980: President Shehu Shagari has said that the Green Revolution has moved from paper work to a practical national commitment. He added that to promote the Revolution, more than 600 farm projects have been approved by the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank for financing.

October 2, 1980: Summary dismissal awaits any disloyal public officers. So declared President Shehu Shagari in his National Day broadcast. He also warned Civil Servants against acts of Sabotage against the government.

October 2, 1980: A total of 133 Nigerians were conferred with the 1980 National Honours. Included in the award are the former President of Nigeria and Owelle of Onitsha, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and the last military head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

October 2, 1980: Farm crops estimated at over one million Naira were lost to floods in Akpoha in the Afikpo Local Government area of Imo State. This is official.

October 3, 1980: The Imo State House Assembly has gone on a 19-day holiday after sitting for 181 days as required by the constitution. At yesterday's session, the Speaker, Mr. G.N.A. Atulomah said the House had passed 18 out of 34 bills tabled and considered 145 motions, 88 of which were passed into resolutions and 26 adjourned.

October 3: Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau State has spoken about the evil designs of "political enemies" trying to "destroy the government and disintegrate the State". The governor expressed the alarm in his National Day speech delivered in Jos on Wednesday. Fortunately, he said, the evil designs "did not materialise."

October 3: Governor Jim Nwobodo has strongly appealed to the people of Anambra State to give him a chance to accomplish his programme. Delivering his National Day speech on Wednesday, the governor said he was still determined to make the state a better place to live; but this could only be possible if the people joined hands with him in the task.

October 3: Governor Sam Mbakwe has said the people of the State were the best judge over his performance so far. Speaking at the Owerri Sports Stadium on the 20th Independence Anniversary, Chief Mbakwe said Nigeria had achieved unity in diversity appealing to the people to remain calm over the chosen temporary site of the University of Technology, Imo State.

October 3: President Shehu Shagari has left Lagos by air for New York on the first leg of his State visit to the United States. The President is scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York and call on his American counterpart, President Jimmy Carter in Washington.

October 3: Governor Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State said in his National Day speech in Minna that his government's greatest achievement was in agricultural development. 25,000 tonnes of fertilizer, 8,868 seedlings of improved fruit trees, 106 tonnes of improved seedlings of maize rice and groundnuts were among the agricultural imports distributed to farmers. Another achievement was the take off of the N40 million Bida Agricultural Development project.

October 3: The House of Representatives passed a bill which placed rice on open licence to accelerate the importation of rice to beat down the price.

October 3: Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State expressed gratitude to President Shehu Shagari and Vice President Alex Ekwueme for their prompt and continued assistance, both morally and financially, for the rehabilitation of the victims of the Ogunpa flood disaster.

October 6: President Shehu Shagari today declared that Nigeria would use all available means to fight apartheid South Africa. This declaration sent a shock-wave around western capitals.

October 6: Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas has suggested that the Nigeria Airways be split into two administrative divisions for greater efficiency.

October 7: President Shagari has called for an oil embargo against South Africa. He was speaking in his first ever address to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York.

October 7: Nigeria has called on United Nations to launch sooner decade of "reparation and restitution Africa", as a master plan for the economic recovery of the continent. Addressing 35th Ordinary Session of the World in New York, President Shagari said it was hardly any country outside Africa which had not, in one way or the other, benefitted from the exploitation of human and natural resources of the continent.

October 8: President of Nigeria closed that there is no question of normalisation of relations with Israel as long as she occupied Arab land.

October 8: A 21-gun salute in bright weather welcomed President Shagari to the White House as a guest of the American Government.

October 8: The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Emmanuel Osamor said that the Nigeria Police of the future should be efficient and incorruptible. He also revealed that by 1983, the police would be dedicated and enviable.

October 9: On the demand by the President of the United States, Mr. Jimmy Carter that Nigeria should reduce oil production in the light of the crisis in the Gulf region, President Shagari said Nigeria will not unilaterally increase oil output, except through OPEC.

October 9: The Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Transport, Mr. Garba Wushishi gave directives that the Liverpool based subsidiary company of the Nigerian National Shipping Line be closed down with effect from December 31st, 1980.

October 10: Nigeria's food import between 1975 and 1978 was N2,162,950. The importation of Rice alone accounted for N37,213,282.

October 10: President Shelu Shagari returned to Lagos after his six day official visit to the United States of America.

October 11: The Canadian experts are ready to extract crude petroleum from oil sand if the Federal Government gives its blessing to the project.

October 12: Families of the victim of the Air Force F.27 Crash are to receive N20,000 each as compensation from the Federal Government. They are also to receive the bulk payments of twice the yearly salaries of their bread winners who died in the May 26 air crash.

October 13: President Shagari left Nigeria for Jeddah for the 1980 Hajj.

October 13: The Federal Government announced the names of the Chairman and members of the Board of Ajaokuta Steel Company and Delta Steel Company.

October 13: Nigeria's Head of State, Alhaji Shelu Shagari promised to make Abuja a show - piece of Nigeria fraternity.

October 13: Senator Edward Kennedy said Nigeria is a nation of remarkable achievement.

October 14: The West Africa Examinations Council (WAEC) announced it Davidis withheld the results of 44,000 Nigerian Candidates who set for the West African School Certificate Examinations in 1979.

October 14: 6 top officials of the Customs and Excise Department were demoted.

October 14: Four new Judges of the Federal Court of Appeal were appointed.

They are Justice L. J. Dosumu, Mr. Justice O. O. Olatawura, Mr. Justice A. G. Karibi-Whyte and Mr. Justice I. L. Kutigi.

October 14: All the 19 State Governors are to declare their assets in consonance with the stipulations of the constitution. They will do so with the Code of Conducts Bureau now set to carry out its assignments.

October 15: The Federal Government resuscitated mobilisation fees for all Federal contracts but with a bond.

October 15: A new Governing Council of the University of Lagos appointed with Chief Dennis Osadebay as chairman.

October 15: 23 Naval Officers were promoted to various ranks.

October 15: The World Trade Union leaders including Nigeria held the Third Ordinary Congress of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity at Mogadishu. The Nigerian delegation was led by Nigerian Labour Congress President, Mr. Hassan Sunmonu.

October 15: The National Chairman of the National Party of Nigeria, Chief Augustine Akinloye disclosed that the proposed University for Ondo State will be opened at Ado-Ekiti on October 1, 1980.

October 16: The Federal Government paid a total sum of N44.46 million in 1980 to 18 State Government for the maintenance of Federal Roads in their areas.

October 16: Nigeria can do well with an army strenght of 50,000 well trained

men. This was revealed by the General Officer Commanding the First Division of Nigeria Army in Kaduna, Major-General Sauid Jemibewon.

October 7: Six hundred bags of rice have been distributed to members of the National Assembly by the Federal Government.

October 17: Four more Judges of the Federal Court of Appeal were sworn into office by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Atanda Fatayi-Williams.

October 17: A delegation of Bonadi and Burutu Local Government Areas of Bendel State presented a petition to the President of the Senate, Dr. Joseph Wayas in which they prayed for a merger with the Rivers State.

October 18: Vice-Chancellors have been appointed for the Three Universities of Technology.

They are Professor A. O. Adekola, Federal University of Technology, Bauchi; Professor G. Igboeli, Federal University of Technology, Benue State; and Professor U. D. Gomwalk, Federal University of Technology, Imo State.

October 19: A N152 million telecommunications contract awarded by the Federal Government in 1976 to an American Company and expected to have been completed in December 1979 was never extended, so said an official statement yesterday.

October 19: The West African Examination Council (WAEC) cancelled the results of 15,000 candidates from Nigeria having been found guilty of cheating and other examination malpractices by the final Award Examiner Appointment

Committee of the Council which Accra, Ghana.

October 19: The Emir of Katsina, Alhaji Umar Farouk, died at the age of 71. A holder of the Commander of the Order of the (CON) award, Alhaji Umar was emir on June 10, 1947.

October 1980: The Yoruba Traditional ruler in Nigeria four years ago, Oba Oluwalanle Odejinrin, of Kigbore Kuzi, Obi of Agbor in Delta State abdicated his throne temporarily to save his life.

Both the Obi and his mother, the Queen Mother, left for Cotonou, Benin Republic and from there to the United States of America.

The Obi is expected back to his throne after attaining the age of 16.

October 19: One of the oldest institutions of learning in the country, the Lagos State Academy of Music is 125 years old today.

October 19: The Senate has rejected its share of the 600 bags of imported rice presented by the Ministry of Commerce to its members.

October 19: The Police in Lagos covered 44 suspected stolen vehicles in various parts of the state in the month of September, 1979.

October 20: President of Senate, Dr. Joseph Wayas says he sees nothing wrong with legislators making family trips abroad.

October 20: A mobile telephone exchange of capacity of 400 lines was commissioned by the Minister of Communications, Mr. Akanbi Oniyangi at Orlu, in Imo State.

October 20: The Federal Ministry of Education announced the names of members of the governing councils of 10 of the Universities in the Country and to three Federal Government Universities of Technology in Imo, Benue and Bauchi States.

October 20: Nigeria's Ray Amoo lost his Commonwealth fly weight boxing crown in Capenhages Denmark, where the referee stopped the title fight in the 12th of the scheduled 15 rounds in favour of the Denmark based Ugandan exile, Steve Muchoki.

October 21, 1980: Two National Officers of the National Party of Nigeria in Ondo State have been suspended. They are Vice Chairman, Major General, Adeyinka Adebayo and Deputy Treasurer, Chief Kola Ogungbade. They were accused of anti-party activities.

October 21, 1980: The Resident Electoral Commissioner for the new federal capital territory, Mrs. Husa Iro Inko has assumed duty in Suleja town. Mrs. Inko hails from Kaduna State.

October 21, 1980: The Resident Electoral Commissioner for Anambra State, Chief John Anyaeghunam declared that there are 58 vacant seats in the National and State Assemblies. Of these seats, the Senate has four, the House of Representatives had 41.

October 22, 1980: The Atlantic Ocean is now a threat to life in the Rivers State. The Deputy Governor of the State Dr. Frank Eke disclosed that unless the Brass area is urgently protected from ocean encroachment, there might be no life there in five to 10 years to come.

October 23, 1980: The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu has warned that "Nuclear weapons in the hands of apartheid South Africa may force Nigeria to join the "Nuclear Club."

October 23, 1980: A total of 8,022 persons has lost their lives in 29,271 recorded cases of road accidents in the country in 1979. Also 25,133 persons were injured and goods worth millions of Naira were lost in various road in the same year.

October 23, 1980: The Federal Government has awarded a N15 million contract to combat soil erosion in Imo and Anambra States.

October 24, 1980: The Federal Court of Appeal in Kaduna ruled that N10,000 be deposited for Alihaji Abdulrahman Shugaba Darman as costs, with a written undertaking by his lawyer, pending the outcome of the appeal.

October 25, 1980: President Shahu Shagari commissioned a new oil refinery in Kaduna. The refinery cost the Federal Government the sum of N503 million. The refinery was the country's third, the others being Warri and Port Harcourt.

October 25, 1980: The West African Examination Council disqualified 2,000 candidates from the 1980 General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) examinations at both the Ordinary and Advanced levels.

October 25, 1980: The Federal Government released a new industrial policy for the country. Part of the document dealt with the Federal Government's effort to promote rapid development of the manufacturing sector of the economy.

October 26, 1980: The President Alhaji Shehu Shagari instructed the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) to take charge of all matters relating to oil spillage throughout the Federation.

October 27, 1980: Chief T.A. Akinyele the Presidential Adviser on Budget matters has disclosed that government budgetting methods are to be re-examined. This was to standardise and bring notable improvement to the formulation and execution of both the Federal and State budgets.

October 28, 1980: The Federal Government planned to establish a school of legal drafting in conjunction with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

October 28, 1980: The Federal Capital Development Authority promised to deliver the city to the nation between 1982 and 1983 as programmed "Federal Ministries of National Planning, Justice and Internal Affairs would be the first batch of establishment to move to Abuja in 1982."

October 28, 1980: In a reaction to the boycott of classes by the lecturers at the Enugu Campus of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, the Students' Union President, Mr. Emmanuel Duru asked the Vice Chancellor to bring the lecturers back or close the institution.

October 29, 1980: Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, the Presidential Adviser on National Assembly Affairs warned that the world powers are not safe as long as the vast majority of other countries do not have enough to eat, cloth themselves or receive adequate medical attention.

October 29, 1980: The Manpower Development Department office organised

15th Training of Trainer's Workshop at the Bristol Hotel, Lagos. The Department was attached to the office of the Head Civil Service of the Federation.

October 29, 1980: Students of Yaba College of Technology have elected the Federal Minister of Education, Ikechukwu Madubuike to set up an administrative enquiry into the affairs of the college.

October 29, 1980: The Anambra State Government paid N3.5 million bursary to deserved students of the state studying in higher institutions both home and abroad.

October 29, 1980: The Vice President Dr. Alex Ekwueme has advised businessmen in West Africa to pool their resources together. He told the West African members of Commerce that the pooling of resources together would pay off the implementation of major industrial projects in the sub-region.

October 30, 1980: The Academic Union of the country's Universities has embarked on an industrial action to support their demand for improvement of service.

October 31, 1980: Governor L. K. Jakande of Lagos State has presented a budget of N753.17 million to the Lagos House of Assembly for the 1981 financial year.

October 31, 1980: A Nigerian, Idowu Sofola has been appointed Assistant Secretary General of the International Bar Association.

October 31, 1980: The National Judicial Commission of Nigeria directed that all court

in connection with State Congress of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) be withdrawn.

November 1, 1980: Two mystery ships were today reported to have arrived in Lagos with thousands of tonnes of rice. Speculations are that one of the ships carried rice meant for distribution by the Nigerian National Supply Company. While second ship brought rice imported by some companies on the hope that import licenses would be obtained later to cover the importation.

November 1, 1980: The Governor of Ondo State disclosed that teaching and non-teaching staff in Ondo State schools are to be granted loan to build their own houses under the State's teaching and non-teaching staff housing scheme.

November 1, 1980: A N3 million shoe factory known as Nwachukwu Industrial Company Limited has gone into production at Aba, Imo State.

November 2, 1980: The non provision of "emergency fund" by the Federal Government to the Nation's embassies abroad hinders them from endorsing financial assistance to Nigerians in emergency cases. This explanation came in respect of reported cases of untimely death of some Nigerian students abroad in which some of the embassies were unable to render financial assistance for their burial.

November 2, 1980: A total of 225 people lost their lives in road accident in Lagos State between April and September, 1980. Of this figure, 130 lost their lives between April and June while 95 were killed between July and September.

November 2, 1980: The Supreme Court has confirmed the sentence of imprisonment two years with hard labour passed on a prominent medical practitioner, Dr. Oladipo Maja, on April 6, 1979 by a Lagos High Court presided over by Mr. Justice A. R. Bakare.

This followed a notice to the Supreme Court by Dr. Maja's counsel, Chief Bayo Kehinde who signified his intention not to prosecute the appeal and to withdraw it.

Earlier, the Federal Court of Appeal had dismissed Dr. Maja's appeal and this judgement was therefore, re-affirmed by the supreme court.

November 2, 1980: The president of the National Youth Council of Nigeria, Chief Olu Fadairo has sent a congratulatory message to President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria for his brilliant address to the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

November 2, 1980: It was disclosed that the price of Nigeria's Crude Oil in the world sport market declined by almost 20 per cent between January and August.

November 3, 1980: President Shehu Shagari today appointed a five member task force to fight the rice crisis. The Transport Minister Umame Dikko was named head of the task force and their main task was to make rice available in markets throughout the country at a cheaper price.

November 3, 1980: Miss Syster Jack from Port-Harcourt has won the "Miss Nigeria 1980 crown in Lagos.

November 3, 1980: The Ogun State Polytechnic was closed down indefinitely as a result of continued boycott of classes by the entire students.

November 4, 1980: The names of 26 appointees for ambassadorial jobs have been sent to the Senate for approval by the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

November 4, 1980: A bill, for an Act to prescribe the basis for distribution of the Federal account between the three tiers of Government was laid before the House of Representatives.

November 4, 1980: The Lagos State Government sued the Federal Government to court over the withdrawal of the television frequencies and channels previously allocated to it.

November 5, 1980: The lists of 26 appointees for ambassadorial posts submitted by President Shehu Shagari to the Senate for approval was withdrawn.

November 5, 1980: A former Minister of Steel in Nigeria, Mr. Paul Unongo instituted four separate libel suits totalling N40 million at Jos High Court, against the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, printers and publishers of the Nigeria Tribune.

November 6, 1980: The Joint Admissions and Matriculations Board (JAMB) announced today it was still processing university admission forms eight weeks after the beginning of the 1980/81 academic year.

November 6, 1980: The Nigeria Civil Service Union demanded N50 car basic allowance for civil servants.

November 7, 1980: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos, Professor Kweku Adadevoh today advised by the council of the University to resign from his post.

November 7, 1980: A legal battle started at a Federal High Court where the Union Bank of Nigeria Limited filed N426,531.65k claim against the Bank of Nigeria Limited.

November 8, 1980: The students of the University of Lagos are demanding that their Vice-Chancellor, Professor Kweku Adadevoh quit his post adding "he can't defy the Supreme Authority of the University Council."

November 8, 1980: Nigeria's Head of State President Shehu Shagari has emphasised that Nigeria would work through diplomatic and OAU channels to find a solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

November 8, 1980: A new Kano Newspaper "YANCIN DAN ADAMI" came into being today in Jos. The paper published by the Plateau Publishing Company, publishers of the Nigerian Standard Newspaper, was launched by the Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi.

November 9, 1980: The West African Examination Council announced today that the 87,000 results had earlier withheld would be released soon.

November 9, 1980: The People of the Delta area of Bendel State today launched a demand for a separate state of their own.

November 9, 1980: The police have mounted 24 hours vigil at the premises of the West African Examinations Council following an alleged attempt by some students to burn down the Council building.



November 10, 1980: The People's Redemption Party has hinted that both Governor, Abubakar Rimi and Balarabe Musa will not be nominated in the 1983 gubernatorial election.

November 10, 1980: Nigeria recorded N122 million in foreign exchange through the Comprehensive Import Supervision Scheme (CISS). Under the scheme, all goods imported into the country are inspected to ensure that they conform to their quality and quantity.

November 10, 1980: An eight hundred million naira contract was awarded for steel development in Nigeria. This is to ensure that steel would be produced in the country in 1983.

November 10, 1980: The National Cereals Research Institute (NCRI) has disclosed that more than 20,000 farmers throughout the country are to be engaged under the fourth National Development Plan period.

November 10, 1980: Bendel Insurance Football Club have been knocked out of the African Cup of Champion Clubs having been defeated 4-2 by Canon Sportif of Yaounde, Cameroun.

November 10, 1980: The Guild of Editors in Lagos are worried about the "growing use of interpret and vile language" in many newspapers. The Editors condemned the increasing display of outright disrespect for the persons and offices of Public men for no Justifiable reason.

November 27, 1980: The Federal Government planned to provide the States with N4.4 billion. This is part of

President Shagari 1981 budget proposal of N12.2 billion in which provision was made for over N7.7 billion for the Federal Government and over N1.1 billion for local Government.

November 27, 1980: The Daily Times of Nigeria Limited had a turnover of N44.7 million in 1980 as against N38.8 million recorded the previous year. Alhaji Dambatta, Chairman of the Company further disclosed that Daily Times made a profit of N3.8 million compared with N5.1 million recorded in 1979.

November 27, 1980: A Lagos High Court has dismissed an action brought by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos Professor Kwaku Adadevoh, in which he challenged the decision of the University Council to remove him.

November 28, 1980: The power failure which nearly marred President Shahu Shagari's budget speech at the National Assembly are to be investigated. The Minister for Mines and Power Alhaji M. I. Hassan appointed the probe team with Dr. Walter Oforagoro of the University of Lagos as Chairman.

November 28, 1980: External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu revealed that Nigeria was worried by Libya's increasing involvement both around her frontiers and recently within Nigerian territory.

November 29, 1980: The Federal Government provide N335 million as grants to the National Universities Commission. The Government also provided N10 million for the open University System.

November 29, 1980: Thirty Federal Government projects are to be executed through foreign loan in 1981. The projects estimated at over N1.5 billion covers industrial, road, textile, telecommunications and paper mill ventures.

November 29, 1980: Rear Admiral Shamusideen Adekunle Lawal, for three years the Military Governor of Lagos State died at a Lagos hospital aged 47 years.

November 29, 1980: A GNPP Senator Idrisa Kadi said today that one way the nation could save money was to reduce the present strenght of the Nigerian Army to N100,000.

November 30, 1980: After several months of reportedly trying in vain to find his University education a 22 years old Nigerian student offered one of his kidneys for sale to get enough money to complete his degree course in the United States of America.

November 30, 1980: Three more neuro-psychiatric hospitals are to be established in the country by the Federal Government during 1981-85 National Development Plan period.

November 30, 1980: More than 4,000 students of Ondo State origin may be deported from the United States of America because of the failure of their State Government to pay their bursary awards.

December 1, 1980: Foreign beers and soft drinks are to remain banned in Nigeria throughout 1981. This was part of the plan of the Federal Government under the bridgatory import control expected to protect the home industry

December 1, 1980: The court Magistrates have called for a change their official designation. They would be called "District Court Judges" those that are professionally qualified should be allowed to wear their robes while hearing cases.

December 1, 1980: The leadership tussle in the Nigerian Union of Journalists has gone to court. One of the factions led by Alhaji Bola Adedola sued the other led by Alhaji Bola Adedola before a Lagos High Court. The defendants are Mr. F. Igweh, Alhaji Yaro Maiduguri, Mr. U. Harrison, Joseph Angulu and Alhaji Hassan Sunmonu.

December 1, 1980: The Federal Government has revealed that the Nigerian Air Force based are to be separated from the commercial airports in the country.

December 1, 1980: There are plans to impeach the Governor of Kaduna State and it is further predicted that he can stay beyond 1981.

December 2, 1980: The PRP leadership in the House of Representatives has moved initiated by its own Party's supporters to topple it. The Speaker has moved because the leadership question already before a Lagos High Court.

December 2, 1980: The Oyo State Government plans to spend a total of NG60,873 million for its services in 1981. This was contained in its budget proposal for 1981 financial year.

December 3, 1980: A major strike was made in the Ministry of External Affairs. It affected 750 career diplomats and embassy workers. About 500 were recalled while 350 home staff were posted

out.

December 3, 1980: The Benue State House of Assembly has set up a committee to investigate allegations of wrongdoings against the State Chief Judge, Mr. Justice James Adesiyun.

December 3, 1980: The Visitation Panel report on the University of Lagos has been submitted to the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme. The panel was set up as a result of the leadership crisis in the University of Lagos.

December 3, 1980: The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, has disclosed that any attempt to reduce the 55 per cent allocation to the Federal Government would threaten Nigeria's existence.

December 4, 1980: The Cross River State Government plans to spend N607 million in 1981, according to the State's budget just announced.

December 5, 1980: Some employees of the National Electric Power Authority embarked on an industrial action which caused power failure in several parts of the country.

December 5, 1980: The Nigerian Labour Congress has directed the two leaders of the Nigerian Union of Journalists to settle their differences. The Congress further directed that a special conference of the NUJ be summoned at Ibadan to resolve the leadership crisis.

December 6, 1980: The Oni of Ife, Oba Okunade Sijunde received his staff of office from the Governor of Oyo State Chief Bola Ige.

December 6, 1980: The Federal Government has directed all commercial banks in Nigeria to furnish it with all returns on car loans.

December 6, 1980: The Federal Government says it needs N5.5 billion to prosecute free education at all levels throughout the country in 1981.

December 7, 1980: Six months after the Nigeria Airways offered its eight Fokker 27 aircraft for sale, the Authority has not received any offer. Despite the determination of the Government to sell the aircraft at rock bottom prices, people and countries contacted have not been enthusiastic.

December 8, 1980: The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme has said that more than N10 million will be pumped into the economy within the next five years to promote investment opportunities.

December 8, 1980: The Ghana Head of State, President Hilla Limann was in Nigeria for a day's visit.

December 8, 1980: The Vice President of the Nigerian Medical Association, Dr. Friday Mivator has said that Nigeria was not ripe for free medical service at all levels.

December 9, 1980: A Lagos High Court has stopped the Senate, from discussing the leadership crisis of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) in the House.

December 9, 1980: Legislative proposals are reported to be under way to protect the rights of passengers of the Nigeria Airways.

December 9, 1980: The newly constituted code of Conducts Bureau was inaugurated.

December 9, 1980: NPP Governors were mandated to enter into wider association with the 16 other Governors. According to the revelation "since the end results of such political association are peace, progress and unity, the NPP cannot go beyond this ideology."

December 10, 1980: The Senate voted for an end to the partial ban on some imported cars. But buyers of imported expensive cars costing between N10,000 to N15,000 will pay 200 per cent import duty on them.

December 10, 1980: The Plateau State House of Assembly approved salaries for certain public officers. Under a new law effective from January 1, 1980, the Governor will earn N21,000 a year and his Deputy N17,000.

December 10, 1980: The Central Bank of Nigeria opened a currency centre at Akure. It will issue currency notes to commercial banks. It will also issue guarantees for loans granted by banks in Ondo State under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme.

December 10, 1980: The Ogun State Government budgeted N540,237 million for its services in the new financial year.

December 10, 1980: The Kwara State Government proposed to spend N427.1 million for its services during the 1981 fiscal year. Education took low share of the budget with N37.16 million vote.

December 11, 1980: Six professors and the Registrar of the University of

Lagos lost their jobs over the leadership tussle in the institution. One of them was sacked, while six others are to go on compulsory retirement. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Professor K. Adedevoh was advised to resign in his own interest and safety on the University campus.

December 11, 1980: The appointment of three additional members of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was confirmed by the senate. Those confirmed were Alhaji Abubakar H. Girei (Gombe), Lt.-Col. Ariyo (Ondo) and Chief L. Omdilolu (Ogun).

December 11, 1980: Disagreement over what President Shagari said about the importation of rice in his recent speech led to a division in the Senate. A confusion arose at the Committee stage of the Finance Bill 1980.

December 11, 1980: The Bayelsa State Government proposed a total of N999,442,010.00 for its services in the 1981 financial year.

December 12, 1980: President Shagari appointed a Presidential Commission to review salaries and fringe benefits of University Staff. This was in keeping with his promise at the convocation of the University of Sokoto.

December 12, 1980: Move by Nigeria Airways to buy from Dutch airlines planes with DC10 engines at a cost of more than 200 million dollars (about N133 million) were halted by the senate for two months pending the outcome of investigations into the choice of the planes.

December 12, 1980: The Federal Government disclosed that a national blood transfusion and blood proteins manufacture service are to be established.

December 12, 1980: The Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo proposed a total of N709 million for the service of the state in 1981.

December 13, 1980: The application filed by Governor Abubakar Rimi (Kano) and Balarabe Musa (Kaduna) to stop the special constitution of the PRP scheduled was dismissed by a Lagos High Court.

December 13, 1980: Passengers travelling to various parts of the country were stranded at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, Lagos, as a result of bad weather reported in various airports.

December 13, 1980: The Oni of Ife, Oba Okunade Sijuade was appointed the new Chairman of the reconstituted Oyo State Council of Obas and Chiefters.

December 13, 1980: The Federal Government proposed to set up a body which will be charged with the management of wave-lengths or channels to be allocated to radio and television stations in the country.

December 13, 1980: A motion condemning the age limit proposal for the office of the president and elective offices in the country was adopted by the Ogun State legislators.

December 13, 1980: The National President and leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) Chief Obafemi Awolowo called for the immediate lifting of ban on food imports.

December 13, 1980: A Lagos High Court dismissed an action filed by Senator Basil Okwu to prevent Senate from discussing the NPP leadership tussle.

December 13, 1980: The Ogun State Government deposed the Obamaja of Owu in Abeokuta, Chief Adejoju Adeyemi.

December 14, 1980: Four out of the eight F.27 Planes were sold by the Nigeria Airways at a cost of more than N200,000 gain.

December 15, 1980: The Unity Party of Nigeria, revealed that all its Governors will be allowed to re-contest election come 1983.

December, 1980: The People's Redemption Party (PRP) disclosed that they will not be involved in any conspiracy aimed at undermining the security, stability and integrity.

December 16, 1980: President Shehu announced that the Federal Government would grant wire lengths to States so that they can operate television services.

December 17, 1980: The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe arrived in Lagos to start a four day official visit.

December 17, 1980: Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau State proposed a budget of N26,986,000 for the 1981 finances.

December 17, 1980: The Bauchi State Governor Alhaji Tafari Ali presented budget proposals of N466.96 million to the State House of Assembly for approval.

December 17, 1980: Governor Sam Mbakwe of Imo State presented a total of N745,934 million for approval by the State House of Assembly.

December 18, 1980: The Ondo State Government announced that the allegation of irregularities levelled against a former Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources had been proved.

December 18, 1980: The Sokoto State Government proposed to spend N612,843, 920 for his services in 1981.

December 19, 1980: Senator Ibrahim Barau was jailed for one year for smuggling without an option of a fine.

December 19, 1980: Nigeria and Zimbabwe signed a co-operation agreement on agriculture, Trade and Industry in Lagos.

December 19, 1980: Prince Dandison Douglas, an official of the Central Bank, was named as the successor to the late Amanyabo of Opobo, Chief Douglas Jaja.

December 20, 1980: The Federal Electoral Commission said there were no plans to register new parties for future elections.

December 20, 1980: The Federal Minister for Labour and Productivity, Mr. Samuel Adebisi Ogedengbe revealed that a new Trade Union law which will compel workers to vote before embarking on any industrial actions being contemplated.

December 20, 1980: Dr. Babatunde Jose made a yearly N250 award to the best student in reporting from The Daily Times Newspaper Training Centre.

December 21, 1980: Nigerian Green Eagles defeated the Tanzania's Taifa Stars by 2 goals to nothing.

December 22, 1980: About 200 people believed to be members of the religious sects were arrested over the disturbances in Kano Municipality.

December 23, 1980: African leaders covered Lagos for level talks on the Cyprian situation.

December 23, 1980: The Industrial Arbitration Panel (IAP) the management of Shell Petroleum Company to release about N500,000 to its employees.

December 24, 1980: An action taken by two Governors challenging the constitutional rights of the People Redemption Party to prevent them from attending the meetings of nine Governors was dismissed in Lagos.

December 24, 1980: The Chairman of the OAU Peace Conference on Chad, Mr. Goukouni Woddeye arrived in Lagos for the OAU peace conference on Chad. A 10 man Libyan delegation led by the Country's Foreign Minister had also arrived for the same meeting. The OAU peace conference opened under the auspices of the OAU "Good Offices Committee" on Chad. The Committee was set up in Liberia in 1978 to help settle disputes among member states: Nigeria is the chairman of the Committee.

December 24, 1980: Nigeria's economy is one of the best in black Africa. Disclosing this in Lagos was the Attorney General of the Federation and the Minister of Justice, Chief Richard Akinjide (SAN).

December 24, 1980: Inhabitants of the Guni Village in Niger State threatened to obstruct the construction of the N100 million Shiroro Dam Project if adequate compensation was not paid to them. After staging a peaceful demonstration in the village, the people said that they were being treated as "Second-class Citizens" after giving up their area for the project.

December 25, 1980: Today Christmas day, has been declared a public holiday throughout the Federation.

December 25, 1980: Massive Police reinforcements have arrived in Kano municipality in search of hundreds of the religious fanatics who caused disturbances in the Police and Civilians engaged them in a do-or-die battle. The disturbances which entered their sixth day, was reported to have taken about 400 lives with more than 1000 people arrested and several houses destroyed.

December 25, 1980: A Daily Times reporter in Kano, Mr. Babatunde Adebawale Amao, was killed in the religious disturbances in the municipality. He was shot dead while covering the Police operations against disturbances. He joined the Daily Times on September 18, 1978 and hailed from Ibadan, Oyo State Capital.

December 25, 1980: A uniform tax law for the country is in the making. The chairman of the Joint Tax Board, Mr. D. A. Olorunleke who announced this, said that a draft of the new tax law had been forwarded to the Federal Government for approval.

December 25, 1980: Pope John Paul II has appointed a new Catholic Bishop and created a new diocese in Nigeria. The Bishop appointed is Right Rev. Gregory Ochiade, who was until now the Rector of Bigard Memorial Seminary, Ikot-Ekpene branch. He is also to head the diocese of Orlu created out of the present Owerri diocese.

December 25, 1980: The Federal Government is committed to the establishment of more agro based industries in the country. The Minister of the State in the Ministry of Industries, Dr. Ismail Ighani disclosed this on the "Gate-Way" programme.

December 25, 1980: Lagos University Teaching Hospital will become the largest

hospital in Nigeria in 1981. The chairman of the hospital's Management Board, Mr. J. O. O. Williams stated that additional 128 beds would be made available to patients at Luth in January, 1981.

December 25, 1980: The Registrar of the University of Lagos, Mr. M.O. Eperokun and three of the five professors ordered to withdraw their services from the University had gone to court. They challenged the decision of the University Council to remove them from office.

December 26, 1980: Boxing Day has been declared a public holiday as part of the Christmas celebrations.

December 26, 1980: President Shugu Shagari advised parents to pay greater attentions to the moral upbringing of their children. In his Christmas message, he told them: "The life of Christ provides a dependable guide in the endeavour towards moulding moral behaviours and discipline in your children."

December 26, 1980: The University of Nigeria, Nsukka has marked its 20th anniversary and its 10 convocation ceremony.

December 26, 1980: An indigenous company has launched a 150 seater boeing 720 plane. The company, the Central Airline is expected to begin domestic operation in January, 1981. The proprietor of the airline, and senate leader, Dr. Olusola Saraki said that he got interested in airline services business because of his sympathy for travellers who have to scramble for seats in the plane.

December 26, 1980: One of the main pillars of Nigeria's emergency into world athletics, Mr. Edward Alabi Ajado, is dead. Aged 54. Mr. Ajado died at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital

(LUTH), after a brief illness.

December 27, 1980: The Lagos State Police command warned that the special convention of the PRP scheduled to begin would be dispersed with force, if necessary.

December 27, 1980: The Bauchi State Government is to receive a loan of N4.5 million from the Medico Works of Hungary. The loan would be used for the purchase of medical equipment for the state hospitals.

December 27, 1980: The Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) has called for the impeachment of Governors Balrabe Musa of Kaduna State and Abubakar Rimi of Kano State. This was the directive handed down to the party by its last convention in Maiduguri and circulated in Kaduna.

December 28, 1980: More money is expected to flow in 1981. This prediction comes from G.O. Okimzua high parapsychologist and former researcher in the College of Medicine, University of Lagos.

December 28, 1980: The Junior Eagles walloped Tunisia by a staggering margin of 4-0 in the first of their two-legged second round qualifying tussles at the sportscity.

December 29, 1980: Chief Michael Imoudu has been elected to national president while Governors Balrabe Musa and Abubakar Rimi were made deputy national president and national Secretary respectively of a faction of the Peoples Redemption Party.

December 29, 1980: The Army moved into the turbulent zone of Kano Municipi-

pality in a determined bid over whelm the stubborn religious fanatics. This followed the order by the Commander-in-Chief the Armed Forces and President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, that the military should intervene in the crisis.

December 29, 1980: The NPN will not support the imposition of age limit as a qualification for contesting elections. Alhaji Suleiman Takuma, the party National Secretary said, two of the NPN do not endorse the age limit as one of the qualifications for contesting elections.

December 30, 1980: The religious bigot Alhaji Muhammed Marwa, also known as Mai Ta Tsini, has escaped from his hide-out the face of imminent defeat his supporters. But his wife and one of his sons have been arrested, according to reports.

December 30, 1980: The Minister of Defence Iya Abubakar said that soldiers drafted to quell the religious in Kano have completed their mopping-up operations and have since pulled out of the area. He further revealed that after the Army "Liquidated the last pockets of resistance" the police had once more moved in to ensure the safety of life and property in the area.

December 30, 1980: Former Heavy Boxing Champion, Muhammed Ali has said he hopes to become a muslim missionary and as Iman after which he will "engage in political action in co-operation with other muslim leaders." He revealed that he plans to "rent the biggest auditorium in London to teach Europeans about Islam."

December 31, 1980: Notorious religious bigot, Mohammed Marwa, otherwise known as Mai Ta Tsine is dead. He is



was found in a shallow grave 11 kilometres outside Kano. He is believed to have died from a bullet wound he received on the leg during the military operation which crushed the religious unholy war which had disturbed Kano Municipality for 11 days.

December 31, 1980: This is "Radio Nigeria." This is how all radio stations of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) will identify themselves as from new year day, 1981.

December 31, 1980: The Oyo State Executive Council has given its approval for 10 Obas in the State to wear beaded crowns.

January 1, 1981: Late night parties have been banned in Lagos State with effect from January 2, 1981. This was announced by Governor Lateef Jakande's New Year's message to all the people of the state. The ban is to reduce the incidence of crimes.

January 1, 1981: The Kaduna State Government is to spend a total of N778, 194,920 million this financial year. This was contained in the 1981 budget proposals of the state submitted to the legislature in Kaduna on Tuesday. The budget is made up a capital expenditure of N404, 987,600 and a recurrent expenditure of N391,087,315.

January 1, 1981: The Kano State Government has proposed a total expenditure of N705,998,865.00 for its services and projects in 1981. N425,680,000.00 is for capital expenditure.

January 1, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has donated N5,000 or 16 per cent of his salary to charity in the country. The following organisations are to receive N1,000 each; Nigeria Red Cross Society; First Aid Group, Jamaatul Nasril Islam Islamiya; Pacelli School for the Blind; the Nigeria Air Force Officers' Wives' Association and the Wesley School for the Deaf and Dumb.

January 1, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has asked all Nigerians to avoid religious, political or tribal discrimination. Delivering his New Year message, President Shagari stressed the need to "change old barriers that breed ethnicity and selfish approach to national issues."

January 1, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has now ordered the immediate removal of the Vice Chancellor of the University of Lagos, Professor Kwaku Adadevoh. This followed Professor Adadevoh's non-compliance with the visitor's earlier directives that he should resign voluntarily.

January 2, 1981: The Oni of Ife, Oba Okunade Sijuwade Olubuse II is angry because some people alleged that the "Oni is not a son of Oduduwa." The Oba was reacting to a spate of reports over the controversy about the chairmanship of the reconstituted Council of Chiefs in Oyo State of which he was appointed the chairman.

January 2, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has set up a four-man Judicial tribunal of inquiry with full powers to inquire into the causes of the recent Kano disturbances. The panel which is to be called, the Kano Disturbances Tribunal of Inquiry is headed by Mr. Justice Anthony Nnaemezie Anigbolu.

January 2, 1981: The National Union of Anambra State Students has passed a vote of confidence in the Governor of the State, Chief Jim Nwobodo. The outgoing national president of the Union, Mr Goddy Jidenma expressed appreciation and gratitude to Chief Nwobodo for his liberal education policy for students of the state.

January 3, 1981: Nigeria took the gold medal as well as the Murtala Muhammed gold cup for the male category as the first All-African Junior Handball Championships reached a dramatic climax at the sportscity courts in Lagos. The country's reputation for being true sporting nation also received a big boost as the male team also bagged the "Fairplay" trophy.

January 3, 1981: The Sharks Football Club of Port Harcourt failed in their bid to capture the West African Football Union (WAFU) Cup in Calabar. Although they beat Police V of Senegal 1-0 in the return match of the competition at the Calabar Stadium, but this was not enough to make up for their two goals deficit from the first leg a fortnight ago in Dakar.

January 4, 1981: The mad desire of many Nigerians to make quick money mostly through "foul" means did not give them time to attend to their souls, Bishop Festus Segun has said. Bishop Segun denounced the lust for mundane possessions in a New Year sermon at the Christ Church Cathedral Lagos.

January 4, 1981: The Oyo State Government has donated N250,000 in aid of the victims of the Kano disturbances. This was announced in Kano by Governor Bola Ige himself when he visited the scene of the disturbances to condole the people and government of Kano State.

January 5, 1981: Today went down as a "Black Monday" for thousands of traders as a team of mobile policemen and local government officials brought down the controversial Al-yabingba market in Ajegunle, Lagos. Petty traders and women alike wept as they watched helplessly as their goods worth hundreds of thousands Naira were reduced to a heap of rubbish.

January 5, 1981: The Senate passed the 1980 Finance Bill soon after it resumed Christmas recess.

January 6, 1981: Eight persons who had earlier been sentenced to death in Bendel State have had their convictions committed to life imprisonment. They are Patrick Efe, Johnson Okotie, Patrick Ekonye, and Emetagha Obi; others are Eyota Okoro, Edheka Otokeha, Ejoba Aghabe and Michael Ekonye.

January 7, 1981: The body of the Daily Times Reporter, Mr. Tunde Akinola who was killed in the Kano religious riots will be buried at Atan Cemetery, Yaba, Lagos. The body was flown into Lagos from Kaduna.

January 7, 1981: The Chairman of the Ogun State branch of the NPN, Chief M.K.O. Abiola has said that he has no plans to form any political party of his own. Chief Abiola said this on the "GATEWAY" programme arranged by the Report Correspondents Association (ACA) at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Lagos.

January 7, 1981: Members of the House of Representatives have examined the implications of the Kano religious riots. Some were of the view that the people should be more vigilant since Nigerian borders appear to be loose. The members unanimously condemned the riots.

January 8, 1981: Governor Abubakar Bude of Gongola State has been hospitalised at the Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, following a road accident. The accident occurred when the vehicle in which he was travelling somersaulted.

January 8, 1981: The Foreign Relations Committee report on the 26 ambassadorial witness nominees laid before the Senate amidst protests. The Chairman of the Committee, Alhaji Jalo Waziri, presenting the report said the pre-screening exercise was over.

January 9, 1981: President Shagari has called on all Nigerians to show appreciation for the sacrifice made by war veterans to ensure peace and stability in the country. Launching the Armed Forces and Remembrance Emblem Appeal Week at the Tafawa Balewa Square in Lagos, President Shagari appealed to all Nigerians to be patriotic by donating generously to the fund.

January 9, 1981: Lagos High Court has ordered the Lagos State Government to stop the on-going demolition exercise at the Alayabiagba market in Ajegunle, Lagos. The order is to remain in force until Tuesday when the court will give its ruling on an application brought by Alhaji Rimi Olayiwola and five other Alayabiagba market traders, for a perpetual injunction against the State Government.

January 9, 1981: The Nigerian Army is making progress in its re-organisation exercise, the Deputy Chief of Army Staff, Major General M. I. Wushishi, has said while addressing returning military personnel on a two week management course at the Nigeria Army Resettlement Centre at Oshodi, Lagos.

January 10, 1981: A 17-year-old boy identified as Nnamdi Nwagwu is reported dead after he was allegedly manhandled by a man. The police are investigating.

January 11, 1981: The Ashipa of Oyo, Chief Amuda Olorunkosebi, who was removed in 1978 has been re-instated. His reinstatement was announced to a large crowd in front of the Alafin's palace by Oba Lamidi Olayiwola Adeyemi, the Alafin of Oyo.

January 11, 1981: The Nigerian Medical Association has shelved its threat to go on strike. This followed the intervention of the Federal Government. The suspension was announced in a statement released by the Association in Lagos.

January 12, 1981: Nigeria's N82 billion Fourth National Development Plan will be launched by President Shagari. The President will unveil the economic package which envisages an expenditure of N82 billion for the 1981-85 development period the first since the return to civil rule and the introduction of the presidential system in October, 1979.

January 12, 1981: A mild drama occurred when a power tussle ensued between Senate President Joseph Wayas and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Edwin Umu-Ezeoke. It all had to do with who should be the chairman of the joint session of the National Assembly.

January 13, 1981: The Lagos State Commissioner for Works, Mr. Olusegun Coker, has been ordered to submit within seven days, a progress report on road repairs and construction in the State to the State House of Assembly.

January 14, 1981: Commissioners and Permanent Secretaries in Niger State have joined in the boycott of official duties in protest against the cabinet reshuffle in the State.

January 14, 1981: A sizeable consignment of arms and ammunitions was seized by Customs men at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja. The consignment was seized from a 21-year-old undergraduate of the University of Lagos.

January 14, 1981: A Federal High Court in Lagos has turned down an application for bail filed on behalf of Senator Ibrahim Barau, who was convicted in December last year. The Senator was found guilty on a two-count charge of illegal importation of carpet into the country.

January 15, 1981: A Lagos High Court has dismissed an action filed by Mr. Tunji Oseni against the Daily Times of Nigeria and three orders. In the action, Mr. Oseni was challenging his deployment to Enugu as District Manager and the appointment of Mr. Iroabuchi as the Editor of the Daily Times.

January 15, 1981: President Shehu Shagari is back from Togo where he attended that country's independence anniversary. While in Lome, the President took part in the special meeting of the OAU on the proposed Chad/Libya merger.

January 16, 1981: Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi of Kano State and Governor Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State have lost their battle against their expulsion from the People's Redemption Party (PRP). The action filed against the PRP leader, Mallam Aminu Kano was dismissed at Lagos High Court.

January 17, 1981: Major transporters of goods from different parts of the country are now threatening to withdraw their vehicles from plying Lagos-Ibadan expressway. The threat followed an alleged frequent ambushing of their vehicles at kilometre five on the expressway by armed robbers.

January 18, 1981: Last year's Hajj operations were totally hitch-free because officials who were responsible for the operations took great pains to handle the operations from the beginning to the end. President Shehu Shagari made this statement at the State House, Lagos when he received the report of the 1980 Hajj operations from the Amras Hajj, Governor Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State.

January 18, 1981: All presidents and general secretaries of the 42 industrial unions will hold an emergency meeting in Lagos on Saturday, January 22 to discuss the crisis over the Kano convention of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC).

January 19, 1981: It has been alleged that Nigerians crude oil is being shipped to South Africa by Shell Oil Company. The oil is allegedly sold to the apartheid regime through an island known as the Netherlands Antilles.

January 19, 1981: Jubilating crowd of Camerounians ushered President Shehu Shagari into Yaounde. He is on a state visit to the Cameroun Republic.

January 19, 1981: The Chairman of the Onitsha Local Government Management Committee in Anambra State, Ogburn Chulo Asika, said in Onitsha that the Onitsha Market has been insured at a cost of N6 million.

January 20, 1981: The Nigerian Airport Authority spends N3 million yearly to maintain its generators because of NEPAS' inadequacies. The authority also spend over N3 million on spare parts annually to keep the generators going.

January 20, 1981: A Nigerian lawyer, Mr. Babatunde Mobolaji Williams, has died in London. He was aged 38. Mr. Williams was the former secretary of Ikoyi Club.

January 20, 1981: More than one million pupils of primary, post primary and teacher training institutions in Bendel State are now resticating following an industrial action embarked upon by teachers in the state.

January 21, 1981: The People's Redemption Party (PRP) led by Malam Aminu Kano is the only legally recognised PRP, so declared the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDEC) in Lagos.

January 21, 1981: The visiting Radmiki Football Club defeated the Pen Power Football Club of Jos by 2-0 in a friendly international match played at the Jos Township Stadium.

January 22, 1981: An Enugu High Court Judge has expressed concern over the future of the rule of law in the country. Mr. Justice Francis Omenye Nwokedi said that all lawyers in the country must help the court to function and not for some of them to become destroyers of the edifice which they had struggled to build. Mr. Justice Nwokedi made the remark shortly before he ordered the arrest of the former Group Legal Adviser of the Daily Times, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa and the former Editor of the Sunday Times Mr. Tunji Oseni.

January 22, 1981: The Warri Local Government has mounted a big search for 850 bags of rice allocated to the people in the area by the state government. The rice was allegedly directed to the black market in Warri where it was sold between N85 and N110 per bag instead of N35.00.

January 22, 1981: Five eminent Nigerian lawyers including a woman have been conferred with the title of Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN). They are: Chief Festus Adebayo Kehinde, Chief Macaulay Orinnide Akpofure, Chief Sobo Sowemimo, Dr. Arthur Nylander and Mrs. Olufolake Solanke.

January 23, 1981: Three professors who were asked to withdraw their services from the University of Lagos have now been barred from performing their duties and functions at the institution. A Lagos High Court handed down this order in its ruling.

January 24, 1981: A distinguished Nigerian economist has said that the average Nigerian family occupies the unenviable position of being among the worst fed in the world. Dr. Pius Okigbo made the assertion in Lagos while delivering a lecture to senior Federal Government Civil Servants at the National Arts Theatre, Iganmu.

January 25, 1981: The Roman Catholic Bishop of Enugu, Dr. Michael Eneja, has asked judges to examine their response to demands of law and justice. Delivering a sermon at a Mass marking the start of the 1981 legal year, the Bishop urged judges to resolve to improve their performance especially in the new year.

January 26, 1981: The children of the victims of the F.27 plane crash are to receive succour from the Federal Government. The government proposes to spend N150,000 this year on their education. The good news was broken in Lagos by the secretary to the Federal Government, Alhaji Shehu Musa.

January 27, 1981: Three more persons have appeared before an Igbosere Chief Magistrate's Court on a two-court charge of conspiracy and attempt to steal N3 million from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Lagos. They are Dominic Bassey of 46 Kekere Owo Street, Ilaso Maja, Isolo, Alphonsus Nwoko of Unity Road, Ikeja and Augustus Nwaiwu of 3, Shuaibu Street, Agege.

January 28, 1981: Armed robbers have struck in Lagos again, this time at Apapa and made away with N34,000. The operation which took place at 1.45 p.m. lasted five minutes, leaving three employees of Times Press, Lagos, critically injured.

January 29, 1981: At least, the 58.5 per cent revenue allocation made to the Federal Government by the Senate has come to stay. The 24-man Joint Committee on Revenue Allocation has supported the allocation.

January 29, 1981: Tragedy struck at Ibadan, Oyo State capital when a petrol tanker exploded at the junction of the two road roundabout on the Express road killing and wounding an undisclosed number of people.

January 30, 1981: Governor Niford Okilo of Rivers State has appealed to journalists in the country to return to the practice of investigative journalism. Chief

Okilo made the appeal when the Managing Director of the Daily Times group of companies, paid him a courtesy call at Government House, Port Harcourt.

January 31, 1981: The Kano ~~dam~~ bances tribunal of Inquiry hold its first public sitting in the state capital.

January 31, 1981: The students of Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria have been flushed out of the campus for alleged acts of "vandalism." Reports say the University has been closed down indefinitely on the order of the University Senate.

February 1, 1981: Alhaji Inyang, a Minister of Defence in the former Nigerian Government sees Nigeria's effort at the production of nuclear weapons as exercise in self-delusion. He asked "If we go into nuclear armament production now, what can we produce?"

February 1, 1981: The World Boxing Council has ruled that Nigeria's Olu Swakpa should now meet Jose Gomez of Argentina in Lagos on February 2 in an elimination battle for the World Super Lightweight boxing crown.

February 1, 1981: The Ataoja Oshogbo Oba Ayoola Oyewale Melamu has said that the prolonged tussle for supremacy between the Oni and Alafu is an unfortunate national disgrace.

February 1, 1981: The Police have been commended for acting with restraint and maturity during the recent crowning of National Assembly. "But the fact is that they should never have been called in at all," so declared Alhaji Lateef Jakande, the Governor of Lagos State.

February 2, 1981: The Kano disturbances tribunal of inquiry will hold its first public sitting in Kano City.

February 2, 1981: The Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria has been closed down indefinitely on the orders of the University Senate following student unrest. The students have been ordered out of the campus.

February 2, 1981: The Revenue Bill is soon to be sent to the President for assent. A joint committee of both houses of the National Assembly has resolved the differences between them.

February 2, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Ogun State, Chief Olusesan Schade laid the foundation stone of a transmitting station at Ibiade, headquarters of the Ijebu East Local Government of the State.

February 2, 1981: A N31 million Vaccine Production Complex is to be developed at the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) Vom, by the Federal Government during the 4th National Development Plan period.

February 2, 1981: The National Secretary of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) Dr. Alex Fom, has said that only a round-table conference of all the five political parties could settle the on-going rumpus over revenue allocation.

February 2, 1981: The Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation has sued two Ministers, the Nigerian Television Authority and the Director of Television for alleged wrongful withdrawal of a Television channel already allocated to Lagos State. The Ministers are Chief Richard Akinyide, and Isaac Shaabu.

February 2, 1981: Lagos State teachers have started a boycott of classes because of the failure of the State Government to pay the balance of their 1980 leave allowance to all women teachers and the reinstatement of all downgraded teachers.

February 3, 1981: Some schools in Lagos were without teachers while many others carried out class work as usual. This followed a split in the leadership of the Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) in the State over the strike call.

February 3, 1981: President Shugu Shagari has directed a new steel plant to be established in the country to produce flat steel products. This is to correct the omission in the country's steel development programme which provided for the production of long steel products such as rods angles, channels and bars.

February 3, 1981: The Vice President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme said the principal reason for the entrenchment of the code of conduct bureau in the 1979 Constitution of Nigeria is to ensure that a high level of probity is maintained by public officers as defined in the Constitution.

February 3, 1981: The President of the Senate Dr. Joseph Wazas said that the decision of the Joint House Committee on revenue allocation was final.

February 3, 1981: Retired Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle popularly known as the Black-Scorpion has resigned from the NPP and declared for the NPN.

February 4, 1981: The Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa presented his 1981 budget to the State House of Assembly.

February 4, 1981: Two Federal MPs have sued the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of the Representative, over the recent decision of the joint committee of the National Assembly on revenue allocation. The MPs are Mr. Ralph Obioha and Alhaji Maina Maaji.

February 4, 1981: There was an outbreak of fire at the domestic terminal of the Murtala Muhammed Airport. The extent of damage is yet to be assessed.

February 4, 1981: It has been officially announced that 14 policemen were killed during the religious disturbances in Kano between December 18 and 28 last year.

February 4, 1981: The Cross River State Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice, Dr. P. V. Umoh has resigned his appointment.

February 5, 1981: Fifteen dare-devil men of the under-world including a woman have been arrested by the police in Lagos. They are suspected to be behind some major robberies in the Federal Capital.

February 6, 1981: It has been revealed that all members of the fanatical religious sect who took part in the Kano disturbance last year took an oath of allegiance to their late leader Maitatsine.

February 6, 1981: Twelve State Governors in the Federation may go to court to seek redress over the Revenue Allocation Bill.

February 6, 1981: The Federal Polytechnic Idah, Benue State has upgraded

its department of Metallurgy to a fledged school of metallurgy and materials technology.

February 6, 1981: The protracted battle over the deposition of the Olowo of Owo, Sir. Olateru Olayinka has gone to the Akure High Court. He is asking the court to declare that he is the rightful Olowo.

February 7, 1981: The Kano Tribunal heard that sect leader Maitatsine and his followers made elaborate preparations before embarking on the civil disturbances.

February 7, 1981: The Acting Inspector General of Police, Mr. S. Adewusi has said that there is need for provision in the Constitution spelling out the protocol for handing over power to the military in case of disturbance.

February 7, 1981: The Ministry of Steel Development is to build a million research laboratory in Lagos for testing raw materials such as iron ore or marbels to the used in steel manufacture.

February 7, 1981: Five Chiefs of the Community, in Abeokuta Oyo State have sued the State Government over decision to set up a regency council in the area.

February 7, 1981: Nigerians may no longer have to go overseas for specialist medical treatment. This is because a bed private specialist hospital of international standard will soon be built in Ibadan by the management of the University Teaching Hospital (UCH).



February 8, 1981: The Chairman of the Oyo State House of Assembly's Legislative Committee, Mr. M. O. Opeusi, has signed his appointment giving "undemocratic circumstances prevailing in the house" as his reason.

February 9, 1981: The Premier of the Federal Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Michael Opara, has called on the National Party (NPN) and the Nigeria People's Party (NPP) to maintain the accord between them in the interest of the nation.

February 9, 1981: Commercial farmers borrow up to N1 million under the existing agricultural credit guarantee guarantee scheme.

February 10, 1981: It was alleged at the Kano riots probe that a letter written by Governor Abubakar Rimi to the leader of the religious fanatics, Muhammadu Marwa, Maitatsine, aggravated the Kano disturbances.

February 10, 1981: A Nigeria People's Party (NPP) Senator Dr. Offia Nwali, has been suspended for three months from the party for alleged anti-party activities.

February 10, 1981: Irregular payments totalling N18.9 million, were made by Kaduna State. This allegation was contained in an interim report sent to the Speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly by the State Director of Audit, Malam Dalhatu Bellow.

February 11, 1981: Dare-devil car watchers killed Mr. Karimu Solebo, permanent secretary, Parliamentary Affairs in the Lagos State House of Assembly.

February 11, 1981: Mr. Michael Adebayo Obasa and the principal secretary Mr. Tayo Sowunmi have appeared before Surulere Chief Magistrate's Court, charged with incitement.

February 12, 1981: All the four nominees of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) for ambassadorial appointments have been rejected by the Senate. The 22 other nominees were, however approved. Those rejected were Mr. Chimezie Ikeazor, Mr. A. O. Koku, Alhaji Muhammed Wade, and Dr. L. Kabari.

February 12, 1981: A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed on Offa in Oyun Local Government Area of Kwara State.

February 12, 1981: The Inspector General of Police, Alhaji Adamu Sulaiman, has attributed "corruption in the police force to inadequate provision of funds by the Federal Government."

February 12, 1981: The Governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Jakande has said that the Revenue Allocation Act will make it impossible for State Government to carry out their programme in full.

February 12, 1981: A new Vice-Chancellor has been appointed for the University of Lagos. He is professor A. O. Adesola, who will run the institution for four years. Professor Adesola is presently the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ilorin.

February 13, 1981: Eighteen buildings being constructed by the Federal Government on the Oyo-Ogbomosho Road under its housing programme have been demolished by unknown persons.

February 13, 1981: The deposed Ashipa of Oyo Local Chief Amuda Okunade Afolabi Olorunkosebi has been reinstated in Oyo town.

February 13, 1981: Some Nigerian students have attacked the students' Affairs Section of the Nigerian High Commission in London. They damaged doors and windows of some of the offices protesting against non-payment of their bursary awards.

February 13, 1981: The Presidential Adviser on Information, Chief Olu Adebajo, asked journalists to report facts, investigate allegations and rumours, obtain the other side of every story and be fair to all sides. The appeal came at the official opening of the Nigerian Institute of Journalism (NIJ) House on Victoria Island, Lagos.

February 14, 1981: Investigation have revealed that Mr. Karimu A. Solebo, the Permanent Secretary in Lagos State was murdered and his assailants are still at large.

February 14, 1981: The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Alhaji Jalo Waziri, has said that the four rejected NPP ambassadorial appointees could still be confirmed. He said that they were victims of party politics.

February 14, 1981: Zimbabwe accused South Africa of training some 8,000 ex-Zimbabwean troops in preparation for an invasion of the newly-independent country.

February 14, 1981: The Ogun State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, has given assent to the State Appropriation Bill for 1981.

February 14, 1981: The Federal Government has ordered investigation into the demolition of 18 buildings it is constructing on the Oyo-ogbon Road, in Oyo State.

February 14, 1981: The Vice-President Dr. Alex Ekwueme is officially visiting Akure, the Ondo State capital to preside at the third ministerial meeting of the National Council on Establishments.

February 15, 1981: A number of religious leaders in Lagos registered opposition to any law which might seek to legalise abortion.

February 15, 1981: Thousands of tons of food were destroyed last year by the Food and Drugs Administration Commission (FDA) of the Federal Ministry of Health. They were found unfit for human consumption.

February 15, 1981: Three major cases of fraud involving N1,983,299.97 have been uncovered in Niger State. This was revealed by the State's Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Mr. P. Orifunmishe.

February 15, 1981: 75 Airways officials have been fired for alleged corruption. The director of flights operations, Captain N. O. Nnachi disclosed this to the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation.

February 16, 1981: A frontline politician and first national Vice-Chairman of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) Chief Mathew Mbu, has resigned from the party and declared for the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

February 16, 1981: Chief M. K. O. Abiola has been re-elected chairman of the Oyo State branch of the National Party of Nigeria.

February 16, 1981: The Akipo Community, in Afikpo Local Government Area of Imo State, walked out on a State Commissioner over an alleged violation of a local custom.

February 17, 1981: An adhoc Joint Committee of the National Assembly is to be set up to look into increased wave of armed robbery.

February 17, 1981: Activities of government offices in Imo State were paralysed due to an industrial action embarked upon by the State wing of the Nigerian Civil Service Union.

February 17, 1981: The Acting Assistant Inspector General of Police, Prince Magnus A. Eweka, is dead. He died after attending a meeting of Senior Police Officers.

February 17, 1981: President Shagari has implored all workers to exercise patience and always strive to settle their grievances through peaceful means. He also urged employers to always take timely action through collective bargaining, understanding and respect for workers' view points to resolve any crisis.

February 18, 1981: Another top member of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) Chief Micheal Etta Ogun has decamped to the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

February 18, 1981: An NPN Senator advocated that N35 million be set aside for the Lagos State for the maintenance of its social services.

February 18, 1981: A member of the Lagos State House of Assembly and chairman of the committee on Public Transport, Mr. Olu Adebo has been suspended from attending proceedings of the House for two days.

February 18, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Ibrahim Farouk, has accused the State Government of "careless" handling of the Maitatsine affair. He said the "government's carelessness" contributed in no small measure to last December's religious unrest.

February 19, 1981: The greatest ambition of sect leader Muhammadu Marwa Maitatsine was to seize religious and political powers in Nigeria.

February 19, 1981: The Federal Government has declared the mobilisation advances would continue to be paid to registered contractors. The Government said it had decided to introduced the payment of mobilisation advances of 20 percent which must be backed up with banker's guarantee and performance bond.

February 19, 1981: The Oyo State Government has admitted it gave the order for the demolition of the 18 Federal Government low-cost houses in Oyo, it was disclosed in Ibadan.

February 19, 1981: Nigeria to open eight new embassies and four consulate-generals this year.

February 19, 1981: Nigeria has warned Britain and other Western powers on the consequences of their continued backing for the racist government of South Africa.

February 20, 1981: Two Committees have been set up to share the country's revenue under the new Revenue Allocation Committee and the State Joint Local Government Account Allocation Committee.

February 20, 1981: The Lagos State Police Command has launched what it described as operation "Catch a Thief," it involves an intensification of the hunt for criminals.

February 20, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has warned Nigerians to desist from "emotionally charged and misguided utterances capable of destabilising the nation."

February 21, 1981: The national leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe the Owele of Onitsha has again expressed his desire for the continuation of the NPN-NPP accord. His party will however, not stomach the idea of one party to the accord doing the "co-ing" and the other party doing the "operating."

February 22, 1981: A legislator has no right to prosecute outside the House in a matter in respect of which he had been defeated within. So declared the Federal Court of Appeal on Abraham Adesanya's Revenue Allocation case.

February 22, 1981: Industrial Arbitration Tribunal (IAT) ruled that car loans be granted directly to qualified civil servants by their employers instead of through commercial banks as directed by government. It also ruled that the interest rate payable for such loans should not be more than five percent.

February 23, 1981: Professor O. O. Obi has described the "hues and odors" over the revenue allocation formula as "political bricks being thrown by politicians." He advocated for a strong central government and urged that the 19 government regions be treated as provincial governments.

February 23, 1981: The Owele of Onitsha and the national leader of the Nigerians' People's Party (NPP), Nnamdi Azikiwe, has sued the Commercial Press of Nigeria Limited for N5 million for an alleged libel.

February 23, 1981: The Ajaka Industries Limited has been licensed in Lagos by Chief S. B. Falegana, Managing Director of the Company, as the Chief Adediran Ajijedidun.

February 23, 1981: The Lagos State Government is understood to be considering the use of Volkswagen Beetle saloon as taxi in Lagos.

February 23, 1981: Insufficient immigration posts, violation of employment regulations and shortage of manpower were the major factors responsible for the influx of foreigners into Nigeria, declared Alhaji Lawal Sambo, Director of Immigration Services.

February 23, 1981: A curfew has been imposed on the Nsukka Campus of the University of Nigeria, following student disturbances.

February 24, 1981: Local Government elections will not be held this year, FEDECO spokesman hinted in Lagos yesterday. He did not give any indication when the elections would be held.

February 24, 1981: President Shehu Shagari is expected to deliver a key-note address to leaders of the country's four million organised workers at the first triennial delegates conference of the NLC which opened in Kano today.

February 24, 1981: The Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, has initiated a legal move at the Kaduna High Court to get his list of commissioners approved by the State House of Assembly.

February 24, 1981: The majority leader of the Oyo State House of Assembly, Mr. Jide Windapo, was yesterday attacked by unknown people in Ibadan. Police are investigating the incident.

February 25, 1981: Governor Jim Ibeabode has announced a N20 million water project for Abakaliki Area of Anambra State.

February 25, 1981: The Chairman of a Lagos State Local Government Council, Mr. F. Adetiba has been suspended. He was of the Apapa Local Government.

February 25, 1981: The Joint Finance Committee of the National Assembly on the 1980 Finance Bill has summoned three Ministers for interview on rice imports.

February 26, 1981: The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Chief Richard Akinjide, has blamed the erosion of the independence of the Judiciary on the last military administration.

February 26, 1981: Abuja, the new Federal Capital may not be ready for government habitation next year, the Federal Capital Committee of the National Assembly concluded in Lagos yesterday.

February 26, 1981: Vice-President Alex Ekwueme leaves Lagos today on a four day visit to Sokoto.

February 26, 1981: The piece of land in Oyo, which has been in dispute between the Federal and Oyo State Governments, is to be compulsorily acquired by the Federal Government the Minister of Housing and Environment, Dr. Wabab Dosunmu, has said.

February 27, 1981: Ogun State has been granted a licence to import television equipment.

February 27, 1981: The National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) will export its first barrel of oil in 1983.

February 27, 1981: The National Security Organisation (NSO) would have given intelligence report on the activities of the late Maitatsine to the police if the latter had requested it to do so. NSO blamed the police for mishandling the situation.

February 28, 1981: Alhaji Sunmonu is still leader, of the Nigerian Labour Congress. He polled 194 votes against the 111 of his rival Mr. David Ojeli at the Kano convention of the congress just concluded.

February 28, 1981: The Federal Government has allocated UHF television channels to state governments. The channels were announced yesterday by the Minister for Communications, Mr. Isaac Shaahu. Anambra State is to operate on channel 50, Imo 59 Bendel 55, Niger 26, and Borno 38, Kano 57, Sokoto 60, Kaduna 63, Plateau 62, Kwara 35, and Benue 64, Cross River 56, Lagos 35, Ogun 25, Gongola 26, and Bauchi 66.

February 28, 1981: The Oyo State Commissioner for Lands and Housing, Mr. Lere Adebayo appeared before an Oyo Chief Magistrate's Court yesterday, charged with unlawful demolition of Federal Government, property.

February 28, 1981: The Federal Court of Appeal yesterday dismissed an application by Mr. Lade Bonuola for an extension of time within which to file a notice of appeal against the judgement of a lower court.

February 28, 1981: The Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustafa Umar El-Kanemi and the Emir of Biu, Alhaji Mustafa Aliyu, have arrived in Lagos to begin a four-day official visit to Lagos State.

March 1, 1981: The Catholic Archbishop on Onitsha Dr. Francis Arinze has appealed to politicians to make "justice" their watchword. The Bishop who was speaking at Onitsha pointed out that what the country belongs to.

March 1, 1981: An Anambra State High Court Judge has alleged that the orders of some Lagos High Court could lead the country into trouble. He said a few Lagos High Courts were laying the foundations for the collapse of law and order in the country. Mr. Justice Nwokedi laid the charges when a contempt of court charges was called and the accused were not in court.

March 1, 1981: The National Association of Resident Doctors of Nigeria (NARD) has rejected the new offer between 40K and 84K an hour overtime pay made by the Minister of Health, Mr. D. C. Ugwu to the Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) delegation. The offer was for differ-

ent grades of doctors working an minimum of 80 hour weekly, according to a statement by the association.

March 2, 1981: Rice is now cheap was officially announced in Lagos. The price of this national staple foodstuff fallen from N100 to N50, the chairman of the Presidential Task Force, Alhaji Umar Dikko, announced claiming credit for the task force.

March 2, 1981: Girls in Imo State have expressed their support for the state government directive that suitors should pay N60 bride price. The governor of the state, Chief Sam Mbakwe disclosed this at Owerri.

March 3, 1981: Arms and ammunition have been found at the University of Lagos. The police still investigating the case. They have questioned a head of department, a foreigner and one other senior official of the institution.

March 3, 1981: The Nigerian Medical Association (NMA) and the Federal Ministry of Health began negotiation to resolve the current nation-wide doctors strike for better service conditions. The talks are expected to bring a lasting solution to the agonies of the public.

March 4, 1981: President Shehu Shagari appealed to Governors of Anambra, Imo, Rivers and Cross River States to discuss the issue of abandoned property in the four eastern states with "open mind and with the spirit of give and take". He was speaking at a meeting he held with the four governors over the controversial abandoned properties.

March 5, 1981: The Federal Electoral Service Commission (FEDECO) has stated

provided N15 million in its current estimates of distribution at grants to political parties for 1980 and the 1981 fiscal year. This was announced by David Attah, chairman of the committee.

March 5, 1981: Barely six days after the first three yearly delegates convention of the Nigerian Labour Congress in Kano, a splinter group has emerged. Twenty industrial unions out of the 42 making up the NLC have broken away from the government-led NLC to form another central labour union.

March 6, 1981: One hundred and thirty Nigerians were honoured with various national awards for their meritorious services to the country. They include the Justice of Onitsha and former President of Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and former Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo.

March 7, 1981: Nigeria scientists have been urged to investigate the best ways science and technology could contribute towards the development of the country. The call was made at Nsukka by the Vice-Chancellor of the University Professor Frank Ndili during the opening ceremony of the Faculty of Biological Sciences.

March 8, 1981: Obisia Nwankpa of Nigeria won a 12 round boxing tournament against the Argentine Juan Jose Gomez in a world title contest to become number one contender for the world super lightweight crown held by American Scoul Mamby.

March 9, 1981: The Minister of Defence has been ordered to compile the list of dismissed military officers. He received the order from the Senate Committee on

Defence which wants to know the offences of every dismissed officer. Committee Chairman Senator Jacob Madaki said the list of names and offences was required for record purposes.

March 10, 1981: Armed robbers attacked the police orderly of the Deputy Governor of Lagos State, stealing his pistol, six rounds of ammunition and a black leather pistol box. The orderly Stephen Gone was attacked when he went to ease himself in a nearby bush. The new Lagos State Secretariat has no serviceable toilets.

March 10, 1981: A well-known Nigerian Musician, Chris Okotie has joined the list of donors to the Dele Jonathan Appeal Fund. The musician who is also a student at the University of Nigeria, Faculty of Law, donated N5,000 the highest so far.

March 11, 1981: The Federal Government is to receive a loan N56 million from a consortium of international banks. An agreement for the loan was signed for Nigeria in Lagos by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Igwe Masi. Signing on behalf of the 18 banks were representatives of the Arab Banking Corporation, Chemical Bank of London, Standard Chartered Bank Limited and the State Bank of India.

March 12, 1981: Police have found a stolen car-dump on the Lagos-Badagry Expressway. They arrested two men, but a third believed to be leader of the dump's gang escaped. The man arrested were working on two vehicles believed to be stolen at Okokomaiko area on the Lagos/Badagry road.

March 13, 1981: Three hundred enterprises are yet to comply with the Indige-

nisation Act of 1977. Thirty-six companies are suspected to have defaulted in the implementation of the Act, the executive chairman of the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board (NEPB), Mr. Minso Wadzami Gadzama said at a press briefing.

March 14, 1981: Former "No. 2 Citizen" retired General Shehu Yar'dua, retired Navy Commander Edwin Kentebe and former Governor of Mid-West State, Dr. Samuel Osaighovo Ogbemudia, are three of the 18 national sports association chairman just named by the National Sports Commission.

March 15, 1981: Twenty-two passengers died in a road crash involving three Toyota min-buses. Many people were injured. The crash occurred on the Oyo-Ibadan road.

March 15, 1981: The first woman High Court Judge in Ogun State has been named. She is Mrs. Titi Mabogunje, formerly the deputy registrar of the State High Court.

March 16, 1981: Two Nigerian soldiers in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were killed and 11 wounded when Lebanese Christian militia forces opened fire with tank and mortars on the village of El-Kantara in South East Lebanon, a UN spokesman said in Nahariya, North Israel.

March 17, 1981: President Shehu Shagari leaves Lagos for London on a five-day state visit to the United Kingdom. It is his first official visit there since taking office.

March 17, 1981: Construction of a N15 million project for modern river port

in Onitsha, Anambra State will begin in June. This was disclosed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transport and Civil Aviation, Alhaji Ahmed at Maitama Muhammed Airport, Ikeja.

March 18, 1981: Troops from the people's Republic Benin have allegedly occupied some Nigerian villages in Sokoto State. No reason has been given for the alleged incursion. A Benin National Guard is said to be flying in one of the villages and Benin soldiers have been allegedly collecting taxes from the villagers.

March 18, 1981: Thirty students were expelled from the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and nine others were suspended for "their roles" in the student demonstration which claimed two lives in January. The University also punished 127 other students for their part in the riot.

March 19, 1981: The Emir of Katsina, Sir Usman Nagogo, is dead. He was aged 76 years. Installed on August 1, 1944, Sir Usman was the 10th Emir of Katsina.

March 19, 1981: Two separate resolutions filed by Senator Basil Okwu challenged the election of Dr. Obi Nwadike to the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) senate leadership were struck out.

March 20, 1981: The Chief Justice of the Federal High Court, Justice F. O. Anyaegbunam has condemned Court Officers' attitude to the court. He observed that they did not come to court when they were needed to give evidence.

March 20, 1981: Employees of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) have called off their five-day old industrial action.



and returned to work following the intervention of the Federal Ministry of Finance,

March 21, 1981: Giant Silver Cup for the best handball team in all the girls post-primary schools in Anambra State has been donated by a women's philanthropic organisation the Alooma Klomen Organisation.

March 22, 1981: The Senate President, Mr. Joseph Wayas has told visiting traditional rulers that anybody who tries to pretend that traditional rulers could be kept out of politics is only postponing the day. "The visitors were the Oni of Ife, Oba Okumade Sijuwade, Oba Adeyinka Oyeke of Lagos and the Oba of Onitsha, Oba Ofala Okagbue I.

March 23, 1981: Nigeria's moves to acquire nuclear power has received a multi-million-naira support in the Senate. The Senate Committee on Appropriation and Finance recommended N10 million for research into nuclear energy.

March 23, 1981: Students of the Yaba College of Technology went on demonstration on Lagos Street over what they called "academic oppression of technological education."

March 24, 1981: Proposal aimed at reducing the current wave of armed robbery in the country will soon be sent to the National Assembly by President Shugu Shagari. Senate leader, Dr. Olusola Saraki, disclosed that the details which include the restructuring of the Nigeria Police were now ready and were expected to be made public soon.

March 25, 1981: The House of Representatives has ordered a probe into charges

that public funds are being misused at the National Assembly. The probe, by a House team will cover another allegation that 20 National Assembly vehicles were missing.

March 26, 1981: The Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriation has approved N20 million for the purchase of presidential aircraft including a Boeing 727.

March 26, 1981: At least over 300 people were reported to have died due to lack of medical care as a result of the three week old doctors' strike in Ogun State.

March 27, 1981: A huge vote of N83,236,380 was approved by the House of Representatives for war against armed robbery. It is part of the N849,987,510 approved by the House for police operation this year.

March 27, 1981: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Jos has urged Nigerians scientists to make positive contributions of national development. Professor E. U. Emovon made the remark while addressing the yearly conference of the Science Association of Nigeria.

March 27, 1981: An emergency security body has been set up by the Nigerian Airport Authority (NAA) to track down smugglers at the Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja. The Committee comprises the Customs, Police, Immigration and the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) officials.

March 28, 1981: Sonny Patterson of the Rivers State is the new Super lightweight Champion of Nigeria. He knocked out young Ade in the 11th of a scheduled 12 rounds match at the National Sports Stadium Lagos.

March 29, 1981: The nation-wide industrial action embarked upon by medical doctors entered its 27th day. Initially they wanted remuneration for hours worked in excess of 40 hours every week.

March 30, 1981: Doctors have decided to resume work. The decision to call off their four week industrial action was taken at a meeting of the Nigerian Medical Association held in Lagos.

March 30, 1981: The differences between members of the Ondo State House of Assembly has deepened. The trouble which came into the open a few days ago, led to the removal of some party functionaries in the House on allegation of inefficiency. The crisis was fueled when the House rejected the nomination of two Commissioners put forward Governor Adekunle Ajasin.

March 30, 1981: The speaker of the House of Representative, Mr. Edwin Ezeoke, walked out on legislators after a major disagreement over his method of conducting the affairs of the House.

March 31, 1981: The Governor of Sokoto, Alhaji Shehu Kangiwa, gave a number of causes of indiscipline in our higher institutions. Among the many causes the governor gave were male students gate-crashing into female hostel, the teacher who leaks examination papers to pupils and the registrar who issues false testimonials.

March 31, 1981: The police have broken up a demonstration of about 4,000 people in Modakeke, near Ile-Ife. The crowd, having just staged a march demanding a Modakeke local government council, was assembled at Ogunua Market for an address when the police arrived.

April 1, 1981: A member of the Oyo State House of Assembly, Chief Michael Ibidapo Ekundayo has died at the age of 60. He represented Atakumosa II Constituency.

April 1, 1981: The Governor of Borno State Alhaji Mohammed Goni, has filed an action at the Maiduguri High Court challenging the recent decision of the President to transfer the power of granting permits for political meeting from Governors to State Commissioners of Police.

April 1, 1981: The former General Manager of the Nigerian Railways Mr I. O. Nzegwu has been commissioned to undertake a field survey of the Railways in Namibia. He left Lagos to assume duties under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A).

April 2, 1981: The police in Lagos have recovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition smuggled into the country.

April 2, 1981: Fire exports were dented to the blazing oil dump at Apapa.

April 3, 1981: For the second time in one week, the House of Representative went through another walk out. It was staged against the speaker by legislators who called themselves the minority group.

April 3, 1981: Senator Franklin Atake was sent to police custody by a Federal High Court, for alleged contempt of Court.

April 3, 1981: The blaze which engulfed the oil dump at Apapa since Monday was put out today.

April 4, 1981: The sale of some

Nigeria Airways 727 aircraft by KLM 277,480, a year.

has been halted by the Minister of Aviation Mr. Samuel Mafuyai.

April 4, 1981: The Federal Ministry of Transport has so far sunk N30 million into the Nigerian Railway Corporation for the improvement of its services.

April 6, 1981: The Governor of Ogun State Bisi Onabanjo has instituted a court action against President Shehu Shagari and two others over the issue of permit for public meetings in the state.

April 6, 1981: The Federal Government has appointed Professor Justin Maayo as the new Director-General of the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies.

April 6, 1981: An army Major T. W. Perry who was unlawfully detained for 83 days has at last regained his freedom.

April 7, 1981: The Kwara State Chairman of the Unity Party of Nigeria Mr. Joseph Sunday Olawoyin has gone on trial for alleged incitement. He was charged with a breach of section 114 of the Penal Code.

April 7, 1981: The Premier of the defunct Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Michael Okpara urged the Federal Government to introduce a comprehensive health insurance scheme in the country.

April 7, 1981: A top Lagos musician, Mr. Isaac Peters has been fined N250 or to go to prison for one year in default for giving false information to the police.

April 8, 1981: The Senate passed the 1981 budget after a 25 day debate. The budget estimates provided for N11,199,

April 8, 1981: Senators today criticised Nigerian Journalists for two and half hours accusing them of taking "envelopes" from the "Executive" and of conspiracy to dent the image of members of the National Assembly.

April 8, 1981: Chief Obafemi Awolowo has denied charges that he blocked the creation of a Local Government for Modakeke people in Ile-Ife.

April 8, 1981: An anti-abortion group has emerged in the National Assembly armed with N100,000 in its purse to block the abortion bill which is about to be introduced.

April 9, 1981: Dare-devil armed robbers have struck in Lagos again breaking a week-old impression that the police had routed them. They made away with property and cash valued at tens of thousand Naira.

April 9, 1981: The National Correspondence and Open University system begin in the country next January, according to Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Madubuike.

April 9, 1981: A total of 1,249 senior civil servants in Anambra State have been promoted by the State Public Service Commission.

April 9, 1981: An emergency conference on Chad begins in Lagos at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. It is being organised under the auspices of the OAU good offices Committee on Chad.

April 10, 1981: The National Assembly Joint Finance and Appropriation Committee has approved 22 million for the purchase of a presidential jet airliner.

April 10, 1981: Crucial talks have opened in Lagos between the Federal Government and three Oil companies over the crude oil lifted over and above the companies' equity shares between 1975 and 1978.

April 10, 1981: President Shagari has assured that some Federal institutions will move to the new capital, Abuja, as planned in September 1982. The first institutions to move, he said, would be the State House, the official residence of the President. "I expect to be resident in Abuja by September 7, 1982."

April 10, 1981: Twenty-five arms and two telescopes illegally imported from London have been seized at the Port Harcourt International Airport Rivers State. A man is being interrogated in connection with the incident.

April 11, 1981: A new Commissioner of Police, has been appointed for the Lagos State Command. He is Mr. Fidelis Eddie Oyakhilome. He succeeds Alhaji Muhammed who is now posted to the Police Staff College, Jos.

April 11, 1981: More than 90 armed robbery suspects have smashed the cells of Benin Prisons and escaped.

April 11, 1981: The maintenance of the official residence of the National Assembly popularly known as "1004" at Victoria Island, Lagos is to cost the Federal Government N13 million this year. The actual maintenance will cost N7,785,000

while a provision of N5,459,000 is for installation of air-conditioners.

April 13, 1981: The president of Benin Republic, Mathieu Kerekou, arrived in Lagos for a three day state visit.

April 13, 1981: Two political parties the People's Redemption Party (PRP) and the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) have expressed support for moves to impeach Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State.

April 13, 1981: Nigeria has been removed from the list of unsafe aviation regions.

April 13, 1981: Thirty Nigerian students of Bendel State origin have been freed by an Italian Court. However, following compassionate plea by the Nigerian Government and the Italian authorities the sentences were suspended and all 30 students released. They were each jailed eight months each having been found guilty of physically threatening the Nigerian Embassy Staff in Rome on January 23, this year.

April 14, 1981: Moves are now being made by school proprietors to regain private secondary schools taken over by the Lagos State Government.

April 14, 1981: A Lagos based company Johnson White United Limited has been ordered by a Federal High Court to wind up. The order was made by Mr. Justice S. A. Sowemimo after the firm had failed to settle N1.6 million debt.

April 15, 1981: President Shagari leaves Lagos for Kano despite the Kano State Government's announcement that citizens of the state should boycott the visit.

April 15, 1981: All Federal Government Universities are to receive N1.25 billion from N2.2 billion earmarked for education during the current plan period.

April 15, 1981: The Chief of Mangu in Plateau State, Mallam Ali Dapel Danyel has been suspended indefinitely from the Plateau State Council of Chiefs for alleged misconduct.

April 15, 1981: Lagos State has budgeted the sum of N140 million for 23 new local governments. The amount will also help to improve wages of traditional rulers.

April 16, 1981: An Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi, has been appointed to act as the Inspector-General of Police. The appointment which was made by President Shehu Shagari after his consultation with the Police Service Commission as required by Sections 195(1) and 196(2) of the 1979 Constitution.

April 16, 1981: President Shehu Shagari arrived in Kano to perform the official opening of the N55 million National Truck Assembly Company.

April 16, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has been called upon to intervene and prevent what could lead to a serious breach of peace between the people of Ile-Ife and Modakeke. The Modakeke people sent the we-our-soul appeal to the President.

April 17, 1981: Today being Good Friday is being observed a work-free day throughout Nigeria.

April 17, 1981: More than 150 houses in Ile-Ife and Modakeke in Oyo State have so far been burnt down following the disturbances in the area.

April 19, 1981: A four man Judicial inquiry has been set up by Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State to investigate the causes of violence between the people of Ile-Ife and Modakeke in Oranmiyan Local Government Areas.

April 17, 1981: Anambra State is free of small pox, so declared the State's Commissioner for Health, Dr. Edwin Onwudiwe.

April 17, 1981: The Allocation of Ultra High frequency (UHF) by the Federal Government State television would drain the state's resources, the Plateau State Commissioner for Information, Mr. Gideon Barde has said. UHF, he said, is too expensive to operate.

April 17, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has said that the Kano disturbances were unprecedented pointing out that religion had never caused rancour in the country.

April 18, 1981: The new Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos, Professor Akinpelu Adesola has pledged to give the institution a new lease of life. He gave the undertaking at a welcome party held in his honour by the University to mark his assumption of office.

April 18, 1981: A three man panel has been set up to probe Benin-City jail break, in which 115 prisoners escaped.

April 18, 1981: Federal and Anambra State Government officials are meeting to settle the Nnewi and Oko-Ekwulobi Ibinta Road dispute.

April 18, 1981: A co-operation agree-

ment has been signed in Lagos between IBM World Trade, with headquarters in Paris, and Data Processing and Maintenance Services Limited, Lagos.

April 19, 1981: Today is Easter Sunday. Millions of Christians around the world celebrate Easter, the most important feast of christianity, which marks the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

April 19, 1981: University autonomy is now being gradually restored in the country according to A. O. Adesola, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lagos. He did not elaborate.

April 20, 1981: The Anglican Bishop of Enugu, the Right Rev. Gideon Otubelu said there was need for Nigerians to make a start in life in order to build a strong, self-reliant and God-fearing nation.

April 20, 1981: Today is East Monday and is being observed as work free day throughout the Federation.

April 20, 1981: Retired Major-General Hassan Usman Katsina has warned of the dangers of delaying the selection of a new Emir of Katsina.

April 21, 1981: Chief Lekan Salami a frontline Sports activist, has dragged the management of the Sketch Publishing Company to court for alleged libel.

April 21, 1981: About 21 Industrial Companies are now springly up at the Agbara Estate in the Ilo-Otta Local Government Area of Ogun State.

April 21, 1981: President Shehu Shagari sent a message of condolence to the

Sokoto State Deputy Governor, Dr. Garba Madama on the death of the 39th Emir of Yauri, Alhaji Muhammad Tukur, who was also the Chancellor of the University of Port Harcourt.

April 22, 1981: A police officer has been charged to a Lagos High Court in connection with the 'Black Maria' episode.

April 22, 1981: Ife and Modakeke people signed a peace accord with six representatives each from the two communities and the Commissioner of Police for Oyo State, Alhaji Umaru Omolowo.

April 23, 1981: At least, six persons were feared dead in a multiple crash on the Oshodi-Isolo Apapa Expressway, Lagos. It involved a double-container carrier, three 504 saloon cars, a Volkswagen GLS saloon car and a Volkswagen Beetle 1500 car.

April 23, 1981: The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme has called on the Organisation Western "Contact Group" on Namibia to exert pressure on South Africa to agree on the independence of Namibia.

April 23, 1981: The new Federal Capital, Abuja, would not have a Government Reservation Area (GRA), Alhaji Aliyu Mohammed, the Permanent Secretary for the Federal Capital Development Authority declared.

April 23, 1981: The Federal Government has plans for the construction of airports, in five State Capitals. They are Bauchi, Minna, Owerri, Makurdi and Akure.

April 23, 1981: Twenty one policemen of the Lagos State Police Command

and last year while serving in various part of the State.

April 24, 1981: Two high ranking Police Officers have gone on pre-retirement leave. They are the Deputy Inspector General of Police Adamu Suleiman and Assistant Inspector General Isa Adejo.

April 24, 1981: Governor Balarabe Musa has lost a legal fight over the amendment of the Public Order Act of 1980. A Lagos High Court dismissed his action, challenging the Act's validity saying it had no jurisdiction over the matter.

April 24, 1981: The Ondo State Government Adviser on Civil Service Matters, Mr. Augustus Adebayo has called for the abolition of the Civil Service Commission in the country.

April 24, 1981: Justice Lawal Danjuma Abdullahi of the Plateau State High Court has died in Jos the State capital.

April 24, 1981: A new medical test which determines and ascertain the presence of the much dreaded "Lassa" fever in a patient has been discovered by a Nigerian virus researcher Dr. Oyewale Tomori of the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

April 24, 1981: The Unity Party of Nigeria is to train a corps of vigilantes for the forthcoming Local Government elections.

April 25, 1981: The NPP has called for the removal from office of four of men be its former members who have declared for the NPN.

April 25, 1981: Lawyer Olabiyi Oluwalade Ate, fired by the Lagos State Public Service Commission for allegedly divulging

information official secret on the controversial 360 plots on Victoria Island, Lagos has got back his job. A Lagos High Court ruled that his dismissal was "null and void."

April 26, 1981: The Minister of Industries, Malam Adamu Ciroma announced that the sum of N160 million has been made available to the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank (NIDB) and the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB) to enable them grant loans to small-scale industrialists.

April 26, 1981: The Nigerian Green Eagles beat Guinea by a one goal for the semi-finals of the African zone elimination series of the World Cup '82 competition.

April 27, 1981: Governor Balarabe Musa has sued the Kaduna State House of Assembly over the Chiefs (Appointment and Deposition Amendment) law.

April 28, 1981: Members of the Police Force are to enjoy improved conditions of service; details of which will be released soon.

April 28, 1981: Nigeria has called on the non-aligned nations to invoke economic sanctions against racist South Africa for her persistent violations of the United Nations resolution on Namibia.

April 29, 1981: The Federal Government has set aside N100 million for rice production.

April 29, 1981: The Federal Government has declared Friday May 1, 1981 a public holiday as a token of respect for the Nigerian workers.

April 30, 1981: The fate of more than 2,000 residents of Animashun village in Surulere are of Lagos now hangs in the balance as a Lagos High Court has ordered the families to quit.

April 30, 1981: Twenty-seven students of Ogun State origin have been arrested for their alleged involvement in rampage at the Governor's office in Abeokuta.

April 30, 1981: Thirteen politicians from Ila-Orangun have taken the Oyo State Governor, Chief Bola Ige to court over the dissolution of the Irepodun Local Government.

April 30, 1981: The United African Company (U.A.C.) made an after-tax profit of N27.7 million last year and the total turnover for the same year was N707.3 million.

April 30, 1981: The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) has announced plans to call workers on a nation-wide industrial action as from May 11, 1981, 10 days after May Day.

April 30, 1981: From now on WAEC official will be involved in the movement and distribution of question papers, the Minister for Education Dr. I. C. Madubuike, said in Lagos.

May 1, 1981 The Federal Government is fully prepared to deal with any threat to peace, unity and stability of the country, says President Shehu Shagari.

May 2, 1981: Workers in Nigeria observed today, May DAY, for the first time in the history of this nation as a work-free day for celebrating the solidarity, fraternity and comradeship of the

working class.

May 1, 1981: The Nigerian Police Force has been allocated the sum of 2 million to fight crime. The Acting Inspector General, Mr. Sunday Adewusi promised that the NPF would put the money to good use.

May 1, 1981: Twenty eight students of Ogun State origin were arraigned before Abeokuta Chief Magistrate's Court over students riots in Abeokuta.

May 2, 1981: A five-man Presidential Commission has been appointed to review the salary structure and conditions of service in Public Corporations and Parastatals. The Chairman is Mr. G. Orono, chairman of the Council of the Nigerian Institute of Management.

May 2, 1981: The President in his May Day Message urged labour unions to co-operate with the Federal Government in the interest of rapid national development.

May 2, 1981: Six students of the Federal Polytechnics Akure, Ondo State, have been expelled for indiscipline.

May 3, 1981: A Nigerian, Miss Bolan Ogunlana is challenging the world middleweight wrestling champion, Miss Kathy Blair in a title fight in Lagos.

May 4, 1981: A former Group Legal Adviser of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa and the former editor of the Sunday Times, Mr. Tunji Oseni, have been declared wanted persons by an Enugu High Court. They are wanted in connection with a case of alleged contempt of court.



May 5, 1981: Several Lagos bound aircrafts including one which had members of the Presidential entourage abroad were diverted to Cotonou, the Benin Republic capital. This was because of bad weather at the Lagos airport.

May 5, 1981: The Vice-President, Dr. Brweme has revealed that N14 million has been set aside this financial year for the control of erosion and other natural disasters in the country.

May 5, 1981: Mr. Eyo Nsa Okon, the Cross River State Chairman of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) has been sent to forced retirement on allegations of "activities unbecoming of a Supervisory Grade Officer." He was a civil servant.

May 6, 1981: The Nigerian Civil Service Union has backed out of the proposed industrial action and called on its members to exercise restraint.

May 6, 1981: Crucial talks will be held in Lagos between Labour Leaders and members of the Senate Labour Committee in a bid to avert the proposed May 11 industrial action.

May 6, 1981: Chief Josiah Sunday Olawoyin standing trial for allegedly causing public disturbances has been discharged and acquitted by the Offa Chief Magistrate's Court.

May 6, 1981: Two legislators from each of the 19 States Houses of Assembly and the National Assembly are to meet in Benin on May 15 and 16 to find a solution to the "Kaduna crisis".

May 6, 1981: The Vice-President revealed that N100 million has been allocated to both the Nigerian Industrial

Development Bank (NDB) and the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industries (NBCI) for rural industrialisation.

May 7, 1981: The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) did not show up for a meeting which was proposed by the Senate Committee for Labour. The meeting has been postpone till May 14.

May 8, 1981: The Anambra State Commissioner of Police, has been ordered by an Onitsha High Court to pay N12,200 for malicious prosecution and unlawful detention of a citizen.

May 8, 1981: The move to impeach the Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balaraba Musa, began when 69 members of the State Assembly back the move and accused the Governor of alleged "gross misconduct."

May 8, 1981: President Shehu Shagari announced in Niger State that a Federal University College would be sited in the State next year.

May 8, 1981: The Federal Ministry of Science and Technology is to be re-organised to take cognisance of the Green Revolution scheme.

May 9, 1981: A crucial meeting of labour leaders is scheduled to take place in Lagos on the threatened nation-wide industrial action.

May 9, 1981: The Nigerian Medical Association has postpone its national industrial action for one week to allow the Government to consider its demands.

May 9, 1981: Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme has gone on a four-day tour of Anambra State.

May 9, 1981: A steel rolling mill costing N124 million is to be built in the Cross River State.

May 9, 1981: President Shagari has advised those who make expenditure proposals to exercise restraints. He said this signing into law, the 1981 Appropriation Bill at the State House. The National Assembly had earlier increased the President's proposals by N0.9 million.

May 10, 1981: There has been boom in Lagos State resulting in a total of 311,120 births in five years. This is official.

May 10, 1981: Anambra State lost more than N142 million in five disasters in the last two years: N21 million in 1979 as against N120 million in 1980.

May 11, 1981: The nation awaits the outcome of the move by the NLC to call out workers on an industrial action over the demand for N3,600 per annum national minimum wage.

May 11, 1981: A meeting of the National Economic Council (NEC) met in Lagos and was presided over by the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme. It deliberated over the on-going industrial crisis in the country.

May 11, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has received a message from the American President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, thanking him for his concern for his welfare following the recent attempt on his life.

May 12, 1981: May 11 was work day all over the country. Several of them obeyed the call by the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) to down tools. But many others did not join the industrial action.

May 12, 1981: The Ultra-modern national headquarters of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was opened in Lagos at a colourful ceremony. Over N5 million was donated on the occasion.

May 13, 1981: Work is expected to resume in full swing all over the country following an agreement reached between the Federal Government and the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) on the workers' three-point demand.

May 13, 1981: The Chief Judge of Imo State, Mr. Justice Chukwudifu Oputa, has declared the proposed private University of Technology in Imo State illegal.

May 13, 1981: The Federal Industrial Court has ruled that the Government and the Federation of the Federation and employers of Labour should give the workers direct car loans together with enhanced transport allowances. This followed an action instituted by the Civil Service Union (NSCU) on one hand, and the Federal and state Governments on the other.

May 14, 1981: The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) has directed all workers to return to work immediately. The order was given by Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, the NLC leader following the successful outcome of negotiations between the Federal Government and Labour leaders.

May 14, 1981: President Shehu Shagari left Lagos for Conakry, Guinea, on a four-day State visit.

May 14, 1981: The one million Naira suit filed against the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited and its editor Mr. Martin Ogburn, was at the Bauchi High Court struck out with N200 costs. Dr Adolph Ogburn of the Bauchi Polytechnic was awarded the sum for alleged defamation.

May 14, 1981: The Federal Government has announced its plan to build 54 new post offices and 11,000 telephone exchange lines for Imo State at a total of N1 million.

May 15, 1981: Civil Servants have won the last round of the two year car loan dispute. The National Industrial Court ordered employers to grant vehicle loans to eligible workers at an interest rate of four per cent. It also ordered fifty per cent increase in transport allowances now being enjoyed by workers from salary grade level 01 upwards. Car basic allowance of N30 a month from level 07 to N40 from level 09 to level 11 and N45 from level 12 upwards. The court ruled that the effective date of these awards should be January 1, 1981.

May 15, 1981: The Association of Alayabiagba Market Traders in the Alayabiagba area of Lagos has sued the Lagos State Commissioner for Local Government and Community Development, Mr. Oluwole Dawodu for N5 million at an Ikeja High Court. The traders are claiming the money as special and general damages for an alleged wrongful destruction of their stalls, wares, goods and other valuable at the Alayabiagba market last January 5, 6 and 7.

May 15, 1981: Alhaji Balarabe Musa, the Kaduna State Governor, has gone to Court to challenge his proposed impeachment by the Kaduna State Assembly.

May 16, 1981: The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal filed by Senator Abraham Adesanya, asking for the nullification of the appointment of Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey as FEDECO chairman.

May 16, 1981: A high-powered delegation led by the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, is to represent Nigeria at an international conference on sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

May 16, 1981: The debate on the national minimum wage is billed to begin on May 25 in the House of Representatives.

May 16, 1981: The Nigerian Employers Consultative Association (NECA) has directed its members not to pay workers who took part in an industrial action.

May 18, 1981: The "Nine Governors" have made it clear that many State Governments cannot meet the demands being made by the workers for N300 per month minimum wage.

May 18, 1981: A total of 8,736 persons were killed in road accidents in the country last year. During the period, January 1, to December 31 over 32,138 road accidents were reported, while 25,484 persons were injured.

May 19, 1981: Alhaji Mahoud Atta, a Kaduna industrialist has advised the Federal Government to stop funding Labour Unions in the country.

May 19, 1981: A member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations staged a walkout on the Committee in protest against what he called an "unconstitutional process" taken by the chairman Senator Ameh Ebeke (NPN) had earlier

protested that the names of the career ambassadors sent to the Senate by the President did not reflect the Federal character as enshrined in the Constitution.

May 20, 1981: The Federal Government has demanded an unqualified apology from Cameroun over the killing of five Nigerian soldiers by its 'gendarmeries.'

May 20, 1981: The first Nigerian woman commercial pilot, Miss Chinyere Onyenucheya, flew into the Murtala Muhammed Airport amid cheers and applause from hundreds of onlookers.

May 20, 1981: Alhaji Sidi Ali, a member of the House of Representatives who was suspended for six months by the House had resumed his seat.

May 21, 1981: Nigeria's high military command met behind closed doors in Lagos with Senators. They include the Chief of Army Staff, Major-General G.S. Jallo, the Chief of Naval Staff, as well as the Air-Vice-Marshal A.D. Bello and the acting Inspector General of Police, Mr. Sunday Adewusi.

May 21, 1981: The FEDECO chairman Mr. Justice Victor Ovie-Whisky, was sworn in at the State House Ribadu Road, after winning a protracted legal battle over his appointment.

May 21, 1981: The Current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, arrived in Lagos on his way to Chad Republic on an OAU peace mission.

May 21, 1981: An African woman, reputedly the oldest person on earth, died at Vanderbil Park, near Johannesburg at the age of 139.

May 21, 1981: The President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari attended the one-day meeting of the OAU minister summit in Chad.

May 21, 1981: The Kaduna State House of Assembly decided by a vote of 68 to 28 to investigate the allegations of gross misconduct made against the State Governor, Alhaji Balaraba Musa.

May 22, 1981: Lagos State legislators voted to support horse-whipping of errand motorists. There were two abstentions in the voting, which defeated a motion calling for an end to whipping by policemen and traffic wardens.

May 23, 1981: The Police in Lagos during their four week operation succeeded in arresting 152 hardened criminals, including 82 armed robbers and 32 car thieves.

May 23, 1981: 10 Senators initiated a move seeking the restoration of the national anthem "Nigeria We Hail Thee" without Miss Williams a Briton at Nigeria's independence in 1960.

May 24, 1981: The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is actively engaged in forming a neutral African force for despatch to Chad, OAU chairman, Siaka Stevens has said in Ndjamena.

May 25, 1981: Two leaders of notorious gangs who have menaced Lagos residents in the last one year, have been arrested by the police. They have given valuable information to the police on their nefarious activities.

May 25, 1981: Top level talks began in Lagos between Nigeria and Cameroun over a border incident in which four

Nigerian soldiers were killed by Cameroonian gendarmeries.

May 25, 1981: The Nigeria Police have said it is not aware of any plot to assassinate the Governor of Anambra State, Chief Jim Nwobodo.

May 25, 1981. Four Police Officers who refused to go into action against armed robbers lost their jobs. Two other officers accused of negligent behaviour when the robbers pounced, were retired immediately.

May 26, 1981: Twelve pupils of a post-primary institution in Lagos have been held by the police for their involvement in the leakage of the current West African School Certificate Examinations. The pupils - 10 girls and 2 boys were caught with five question papers on Bible Knowledge.

May 26, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has left Lagos for a six day visit to Mali and Sierra-Leone.

May 27, 1981: The NPN has put a team of 120 Lawyers on the alert to represent the Kaduna State House of Assembly during the impeachment proceedings against the Governor.

May 27, 1981: A seven member investigation Committee into the Alleged gross misconduct charges against Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State has been named.

May 27, 1981: Four Commissioners in the Rivers State have been removed. They are the Commissioner for Trade and Industry, Chief Nwanoruto Okere, and the Commissioner for Electricity and Water

Supply, Mr. Daniel Rex Ogbuku, Commissioner for Labour and Productivity, Dr. Amba Ambaiwei and Commissioner for Special Duty in charge of Lands, Mr. Asiyaye Ehekpa.

May 28, 1981: A number of Nigerian newly appointed non-career ambassadors have been assigned to different missions in overseas. Alhaji Maitama Sule has been assigned to the United Nations as Nigeria's Permanent representative there. Ambassador Abdul Yesufu Eke goes to Washington as Nigeria's Ambassador to the United States of America while Alhaji Shehu Awak is posted to Great Britain as Nigeria's High Commissioner.

May 28, 1981: A minimum wage proposal of N150 a month was tabled before the House of Representatives.

May 28, 1981: The Plateau State House of Assembly passed into law a Bill prescribing the salaries and allowances for traditional rulers in the state.

May 29, 1981: Three Senators of the Great Nigeria People's Party demanded that their party's chairman, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim "must go".

May 29, 1981: The leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) Chief Obafemi Awolowo has strongly opposed the use of mechanical or electronic device in the 1983 general elections. He threatened to see that the devices, if used, were destroyed by his followers.

May 30, 1981: The Federal Government has warned Liberia to stop making "slandorous allegations" against her.

May 30, 1981: Several hundred Lagos

University Students attacked the Cameroun Embassy in Lagos over the killing of five Nigerian soldiers by Cameroun forces on May 16.

May 30, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has described as a "flagrant abuse of privilege" the movement of people within the West African States without valid documents.

May 30, 1981: The Federal Government has been told to take immediate military actions against Cameroun. Mr. Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that Nigeria could not sit down watching her citizens being slaughtered.

May 31, 1981: The employers of labour in a memorandum to be submitted to the National Assembly have said that Nigeria is not yet ripe to prescribe a minimum wage.

May 31, 1981: Eyo Effiong Eyo, Comptroller of the Department of Customs and Excise has died at the University College Hospital, Ibadan.

May 31, 1981: Camerounian soldiers, known to have dug in at Atabong, Cross River State, have also changed the name of the town to IDABITURU.

May 31, 1981: More than 30,000 people are to compete for only 200 three-bed room flats of the Federal Government low income houses at Ipaja, in Lagos State.

June 1, 1981: The National Council of States met in Lagos behind closed doors. The council was said to have discussed state boundary adjustments, establishment of a population council and the creation

of new local government in the country. President Shehu Shagari presided.

June 1, 1981: The Senate has thrown out a motion which sought to reinstate the old National Anthem.

June 2, 1981: President Shehu Shagari confirmed the appointment of Mr. Sunday Adewusi as the new Inspector-General of Police in succession to the acting I-G, Alhaji Adamu Suleiman, who is retiring from service.

June 2, 1981: The Anambra State House of Assembly has set up a seven-man panel to look into alleged irregularities in the allocation of stalls at the new Ojota Market in Enugu.

June 2, 1981: The Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN) called on the Federal Government to expedite action on their application for increases in newspaper cover prices and advertisement rates.

June 3, 1981: Governor Jim Nibodo in Lagos released the tapes and documents of an alleged plot to assassinate his Commissioner for Health, Dr. Edem Onwudiwe.

June 3, 1981: The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme has disclosed that it will cost the Federal Government an additional N2.4 billion annually to pay the N150 minimum wage demanded by workers.

June 3, 1981: Six of the seven men appointed by the Kaduna State Assembly to probe allegations made against Governor Balarabe Musa, were sworn in. The charges were in connection with his impeachment.

June 4, 1981: A vote of no confidence was passed on the Minority leader in the Bauchi State House of Assembly, Alhaji Mohammed Aliyu. The action was taken by the minority caucus in the House.

June 4, 1981: The Central Bank Governor, Mr. Ola Vincent has predicted an up-hill task for wage fixers. Mr. Vincent speaking in the House of Representatives could not say whether or not N150 was just national minimum wage.

June 5, 1981: Determined to solve the perennial problems of desert encroachment, flood disaster and soil erosion in some parts of Nigeria, President Shehu Shagari launched the first National Tree Planting Day.

June 5, 1981: A traditional Chief and four men appeared before Yaba Chief Magistrate's Court, charged with armed robbery. The Chief was said to be of Rivers State origin.

June 6, 1981: Eight hundred thousand Nigerians are mentally sick, while 8,000 out of the total population needs one form of mental check-up or the other said a Nigerian psychiatrist, Dr. Oladele Sijuwole.

June 7, 1981: Bola Ige said that his Administration had no bias for or against any religion. He described as "unfounded" charges that his government did not favour Islamic religious studies in secondary schools.

June 7, 1981: Shock waves swept through the University of Ife main campus when the decapitated body of a Part II History student was discovered in a nearby bush.

June 8, 1981: Two policemen a sergeant and a constable appeared before a Yaba Chief Magistrate's Court charged with armed robbery. They are Sergeant Sunday Gabriel, police No. 43574, aged 27 years and Akintoye Akintola, aged 28 years, No. LS 574, supernumerary policeman.

June 9, 1981: Another body of a female student of the University of Ife was reported to have been discovered somewhere in Ife. This brings to five the number of students who died in the last Sunday's disturbances in Ife.

June 10, 1981: Professor Emmanuel Ayandele of the University of Calabar, has quit his job. At its 19th meeting just ended in Calabar, the governing council of the University said it considered and approved a request from the Vice-Chancellor to be allowed to terminate his second term in office at the end of the current academic year.

June 10, 1981: The Federal Appeal court today confirmed the appointment of Alhaji Isa Kaita as chairman of the Code of Conduct Bureau. The appeal was held with a N500 cost against the respondent, Senator Abraham Adesanya.

June 10, 1981: The student's Union of the University of Ife has rejected a letter of sympathy sent to it by the Oni of Ife Oba Okunade Sijuade Olubuse II over the alleged killing of late Miss Bukola Arogundade.

June 11, 1981: The president of the Nigeria Civil Service Union, Mr. David Ojeli said a reasonable national minimum wage would lead to stability and productivity, provided such exercise was not ac-

accompanied by undue publicity.

June 11, 1981: The Kaduna State Director of Audit, Alhaji Dolhatu Bello told the seven-man panel probing Governor Balarabe Musa that the governor made an unauthorised expenditure of N13.9 million in the 1980 estimate.

June 12, 1981: The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) resolved to uphold the industrial action scheduled for today over the issue of a national minimum wage.

June 12, 1981: All Nigeria Airways flight were paralysed following an industrial action by the airline pilots. They are asking for restoration of their old salaries slashed by the last military administration.

June 12, 1981: Three pupils all members of the Jehovah Witness sect have been expelled from the Government Secondary School (Army Barracks) in Ogoja because they refused to salute the national flag during the last Children's Day celebration.

June 12, 1981: A new speaker for the Ondo State House of Assembly and his deputy have been sworn in.

June 13, 1981: President Shehu Shagari returned to Lagos after a six day state visit to Yugoslavia and Hungary.

June 14, 1981: Twenty contractors were today blacklisted by the Federal Government. Housing Minister, Dr. Wahab Dosunmu announcing the blacklisting said all of them were mishandling Federal in the Cross River State.

June 14, 1981: Negotiations began in Lagos today between the Federal Govern-

ment and the Airline Pilots and Flight Engineers Associations of Nigeria, in an attempt to end their industrial action which has partially paralysed Nigeria Airways services.

June 15, 1981: The Senate has ordered a probe into leakage of question papers of the West Africa School Certificate Examination conducted by the West African Examination Council.

June 15, 1981: A member of the seven-man committee to examine impeachment charges against Kaduna State Governor joined his six colleagues after he was sworn in by the Kaduna Assembly. He is Alhaji Amadu Coomassie.

June 16, 1981: Striking Nigeria Airways pilots were ordered back to work amid warning of "serious disciplinary measures" awaiting those who do not co-operate. The warning came from the Nigerian Airways on the fifth day of the industrial action of its pilots and flight engineers.

June 16, 1981: A drunken driver Mudashiru Oseni, who stole a gun and 28 live ammunition from a sleeping police constable was jailed five years with hard labour.

June 17, 1981: President Shehu Shagari was cheered into Ilorin Kwara State. The crowd broke through police cordon to welcome the President as he stepped out of his plane to begin a four-day official visit to the state.

June 17, 1981: Five people including a relation of a top functionary of Ogun State Government were held by the police following political disturbances in Ijebu-Ode. The clash was between NPN and UPN supporters.



June 17, 1981: The Nigeria Airways resumed normal flights on all its routes, after the six-day industrial action by pilots and flight engineers was resolved.

June 18, 1981: A bill providing for an act to regulate the procedure for the creation of more states and the adjustment of boundaries was tabled before the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the House Committee on the Creation of States, Alhaji Abubakar Fuggar.

June 18, 1981: The Minister of State for the Ministry of Industries, Dr. Ismail Adeniji says five hundred containers abandoned at the Apapa Ports Complex are posing a great problem to the authorities. Nobody he added seems to know who owns them or what they contain.

June 19, 1981: President Shehu Shagari warned that acts capable of disturbing peace and unity of the nation would not be tolerated. The President said this at a banquet given in his honour in Ilorin by the Kwara State Governor.

June 20, 1981: Vice-President Alex Ekwueme commissioned the Jos-Bukuru water supply project at Shen River Dam in Plateau State.

June 21, 1981: The former Speaker of Ondo State House of Assembly, Mr. Bola Akintade has described his removal as "unconstitutional and pregnant with political motives." The former speaker was interviewed in Ibadan on an NTV programme.

June 22, 1981: Governor Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State said that he believed in the process of impeachment of public officers, particular the president

and governors. Governor Musa said this while addressing the whole Press in Lagos.

June 22, 1981: Students of the University of Lagos have been sent packing from the campus. They were ordered to leave not later than 5.00 p.m. because of alleged disorderly conduct.

June 23, 1981: Three professor sacked by the University of Lagos have won their jobs back in a court. A Lagos High Court ordered the University to take them back, until they were properly removed.

June 23, 1981: A national monthly minimum wage of N125 has been fixed by the Joint Committee of the National Assembly.

June 23, 1981: Governor Abubakar Balarabe Musa, of Kaduna State was impeached by the State House of Assembly after the charges against him were considered.

June 24, 1981: A Lawyer and a Journalist began to probe into the Ife-Ife crisis in which some University students died on June 7. Lawyer Gani Fawehinmi and Journalist Labanji Bolaji are conducting an "administrative inquiry" at the request of the University of Ife Academic Staff Union.

June 24, 1981: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Governor Abubakar Rime held private talks in Nsukka. The subject of discussion was not made public.

June 24, 1981: The Kaduna State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, said that he would assume office of governor of the state if the Kaduna High Court dismissed the action by Alhaji Balarabe Musa.

June 25, 1981: Most legislators of the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP boycotted the proceedings of the House of Representatives following the ruling of the speaker, Mr. Ume-Ezeoke in disallowing a motion by Mr. Frank Ugwu condemning the action of the Kaduna legislature over the impeachment of Alhaji Balarabe Musa.

June 26, 1981: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe described Alhaji Balarabe Musa's impeachment as a challenge to the judiciary.

June 26, 1981: The Speaker of the Gongola State House of Assembly Mr. Paul Wampana Vimtim denied newspaper reports that the House was planning to impeach Governor Abubakar Barde.

June 26, 1981: A total of 422 lawyers passed this year's Bar Final Examination while 18 were given conditional passes.

June 27, 1981: The First Bank of Nigeria Limited granted loans of over N60 million to farmers to boost agricultural production. This was disclosed in Lagos by the Managing Director and Chief Executive of the Bank, Mr. Samuel Oyewole Asabia.

June 28, 1981: The Ondo State Governor's Special Adviser on Economic Matters, Prof. Sam Aluko has described as "very unbearable" the way money being consumed in the State. Speaking on a Radio OYO Programme, Prof. Aluko said that the most difficult to control of all the arms of the government was the legislature.

June 29, 1981: Religious instruction will soon become compulsory in Lagos State schools, Governor Lateef Jakande announced.

June 29, 1981: The Federal Appellate Court in Kaduna refused the appeal filed by Alhaji Balarabe Musa seeking to stay the proceedings of the seven-man committee which probed the allegations of misconduct against him.

June 29, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimol said that he was assuming the duties of the State Governor. He said that he had received a letter from the Speaker of the State Assembly inviting him to be sworn in as Governor.

June 30, 1981: The Kaduna High Court ruled that it had no jurisdiction to prohibit the State House of Assembly and its speaker from performing their legislative duties.

June 30, 1981: Vice-President Alen Ekwueme urged the development of nuclear power as alternative to energy from oil. As he opened the National Energy Day, he saw disaster for nations that relied excessively on non-renewable fossil fuel.

June 30, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Kaduna State Alhaji Abba Musa Rimol assented to the States 1981 Appropriation Bill. It was the first duty assignment of the Chief Executive, taken 24 hours after announcing that he had assumed the functions of the Governor.

July 1, 1981: Oyo State teachers warned in Ibadan that they would "down tools" for 24 hours, to protest the uncompromising stand of the Education Commissioner Mr. J. M. Akinfewa, on the presentation of certificates.

July 1, 1981: All ministries, extra-ministerial departments and parastatals

have been directed to give immediately vehicle loans to their employees. The order was given in Lagos by the Federal Head of Service, Mr. Gray Longe.

July 1, 1981: The Lagos State Commissioner of Police Alhaji Mohammed Sanbo paid an unscheduled visit to Alhaji Balarabe Musa at the Kaduna Guest House, Victoria Island Lagos. This was shortly before Alhaji Balarabe was scheduled to leave by air for Kano.

July 2, 1981: Two traders who tried to smuggle over N13,000 Nigerian currency into the neighbouring Republic of Benin were arrested at the Kakare Beach near Badagry, on the Nigeria/Benin border. One had N7,000 the other N6,390.

July 2, 1981: Alhaji Balarabe Musa was reported to be under police guard in Lagos. The guards were seen in the premises of the Kaduna Government Guest House at Kofo Abayomi Street, Victoria Island, where Alhaji Balarabe has been staying.

July 2, 1981: A regency council to perform the functions rites and duties of the Alake of Egbaland, Oba Oyabade Lipede has been set up by the Ogun State Governor, Chief Onabanjo.

July 3, 1981: Chief Obafemi Awolowo accompanied by his wife and some members of his family left Lagos for London on his yearly vacation.

July 3, 1981: The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) is to install mini-computers in most of its district offices so as to ensure efficiency preparation of electricity bills. The Area Accountant of the Authority, Northern Directorate, Mr. M. C. Okoye disclosed

this in Kaduna.

July 3, 1981: A Kaduna High Court has directed that the State Deputy Governor be sworn-in as Governor. This was because Alhaji Balarabe Musa ceased to be Governor of the State by virtue of decision of the State Assembly on June 23 to remove him by two-thirds majority.

July 3, 1981: Nigeria has denied allegation that she has gone to war with neighbouring Cameroun Republic over the killing of five of her soldiers last May. The Chief of Defence Staff Lt. General Julius Alami Akinrinde said this in Lagos.

July 4, 1981: The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas, has lent support to the idea of having two vice-presidents in the country. This was necessary he explained, because of Nigeria's geographical complexity and the diversity of the people.

July 5, 1981: The Senate decided to go on a long 35 working days recess from July 20 to September 4th.

July 6, 1981: The NPP gave six months notice for the termination of its working accord with the NPN. A notice to this effect had been communicated to the National Chairman, of the NPN, Chief Augustus Akinloye, according to the NPP Chairman Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

July 7, 1981: The NPN chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye said in Lagos that any break-up of the accord between his party and the NPP would neither affect the machinery of government nor lead to its collapse. Chief Akinloye was speaking during an interview at the Keffi Street Secretariat of the NPN.

July 7, 1981: The Kano State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi warned to leave Kaduna State alone. The warning was issued by four legislators of the Kaduna House of Assembly on the floor of the House.

July 8, 1981: A former Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Kam Salem, is dead. Aged 57, Alhaji Salem died in a London hospital after a brief illness.

July 8, 1981: The NPN said it could still work together with the NPP in future, Chief Akinloye declared. The NPN chairman said that despite the termination of the accord both partners could still co-operate.

July 8, 1981: The NPP in Lagos that it terminated the accord because of what it described as NPN's double standard. In a letter of response to the NPN Chairman, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya accused the NPN of attempting to destabilise the NPP controlled States.

July 9, 1981: A Dean of Faculty at the University of Ife, Professor Oyinade Ogunba told the Belgoire Tribunal that he warned the students of the institution against staging the June 7th demonstration in Ife.

July 9, 1981: A five year old Russian boy picked up N40 and handed it over to an armed policeman who was around. The boy, Jani-Kari-Koskinen had followed his mother, Mrs. Koskmen to the Ikeja branch of the First Bank of Nigeria Limited, when the incident occurred.

July 31, 1981: Tears flowed as ace Sprinter Dele Ndubuisi Udo's body was being flown to its resting place in Imo

State. The crowd at the Murtala Muhammed Airport burst into wailing as the Enugu-bound aircraft took off. The world-class runner was felled by a bullet at a police check-point on July 15th.

July 10, 1981: The ancient city of Kano was gripped by violence as an unidentified group of people destroyed houses including government buildings and killed people. Observers believe that the incident was not unconnected with the query issued to the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bayero by the State Government.

July 10, 1981: The popular yearly Agemo Festival in Ijebu-Ode which began about two weeks ago has been suspended until further notice. The ceremony was suspended by the Awujale of Ijebu-Land, Oba Sikiru Adetona, following threatened violence.

July 11, 1981: A top military officer Major General David Jemibewon called for compulsory national service for all Nigerians between the ages of 18 and 25 years.

July 12, 1981: All contractors and consultants, currently working in the new Federal Abuja, are to be screened by the House of Representatives. The House Committee on the Federal Capital had been empowered to go to Abuja to carry out the exercise, the Deputy Speaker, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim said while answering questions on a radio programmed at Abeokuta.

July 12, 1981: The Government House in Kano is now under heavy police guard as the governor is expected in the State Capital. This followed the violent rioting in the city.

July 13, 1981: The House of Representatives has resolved to send a message of condolence to the Kano State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi and the entire people of the State and Emir of Kano, Alhaji Alhaji Bayero, over the weekend's rioting.

July 14, 1981: President Shehu Shagari extended his heart-felt condolence to Governor Abubakar Rimi and the family of the victims of Kano riot.

July 14, 1981: The Lagos State Government has accepted the recently fixed national minimum wage of N125 with the allowances that go with it. Announcing this in Ikeja, the State Commissioner for Finance, Mr. Sola Agbabiaka congratulated the President of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, for accepting the national minimum wage.

July 15, 1981: The national leader of the NPP and Owelle of Onitsha Dr. Nnabuchi Anikwe has spoken of the efforts by the people to incite the country against the party. He said that this was through peddling of falsehood and speculations that the NPP and some other parties or group of persons plan to destabilise the country. Speaking at a Press conference in the Government House, Enugu, Dr. Anikwe said such "allegations are obviously unfounded and without credibility."

July 15, 1981: A public affairs consultant, journalist and Chairman of Sketch Publishing Company and a former editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Ebunlorun Adeboye is dead.

July 15, 1981: The Kano State Government has set up a six-man judicial commission of inquiry into the disturbances

which occurred in the capital. Governor Abubakar announced the probe at a Press conference in Kano.

July 16, 1981: Four NPP Ministers have tendered their letters of resignation to President Shehu Shagari. The Ministers are Mr. Samuel Mafuyai, Mrs. Janet Akinrinade, Dr. Mirchaulum and Chief E. Aguma. The President has accepted the ministers' resignations and thanked them for their services.

July 16, 1981: A new Deputy Governor has been appointed for Kaduna State. He is Alhaji Muazu Aliu Ahmed. His appointment was announced by the House of Assembly following the swearing-in of the former Deputy Governor as the substantive Governor of the State.

July 16, 1981: Nigeria's would-class sprints star, Mr. Dele Ndubuisi Udo was shot dead at a check-point in Lagos. Work virtually came to a standstill in sportscity Lagos as shocked workers and sportsmen heard the sad news.

July 17, 1981: An Ikeja High Court has ruled that the Lagos State Government has the right to take over ownership, administration and management of private secondary school in Lagos State.

July 18, 1981: Former Steel Minister Mr. Paul Unongo has called for a reduction in the number of political parties. He also stressed the need for the PRP, GNPP "and if possible the UPN to contrive a functional and structural unity of approach" to resist what he described as NPN drive for a neofascist one party state in Nigeria.

July 19, 1981: Governor Bola Ige of Oyo State says he finds nothing wrong

with Nigeria's Constitution. The trouble he said is with the people working it. Speaking on a Radio Lagos current affairs programme, Governor Ige said that no aspect of the Constitution was due for review and he counselled "Let us try all the sections and work them out like reasonable human beings."

July 20, 1981: The GNPP national directorate has announced the dismissal of two top executives: the party's national deputy chairman, Senator Muhmud Waziri and Senator Bitrus Kajal.

July 22, 1981: The House of Representatives has ordered its members on tour of Bauchi State, to return to Lagos immediately. The members, on the Committee of Transport were reported to have engaged themselves in a free-for-all flight.

July 23, 1981: A query from the registrar of trade unions to the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) caused panic at the National Headquarters of the congress in Lagos. The registrar had queried the NLC for amending its Constitution at the Kano Convention held to filling new posts in accordance with the amendments without his approval.

July 23, 1981: Modakeke is to have a local government of its own. Oyo State Government disclosed this in Ibadan in its white paper on the report of the Ibido-Obe Commission on the April disturbances between Ife and Modakeke people.

July 24, 1981: Governor Abubakar Rimi and former Governor Balarabe Musa

are still PRP members, a Lagos High Court ruled. The court, in a verdict delivered by Mr. Justice Akibo Savage, said the expulsion, was illegal null and void.

July 25, 1981: The Chairman of the Kano disturbances tribunal has received an anonymous letter of threat. Mr. Justice Fernandez himself announced this while the inquiry resumed sitting.

July 26, 1981: Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State, launched an attack on his deputy, Alhaji Ibrahim Bibi Feroze. Speaking in an Ogun Radio current affairs programme "Meet the Press" at Abeokuta Governor Rimi said his deputy does not play any role at the moment.

July 26, 1981: Fire broke out at the Mobil Oil Depot on Malu Road, Apapa, destroying a large quantity of petroleum products. The oil depot is just a stone throw from the Apapa oil dump ravaged by giant flames three months ago.

July 27, 1981: 1981: A Lagos High Court has halted proceedings in the action of three men challenging their sack by the University of Lagos. Mr. Justice Chiboka Bada halted proceedings following an application by Chief Rotimi Williams (SAN) for the University who argued that the court had given judgment on a similar action by another group.

July 27, 1981: Governor Jim Nwozobodo has been ordered not to trespass on the premises of Paskan Jakes Hotel, Enugu. An Enugu High Court, granting an interlocutory injunction, restrained Governor Nwozobodo, his agents, servants or any other person from entering into or doing anything with the hotel.

July 27, 1981: The Federal Government paid N190,000 to the families of 11 foreigners who died in Black Maria tragedy. The incident involved 32 nationalities of Niger, six Ghanaians and 12 Nigerians. The families were each awarded N5,000.

July 28, 1981: President Shehu Shagari is to take legal action against the publishers of the "Nigerian Tribune" for a front page news report, which appeared in a recent edition. A State House statement, signed by the Presidential Adviser on Information, Chief Olu Adebajo said that it was necessary for the President to take legal action on the story captioned "Price of MP increased" because it touched on the integrity of the President.

July 29, 1981: A 25-year-old graduate disappeared from her home, a few days to her wedding. Miss Chinyere Udegbumam, of Anambra State was to have been married on July 25, to a high ranking official of an Oil Company at Warri.

July 29, 1981: A three-week advanced course, in the practice and procedure at the superior courts has ended in Lagos. It was organised by the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, and it was the first of its kind in Nigeria.

July 29, 1981: The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, has written to the NPP national leader Dr. Samueli Azikiwe, on his reasons for resigning from the party. In the letter, Professor Audu disagreed with the method the NPP took to break its accord with the NPN.

July 30, 1981: The Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) warned that no law would prevent the workers from exercising their

industrial right. The national president of the Union, Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, gave the warning at the Government House Enugu, when he and some members of the NLC executive called on the Anambra State Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo.

July 30, 1981: The Ogun State Government will be forced to reorder its priorities because of grim financial shortages, the State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo announced. He dropped the hint in Abeokuta when swearing-in Dr. J. A. O. Sofolahan as the acting head of the State Civil Service.

July 31, 1981: President Shehu Shagari appealed to all Nigerians to join his administration in its genuine efforts to keep the country peaceful, united and strong. He said Nigerians should show their faith and loyalty to the nation adding that all law-abiding citizens must keep the peace and no one should be allowed to take the law into his own hands. The President gave the message on the festival of Eld-el-Fitr.

August 1, 1981: The legality of the administrative inquiry set up by the academic staff of the University of Ife to probe the unrest in the University may be investigated by the disciplinary Committee of the Nigerian Bar Association.

August 2, 1981: The Chief Imam of Lagos has called on all political leaders in the country to work together to save the country.

August 3, 1981: The chairman of the NPN, Chief Adisa Akinloye left Nigeria for London on what has been described political tour.

August 4, 1981: The premises of the African Newspapers Limited, Ibadan, publishers of the Nigerian Tribune and Sunday Tribune newspapers as well as Irohin Yoruba (a vernacular newspaper) are now being guarded by the Police. About 100 mobile policemen were said to have arrived at the newspaper premises at about 5 a.m.

August 4, 1981: The Yaba Chief Magistrate's Court has turned down an application by the prosecutor to withdraw the charge against two mobile policemen accused of killing star athletic Dele Udo.

August 4, 1981: The Supreme Court stayed the hearing in the action filed by nine states on the removal of Alhaji Balarabe Musa as a member of the Council of States and of the National Economic Council.

August 5, 1981: The editor-in-chief of the Nigerian Tribune, Mr. Felix Adenaike, the editor, Mr. Banji Ogundele and the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, Ibadan have been charged with sedition.

August 5, 1981: Students admission into the proposed Obafemi Awolowo University Ondo State, is expected to start in the 1982-83 academic year.

August 5, 1981: A leading 'Ewi' exponent, Chief Adediran Ajijedidun is dead. He was aged 49.

August 5, 1981: The Anambra State House of Assembly has rejected the nomination of two candidates as commissioners.

August 5, 1981: The Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) has appealed to the

Federal Government to withdraw Policemen now guarding the premises of African Newspapers Limited, Ibadan.

August 5, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Borno State, Alhaji Ibrahim Anna, has been turbaned the Birma of Biu at an impressive ceremony in the ancient town of Biu.

August 5, 1981: Teaching Hospital doctors may soon revert to shift duty. Health Minister, Daniel Ugwu said doctors should do shift work again because the Federal Government had agreed to pay call-duty allowances for extra-work and make the hospital financial solvent.

August 6, 1981: Payment vouchers for work N2.1 million have been discovered missing from the treasury of the Kaduna State Water Board. Five management members of the board have also been sacked for their alleged role in a suspected fraud involving about N510,000.

August 6, 1981: Dare-devil armed robbers attacked two officials of the Peugeot Automobile (Nigeria) Limited, Kaduna and made away with N56,000 worth of salary for the month of July 1981.

August 6, 1981: Five Policemen in Borno State have been promoted for gallantry.

August 7, 1981: A Lagos Magistrate, Mr. K. O. Adeniyi was dismissed, for failing to sign the 38 points affidavit filed by Mr. C. Win Daboh against the Political Action Committee to the President, Dr. Chuba Okotie.

August 7, 1981: The NPN has renewed its call on the leaders of the UPN, NPP, GNPP and PRP to accept the President's invitation and join him in the government of the country.



August 7, 1981: The Oron wing of the National Party of Nigeria has suspended the Minister of Works, Professor M. Essang Senator Victor Akpan, Mr. Bassey Etienam, a member of the House of Representatives and a State Senator, Mr. E. M. Johnson and two others.

August 8, 1981: There is neither a motion nor an opposition in a presidential system declared Vice-President Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

August 8, 1981: The two mobile policemen charged with killing star athletic Dele Aina, were remanded in police custody.

August 8, 1981: The suspension of the Minister of Works, Professor Sunday Aiyegun, the Deputy leader of the NPN House Caucus, Senator Victor Akan and the Chairman of Labour Committee in the House of Representatives, Mr. Bassey Etienam by the Oron branch of the NPN has been nullified by NPN National Executive.

August 9, 1981: Twenty one Nigerian students of the University of Chichester in the United States have been given 30 days notice to leave or face deportation. They were alleged to have overstayed their permits.

August 10, 1981: The Federal Government has approved 20k as the new cover price for newspapers in the country. It has also endorsed the following increases in advertisements rates: 10 per cent newspaper, 10 per cent for radio, five per cent for television and 15 per cent for out-door advertising.

August 10, 1981: The National President of the Nigerian Labour Congress

(NLC), Mr. Hassan Sunmonu, the General Secretary, Malam Aliyu Dangiwa and five other national officers have been sued for an alleged violation of the NLC constitution and had accounting system.

August 10, 1981: The Governor of Ogun State, Chief Bisi Onabanjo last night in Abeokuta appealed to Civil Servants in the State to be reasonable in their demands and to match wages with productivity. The Governor announced that there has been a sharp drop in the revenue accruing to the State.

August 11, 1981: Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has arrived in Lagos in a three day state visit.

August 11, 1981: Professor Ayodele Ogunshe of the Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Lagos has won back his job following a court action. Mr Justice Charles Bada said that the dismissal of the Professor contravened the statutory provisions of the 1967 University of Lagos Act as amended.

August 11, 1981: Nigerians foreign reserve now stands at N5.3 billion, a State House source has revealed in Lagos.

August 12, 1981: Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State has said that anybody found guilty by the Kano riot probe would be punished by his government.

August 12, 1981: A Lagos businessman Godwin Daboh, has told the Igbosere Chief Magistrate's Court that he was an Intelligence Officer for one-time Head of State, Mr. Yakubu Gowon from 1966-69.

August 12, 1981: Nigeria and the Republic of Guinea have reached an agreement on a Joint Venture Project for

the exploitation and supply of necessary raw material for the Aladja Steel Industry.

August 12, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has ordered immediate re-organisation of the Department of Customs and Excise, in a major move to combat smuggling and illegal arms imports.

August 13, 1981: A large consignment of cars is now waiting to be cleared at the Lagos ports. The importers are understood to be facing financial problems over customs duties and other freight charges.

August 13, 1981: Heavily armed anti-riot policemen occupied the premises of the Sketch Publishing Company in Ibadan. The Police numbering about 120, include some Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO) men who drove in a Peugeot 504 estate.

August 13, 1981: The National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) has announced that it made over N1 million in penalties for illegal connections in the Lagos District alone.

August 13, 1981: Governor Jim Nwobodo has said that Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) is dead in Nigeria. He said that the UPE collapsed since the Federal Government stopped sending its annual subvention to the States.

August 13, 1981: The Itakpe Iron Ore Company in Okene, Kwara State is expected to go into operation by 1983 in order to meet the raw materials requirements of the Ajaokuta Steel Plant.

August 13, 1981: The Government of Oyo State needs N300 million to construct the Ogunpa Channel to control the flood in Ibadan. The Oyo Government has

therefore appealed to the Federal Government to borrow the money abroad.

August 13, 1981: President Shagari has described the decolonisation of Namibia and destruction of racism in South Africa as Nigeria's article of faith.

August 14, 1981: Labour Leader, Abba Hassan Sunmonu is reported to have been forced to abandon a rally in Lagos when his audience walked out en masse.

August 14, 1981: A member of the Oyo State House of Assembly, Mr. Adegunde Adegun, who was alleged to have stolen 400 bags of rice meant for members of his constituency has been cleared by a House Committee on protocol and discipline.

August 14, 1981: Police in Maiduguri have arrested a man who tried to force his way into the residence of the major leader of the Borno State Assembly, Alhaji Shugaba Darman.

August 14, 1981: A member of the Ondo State House of Assembly, Mr. Philip Akomolafe was suspended temporarily from the House following the recommendations of a House Committee which found him guilty of alleged wrongdoing.

August 14, 1981: The Newspaper Proprietors Association of Nigeria (NPAN) said it was adopting 20K cover price for its members by the Federal Government. It has therefore directed that all newspapers should now cost 20K as against 25K now charged.

August 15, 1981: The Presidential Adviser on Economic Affairs, Professor Emmanuel Edozien has described recent moves to point a gloomy picture of Nigeria's economic situation.

the economy as "an example of high-powered mischief making."

August 15, 1981: The NPN has directed all its legislators at the National Assembly to support the proposed bill to amend the Trade Union Act giving industrial unions the right to join or opt out of central labour organisation.

August 15, 1981: The Nigeria People's Party (NPP) has decided to challenge in court the right of President Shagari to reject the resignation of two NPP ministers, Professor Ishaya Audu and Mr. Ademola Thomas.

August 17, 1981: Dr. Akanu Ibiam, former of the defunct Eastern Region has said that for 14 years the nation had refused to place him on pension. This, he was unfair to him.

August 17, 1981: A faction of the NPP led by Senator Waziri Mohmud says it has expelled the Party's national leader, Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri and his executives.

August 17, 1981: The NPN has called President Shehu Shagari to revoke all nominees of the NPP holding appointments on boards, and parastatals. The party said with the break-up of the accord their membership of such bodies would not be in the best public interest considering the differences of the NPP leaders and the present posture of the party.

August 18, 1981: The national leader of the NPP, Dr. Nnamidi Azikiwe, has criticised the continued stay of Professor Ishaya Audu and Mr. Ademola Thomas in President Shagari's cabinet.

August 18, 1981: The Special Adviser on Political Affairs to the President, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, has denied owning a company known as OCMAIN (Nigeria) Limited.

August 19, 1981: The Deputy Governor of Plateau State, Alhaji Danladi Yakubu, has said that he had been kept in administrative cooler "I no longer know what goes on in the administration of the State."

August 18, 1981: The former General Manager of the Bendel State owned Ethiope Publishing Corporation, Mr. Clement Okosun, has been appointed Chief Press Secretary to the State Governor.

August 19, 1981: President Shehu Shagari held talks with four governors and two deputy Governors in Lagos. The Governors are Chief Adekunle Ajasin (Ondo), Chief Bisi Onabanjo (Ogun), Alhaji Lateef Jakande (Lagos) and Alhaji Abubakar Rimi (Kano), Deputy Governor Chief Roy Umenyi (Anambra) and Prince Isaac Uzuigwe (Imo) were also in attendance.

August 19, 1981: A five-man regency council has been set up to perform the functions of the Awujale of Ijebu-land, Oba Sikiru Adetona. The Awujale was said to be away in the United Kingdom.

August 19, 1981: A grant of N25,000 has been made to the National Industrial Safety Council of Nigeria by the Federal Government.

August 20, 1981: The palace of Awujale of Ijebu-land, Oba Sikiru Adetona, was under police guard. Also being guarded

was the multi-million naira Wadai Shoe Factory on the old Lagos Road, Ijebu-Ode said to be owned by the Awujale.

August 20, 1981: The former Minister for Youth, Sports and Culture, Chief Paulinus Amadike, has been nominated for appointment as a Commissioner in Anambra State.

August 20, 1981: Twenty-four policemen were killed by armed robbers in Lagos alone this year. Eight other policemen were wounded. This was announced by the Lagos State Police Command.

August 20, 1981: A renowned geographer, Professor Afolabi Ojo, has been appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the Open University.

August 20, 1981: Lagos State is to have a N25.6 million steel mill built by the State Government. It will be a joint venture with the American firm of Pennsylvania Engineering Corporation (PEC).

August 20, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has assented to two bills. They are the National Assembly Service Commission Bill and the Reconstitution of the Nigerian Council for Management Development Bill.

August 21, 1981: Essential consumer goods like rice, stockfish, milk and sardines will be on your door steps, come October. Under a new police by the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) there will be 10 distributors in each Local Government area. They will be fed from the 38 NNSC depots now being set up in various parts of the country.

August 21, 1981: Public complaint panels have been set up at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Ikeja, Lagos, to deal with any offending doctors. Any complaint of misconduct against a doctor would be investigated and the culprit duly dealt with.

August 22, 1981: The Kaduna State Assembly has rejected a list of nominees for the offices of commissioners submitted to it by the new Governor Abba Rimi. This was the first show down since the new Governor since he was sworn in on July 7.

August 22, 1981: The deputy Governor of Plateau State, Alhaji Sa'adu Yakubu, has alleged that three assassination attempts have been made on his office since his assumption of office.

August 23, 1981: The N90 ultra-modern National Theatre complex has been operating on a yearly expenditure of N1,106 million since it came into being five years ago. "It may never realise the huge sum invested on it because not a single Kobo had been realised as profit since it was opened on September 2, 1976 in preparation for FESTAC '77. Maintenance of the outside premises cost N24,000; inside premises N242,000; electricity bills N540,000; repairs and servicing of equipment and airconditioning N240,000. In addition, the theatre keeps an imprest account of about N10,000 to meet emergency requirements.

August 23, 1981: A Nigerian businessman, Mr. Christ Edehe has lost 250,000 Pounds Sterling (N500,000) in a mineral in London. Police are investigating.

August 24, 1981: A Nigerian businessman, Mr. Ignatius Osita Ndioguba has

men arrested in the Cameroun for alleged exporting a consignment of guns into Nigeria, a Police source said in Lagos at the weekend.

August 24, 1981: A one-time President of the Senate Dr. Nwafor Orizu, has suggested that the old political leaders who founded this country, should give way to the young elements to rule the country.

August 24, 1981: The Ondo State House of Assembly has passed a Bill adopting new salary structure for its members.

August 25, 1981: Governor Bisi Onasanya of Ogun State has summoned the regents appointed to run the affairs of Ijebu-Ode to Abeokuta for consultation.

August 25, 1981: The wage Bill has been passed into law with a provision that workers won't get arrears.

August 25, 1981: The Proprietor of the Concord Newspapers Limited the Chief Moshood Abiola has taken for wife the Editor of the National Concord, Dr. Doyin Abaoba.

August 25, 1981: The Oyo State Government is to absorb 135,000 primary six pupils into various Secondary Schools in the next academic year.

August 25, 1981: A member of the Ondo State House of Assembly, Mr. Williams Olasoji Akinlalu (Idanre) ifedore constituency is dead.

August 26, 1981: The meeting of the Ijebu-Ode regents scheduled on August 25, 1981, could not hold after all. The meeting was dramatically shifted from Abe-

okuta to the Awujale's Palace in Ijebu-Ode

August 27, 1981: A book of speeches of President Shehu Shagari was launched at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Island, Lagos by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Professor Adebayo Adedeji. The book, entitled Shehu Shagari "My Vision of Nigeria."

August 27, 1981: The Lagos State Government has made a formal plea for Federal assistance. The State's Commissioner for Environment, Mr. Alabi Masha, said such aid was necessary because the Federal Government had a role to play in providing funds for infrastructural services in the State.

August 27, 1981: Nigeria has reduced the price of her crude oil from 40 to 36 Dollars a barrel. The new price takes immediate effect and would remain until December 1981.

August 27, 1981: State Governments will not be allowed "Very High Frequency" (VHF) channels for their television and radio stations, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications, Chief Eteng Okoi-Obuli has revealed. He said that the Federal Government has decided as a matter of policy to give State Governments only Ultra High Frequency (UHF) channels.

August 27, 1981: Nigeria may have currency notes for N25, N50 and N100 if the National Assembly adopt a motion before it Mr. Peter Obaoye (UPN) of the House of Representatives, tabled the motion titled "Additional currency denominations".

August 27, 1981: The Kaduna State legislators have warned again that Governor Abba Rimi will have no commissioners until he carries out their wishes on some unconstitutional acts he inherited from Alhaji Balarabe Musa.

August 27, 1981: The Nigerian People's Party (NPP) has gone to court to challenge the continued stay of two of its former members in President Shagari's Government.

August 28, 1981: Political disturbances broke out in Imo and Oyo States when some people, suspected to be thugs obstructed an NPN entourage on a "meet the people" tour.

August 28, 1981: All the eight recommendations contained in the report of the House of Representatives ad-hoc investigation Committee into an alleged missing cars and misuse of funds in the National Assembly have been rejected by the House because it was "wishy-washy, vague and holds no water."

August 28, 1981: The Press Secretary to the Kano State Governor, Mr. Sule Abu and a Principal Secretary, with the State Government, Alhaji Abdullahi Aliyu Sumaila, have appeared before a Kano Magistrate's Court in connection with the circulation of posters titled "fascision."

August 28, 1981: The Oyo State area formation of the Department of Customs and Excise, collected over N19 million as revenue between last January and June 1981, in its anti-smuggling operations.

August 28, 1981: The President of Equatorial Guinea, Col. Obian Nguema Nbasogo has arrived in Nigeria for a three-day official visit.

August 28, 1981: Stern measures to deal with "confrontationists" in the country will be announced by President Shagari on October 1, 1981. Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, Presidential Adviser on National Assembly matters, disclosed this at a press conference.

August 29, 1981: A doctor appeared in court, charged with having human skull three skeleton parts in his possession. He pleaded not guilty. Dr. M.A.O. Olatunji of 78 Baruwa Street, Agboju Amwue Lagos was arrested at 1.20 p.m on Wednesday, 26th August, 1981.

August 29, 1981: The Kaduna State House of Assembly has sent the list of nominees for commissioners back to Governor Abba Rimi, the Deputy Speaker, Alhaji Maccido Mohammed.

August 30, 1981: The Governor of Lagos State, Alhaji Lateef Jakande has paid glowing tributes to President Shagari for the interest, understanding, co-operation and support he had shown in the metro-line project. The President launched the N300 million metro-line today.

August 30, 1981: Kaduna State has lost over N480 million in the past two years. The money which was meant for loans to build houses and execute other development projects were returned to the Central Bank unspent for non-utilisation.

August 30, 1981: Increased passport allowances for qualified Nigerians returning home have been announced. The new rates would be paid to all Nigerian candidates to whom provisional offers of appointments have been made for deployment in the Federal Civil Service.

August 30, 1981: Twelve members of the Panama Pirates Confraternity, University of Lagos, have been rusticated for one session for their role in a campus crisis last May. Mr. Genga Fakile, a former President of the Student's Union and Mr. Femi Akomolade, former Union Secretary-General, are also to be out of school for the session while Mr. Benedict Adejinle, current Welfare Secretary is to be given a verbal admonition.

August 31, 1981: A world-class hotel is planned for Abuja, the future Federal capital. It will cost N85 million, have 611 rooms and be called Abuja Sheraton Hotel.

August 31, 1981: Out of 4,112 cases brought to the Public Complaints Commission between January and December, 1980, 1,900 have been dealt with while 1,800 are still being investigated, its Chief Commissioner, Mr. Hausa Brisibe said in Lagos at the week-end. He was presenting the fifth yearly report of the commission to the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme.

August 31, 1981: A method to ensure that all taxable adults pay their N7.50k Cat rate has been envolved in Oyo State. The new method is "No tax receipt, no educational institutions run by the state government.

August 31, 1981: The Director of Customs and Excise, Chief O. Oyeleye has spoken of three major factors militating against his department. They are lack of finance, sophisticated engine boats and motor vessels.

August 31, 1981: The private sector is opposed to a split of the Nigerian Labour Congress. The boss of the Employment

Consultative Association (NECA) Dr. Michael Omolayole has said "It is neater and easier to dealt with a strong and united labour movement than the multiplicity of Trade Unions, he said.

August 31, 1981: The Chief Sub-Editor of the Daily Times Mr. Tokunbo Fashogbon is dead. He was reported to have died in his house at Efutide Street, Aguda.

September 1, 1981: The former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa has been accused of "running the state government in exile", Deputy Speaker of the Kaduna State House of Assembly made the accusation at a press conference.

September 1, 1981: The Head of the Federal Civil Service, Mr. G.A.E. Longe and the Accountant General of the Federation, Mr. W.T. Bambo, have been accused of sabotaging the Federal Government in car loan policy because of the introducing of cumbersome procedure and over application of red-tape.

September 1, 1981: The Lagos State Council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ) has expressed deep regret of the death of the Chief Sub-editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Tokunboh Fashogbon. The statement was signed by the chairman of the council, Mr. Tunde Odesanya.

September 1, 1981: The Managing Director of the Sketch Publishing Company, Mr. Segun Osoba, was quizzed by the police for two hours over a story captioned "Armed Robbers killed two persons" published by the Sketch.

September 1, 1981: Plans are under way to establish an Islamic University in the country.

September 1, 1981: Twenty two of the 25 members of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives have called on the Speaker, Mr. Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, to remove the committee chairman, Mr. Dagogo Princewill, for alleged unconstitutional acts.

September 2, 1981: Public meetings and processions have been banned in Lagos metropolis and its environment by the police.

September 2, 1981: An impeachment notice has been served on the Deputy Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Farouk, by the State House of Assembly.

September 2, 1981: The Federal Government will improve the service conditions of University staff in an effort to retain them and attract others into the service. President Shehu Shagari said this in Jos while receiving the report of the President Commission on salary and conditions of service of University staff.

September 2, 1981: Anti-riot policemen threw a massive guard around the Iloro Hall in Ijebu-Ode where the Sogbetun Commission, appointed to probe the Awujale, held its inaugural meeting.

September 3, 1981: A man, clinically certified dead and consigned to the Maiduguri Public mortuary, has "risen" from the dead 12 hours after he was declared dead.

September 3, 1981: Curious crowds besieged the general hospital Lagos to see a 22-year-old patient from whose abdomen doctors removed 87 metallic objects after a surgical operation. The objects included pad locks, chains and keys.

September 3, 1981: The Lagos State Government has announced that no pupils from private primary schools would be placed in public secondary school in the state except they transfer to the public school system, several hundreds of pupils are affected.

September 3, 1981: The Secretary General of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) Mr. S.G. Ikoku, has said that what we are witnessing in Nigeria is not economic recession or depression. "It is a slackening of the pace of economic activities."

September 3, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has assured the nation that his administration has no intention to harass the Press. Speaking recently, the President emphasised that the Government "does not direct the police to harass anyone and that where the police do act, it is done as the normal routine job."

September 4, 1981: President Shehu Shagari signed the N125 national monthly minimum Wage Bill into law with a plea to workers and trade unions.

September 4, 1981: Lagos State will open a University next year but it will not be fully operational until 1985.

September 4, 1981: The Bendel State Government has spent N40 million for local and overseas bursary awards to students of the state origin since October, 1979.

September 4, 1981: All the 35 career ambassadors nominated by President Shehu Shagari, were confirmed by the senate.

September 5, 1981: Fares for this year Hajj have been increased by N30.



September 5, 1981: The National Economic Council met in Lagos to review the prevailing economic trends in the country.

September 5, 1981: The Chief Defence Staff, Lt-General Alani Akinrinade is to retire from the Army on October 2. President Shagari has accepted General Akinrinade's request to retire with effect from that date.

September 5, 1981: A commissioner in Niger State Government has been relieved of his post. He is Mr. Samuel Bala Kuta who until his removal was commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

September 6, 1981: The remains of the late Chief Sub-editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Tokunboh Fashogbon was laid to rest at the Ikoyi cemetery.

September 6, 1981: The mass transfer of staff in the Central Bank of Nigeria is reported to be affecting business in the Foreign Operations Department of the bank. Long delays have been reported by customers visiting the bank lately.

September 7, 1981: The first batch of pilgrims for this year's Hajj did not take off for Saudi Arabia as originally planned.

September 7, 1981: The news editor of the Daily Star newspapers in Enugu, Mr. Onoima Iyida has appeared in the Igbo Eze Chief Magistrate's Court on a charge of assault. No plea was taken and further hearing was adjourned.

September 7, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has applauded the former British Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath "for his bold, frank and unequivocal attack on apartheid." Mr. Heath attacked apartheid in its den, Johannesburg.

September 8, 1981: A N1.4 billion debt bequeathed to the Federal Government by the Military administration has been liquidated. This was announced by Dr. K.O. Mbadiwe, Presidential Liaison Assistant for National Assembly Matters.

September 12, 1981: The Awujale of Ijebuland, Oba Sikiru Adetona, has taken Ogun State Government to court. Oba Adetona is seeking an injunction to restrain the Sogbetun Commission of Inquiry appointed by the government from probing him. He is also seeking an order to restrain five man regency council, set up by Governor Bisi Onabanjo, from performing the functions ascribed to it.

September 12, 1981: Nigeria and the United States of America are to co-operate to ensure the success of the Green Revolution programme. The Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme said this on his return from his short visit to the United States.

September 13, 1981: Saudi Arabia must be held responsible for the current split in the oil market, says Alhaji Abubakar Tatari Ali, Governor of Bauchi State.

September 13, 1981: Governor Abubakar Tatari Ali of Bauchi State says our economy is in a "depressed state", not because the Federal Government has mismanaged it, but because of the downturn in the global economy over which Nigeria has no control.

September 13, 1981: Heads may roll in the Customs and Excise Department throughout the Federation anytime from now. This is because the Federal Government has accepted most of the recommendations submitted to it by Federal Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi, on the re-organisation of the department.

September 14, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has announced wide ranging austerity measures to cut down on public spending.

September 14, 1981: A committee to be headed by a representative of the Federal Budget Department, was being set up to ascertain the actual number of persons employed by Government and its agencies. It will also determine those who are paid for job done. This was revealed in a circular letter embodying new money saving measures embarked upon by Government.

September 14, 1981: Medical practitioners in the country, have been called upon not to indulge in professional advertisement of their services for purposes of making financial profit. Dr. Isaac Nsolo, the Director of the Nigerian Medical Council made the call in Lagos while launching the council's book on "Rules of Professional Conduct for Medical and Dental Practitioners in Nigeria."

September 14, 1981: The National Defence Council met in Lagos to renew national and international military as well as security situation.

September 14, 1981: Anti riots policemen were drafted to Jahun, headquarters of State Jahun Local Government area of Kano following a disturbances there. The riot was said to have broken out when the police allegedly refused to grant permit for a public assembly.

September 14, 1981: Nine Governors from the UPN, GNPP and PRP controlled states have asked the National Assembly to expunge all objectionable clauses in the Electoral Bill now before it. At the end of

their 17th monthly meeting at Akure Ondo State, the Governors said the Electoral Bill contained many provisions which could facilitate rigging in future elections.

September 15, 1981: The Kano State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Bib Farouk, has alleged that the machinery for his removal from office had been set up by the State House of Assembly because of his political differences with the Governor. The Deputy Governor, who was testifying before the Committee investigating allegations of gross misconduct against him, denied all the charges.

September 15, 1981: An Akure court has struck out an action filed by the former Olowo of Owo, Sir Olateru Olayinka seeking a court declaration that his deposition was null and void.

September 15, 1981: The Governor of the Cross River State, Dr. Clement Iliya has announced that parents would not spend more to educate their children. According to the Governor, the increasing cost of education would affect primary, secondary and teacher training colleges.

September 15, 1981: The President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Nigeria, Alhaji O. Sulaiman has condemned the manner in which the ANAS Bill was passed by the House of Representatives. He said that the Bill was passed in "an atmosphere of blackmail based on completely false information given to the Assembly men."

September 15, 1981: A committee of bursaries of Federal Universities has suggested that Nigerian Universities should be placed directly under the office of the President to ensure more efficient manage-

September 15, 1981: The Delta Direct Reduction Steel Company, Aladja, near Warri in Bendel State, has taken delivery of 108,000 tonnes of iron-ore from Liberia.

September 15, 1981: A letter from the Oyo State House of Assembly to the National Assembly requesting that a section of the constitution be amended to enable the state government form its own police force was read in the Senate.

September 15, 1981: The Lagos State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Mohammed Gambo has said that the late Chief Editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Tokunbo Fashogbon, died of heart failure. The police boss remarked that the allegation of

September 8, 1981: A permanent institute to train Nigeria diplomats is to be established in the country. This was announced by the Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu in Lagos.

September 8, 1981: A traditional ruler, Chief John Umenyiora, the Igwe of Ogbunke, in Anambra Local Government area, has been deposed. This followed a judicial inquiry into the activities of the ruler.

September 8, 1981: The first public execution of armed robbers since the civilian government came to power in 1979 was carried out in Ibadan, capital of Oyo State.

September 8, 1981: Chief Obafemi Awolowo, his wife, Hannah and some of their grandchildren returned to Lagos from a two-month long holiday in the United States and Britain.

September 8, 1981: Everyone living in Lagos State will soon be issued with national identity cards by the state government.

September 9, 1981: The present Cross River State Government borrowed a total of N200 million within its first two years in office. This was revealed by the Governor, Dr. Isong.

September 9, 1981: The controversial associations of National Accountants of Nigeria (ANAN) Bill, 1981 has been passed as amended by the House of Representatives. It now goes to the Senate for further consideration.

September 10, 1981: A summit of the Southern Africa Frontline States held in Lagos. It was called to deal with the latest South African incursion into Angola.

September 10, 1981: President Shagari has accredited 15 new Ambassadors to serve in Nigeria's various missions abroad. Details of the assignments have not been released.

September 10, 1981: The Sokoto State Government has donated N25,000 to the Ahmadu Bello University, N10 million endowment fund. The donation was made at the launching of the fund.

September 10, 1981: The Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Kano State Government to look into the immediate and remote causes of the July 10 rampage in Kano has ended its public sittings.

September 11, 1981: Presidents of the Frontline States arrived in Lagos for a three-day emergency summit on the continued incursion of South Africa

into Angola. The Presidents are: Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Dr. Quett Maseri Botswana, Mr. Jose Lawardo dos Santos of Angola, Dr. Samora Machiel of Mozambique and Dr. Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

September 11, 1981: Another group known as "Congress of Democratic Trade Union of Nigeria" and led by Mr. David Ojeli which claims to represent 22 Industrial Trade Unions expressed support for the new labour bill before the National Assembly.

September 11, 1981: More than 100 National Youth Service Corps members deployed to Plateau State have been rejected by the institutions where they were posted for their primary assignments. Reasons for the rejection include act of residential accommodation and the fact that some departments where they were posted did not require the services of Youth Corpsers.

September 11, 1981: The Kano State House of Assembly has set up a seven-man panel to investigate the allegations of gross misconduct brought against the State Deputy Governor, Alhaji Ibrahim Bid Farouk.

September 11, 1981: The suit filed by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) against Mr. Ademola Thomas was withdrawn because the Minister is out of the country.

September 12, 1981: President Shagari has said that victory in Namibia can never be stopped by acts of brutality, murder of innocent women and children and intimidation. The days of apartheid were numbered. He was addressing front-line leaders in Lagos on the Southern Africa situation.

September 15, 1981: The head of Cross River State's Civil Service, Mr. Emmanuel Monjok has retired from office.

September 16, 1981: All overseas tours by committees of the House of Representatives have been suspended. All members currently on overseas tours have recalled, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Edwin Ume-Ekwe announced in Lagos. This is in line with the Federal Government's austerity measures.

September 16, 1981: An Abacha High Court has restrained the State Commission of Inquiry from probing the Awujale of Ijebuland, Oba Sikiru Adesina. Mr. Justice Olufemi Odulami who gave the order, also restrained the Awujale Regional Council, appointed by the Ogun State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, from performing the functions of the Awujale.

The ruling followed an ex-parte motion filed on behalf of the Awujale by Chief Rotimi Williams (SAN).

September 16, 1981: The Anambra State Government has banned school parties for pupils in post primary schools if such parties are organised by parents. Any headmaster who allowed school parties for his out-going pupils would be disciplined. The State Commissioner of Education, Chief Chukwuma Okoro, making the order said the parties were getting too expensive.

September 16, 1981: The Section 4 charge against the "Nigerian Tribune" and its two editors was withdrawn under the orders of Chief Richard Aigboye, Minister of Justice and Federal Attorney General. No reason was given for the withdrawal, when Federal Director

Public Prosecutions (DPP), Ben Nwazojie asked Mr. Justice Olayinka Okuribido to take out the charge.

September 17, 1981: Works and essential services in Ogun State were brought to a halt following an industrial action by civil servants. All the workers downed tools in sympathy with their colleagues whose salaries had been allegedly stopped by the state government because they had taken part in an illegal industrial action. The workers were demanding arrears of pay as ruled by the National Industrial Court but which the State government refused to implement.

September 17, 1981: The Ogun State Government has challenged the order restraining the Sogbetun Commission of Enquiry and the Ijebu-Ode Regency Council. The state's Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, Chief Akinola Ademaja filed an action asking that the ruling be set aside.

September 17, 1981: The Senate has rejected the Open University Bill. The Bill which had been passed by the House of Representatives was killed by an overwhelming vote.

September 17, 1981: All overseas trips by commissioners and other government functionaries in Imo State have been suspended. The order came from the state Governor, Chief Samuel Mbakwe. The government also ordered that no contract must be awarded by any ministry or parastatals without clearance from him.

September 17, 1981: The Federal Government plans to save N1 billion by December, through the austerity measures now in force. About N850 million would

come from savings on capital projects and N100 million from the freeze on new appointments.

Cuts in telephone and furniture bills together with the reductions in overseas tours and conference are expected to yield N50 million. The expectations were announced by the Federal director of budget, Mr. Theophilous Akinyele.

September 17, 1981: The Federal Government signed a N300 million contract for the construction of a fertilizer manufacturing complex in Onne, Rivers. It would be completed in three years and would produce 700,000 tonnes of fertilizer a year. Dr. I.J. Igbani, Minister of State for Industries, signed on behalf of the Federal Government.

September 18, 1981: Armed Police men stood guard at the premises of nearly all the Ogun State Government establishments as workers deserted their places of work for the second day.

September 18, 1981: Governor Abubakar Rimi of Kano State has dropped a Commissioner and accepted the resignation of another in a cabinet reshuffle. The Education Commissioner, Alhaji Abdulhamed Hassan, was not re-assigned while the Health Commissioner, Dr. Sadiq Liman Wali, has resigned. Dr. Wali is leaving the cabinet after the expiration of his leave of absence from the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

September 18, 1981: Governor Lar of Plateau State has urged the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) to stop being silent over explosive national issues. He said it was the NBA which, "save" the country during the "dictatorial" military regime by commenting on national issues, could

no longer do the same now. He made the call in Jos at the yearly Bar dinner of the Jos branch of the NBA.

September 1981: The House of Representatives has rejected a motion setting up an "Action Committee on World Cup, Spain 1982." The motion which was moved by Dr. Obatayo Ogunkoya was rejected on the ground that it would amount to "a duplication of efforts."

September 19, 1981: The Head of the Ogun State Government, Chief Victor Abayomi Oduntan has launched a special campaign aimed at getting adamant striking employees of the Ogun State Government back to work.

September 19, 1981: The Federal Government has granted N285 loan to all the 19 states. Announcing this the Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi said for a start, each of the States had been given N15 million temporary fiscal relief.

September 19, 1981: The Federal Government has met all its financial obligations to the State Governments under the Revenue Allocation Act of 1981. This was stated in Lagos by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi.

September 19, 1981: The Ogun State Chairman of the NPN, Chief M.K.O. Abiola has said that the refusal of Lagos State Government to admit children from Private Primary Schools into state secondary schools is a rape of democracy and a denial of fundamental human rights.

September 19, 1981: The principal witness for Mr. Godwin Daboh in his action against the Presidential Adviser on

Political Affairs, Dr. Chuba Okadigbo, was dramatically withdrawn at the Chief Magistrate's Court. The witness, Ifeanyi Nwefeezo, was withdrawn by Mr. Daboh's counsel, Mr. Kunle Ogunlana.

September 20, 1981: A wild-life officer with the Kainji Lake National Park, Miss Olufunmilola Olafowokan emerged as the Ilorin Zonal winner of Miss Nigeria contest 1981.

September 20, 1981: Senator Leza Dr. Olusola Saraki has urged the Federal Government to hands off the insurance business. Insurance, like shipping, he said was an area where private and efficient Nigerian entrepreneurs were dealing effectively.

September 21, 1981: Rangers International Football Club of Enugu, in a grand style, confirmed their top rating when they masterly regained the challenge cup for 1981. They defeated Benue Insurance Football Club of Benin 2-0 to avenge their 1978 defeat. Thus, Rangers became the double champion both league and challenge.

September 21, 1981: The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, has declared in Abuja that the House would do everything to see that Abuja was a reality.

September 21, 1981: The Minister for Federal Capital Territory, Mr. Kadiya has said that the Permanent Structure of the National Assembly complex in Abuja would be ready between November 1983 and April 1984.

September 21, 1981: Three new Permanent Secretaries have been sworn-in into the Rivers State Civil Service by

Governor Melford Okilo.

September 21, 1981: Stationary Stores Club of Lagos defeated Gbessia Football Club of Guinea by three goals to one in the second leg quarter-finals of the African Cup Winners Cup competition.

September 1981: The much awaited World Boxing Council Super Lightweight title fight between Nigeria's Obisia Nwanji and champion Saoul Mamby of U.S.A. has now been fixed for November 28. This was confirmed by the posser Jossy International Promotions - sponsors of the fight, Chief Joseph Afolayan. It will take place in the main bowl of the National Stadium, Surulere, Lagos.

September 1981: President Reagan of the United States has announced his intention to nominate Mr. Thomas R. Pickering of New Jersey to be US Ambassador to Nigeria in succession to Mr. Stephen Low.

September 22, 1981: More than N500,000 meant for the furnishing of apartments of party leaders in the House of Representatives, has been misappropriated by the ad-hoc committee on missing vehicles and misuse of the national Assembly funds was told. This revelation was made by Mr. Nuhu Paloma (NPN, Plateau) to the probing committee.

September 22, 1981: The Lagos State Government has introduced austerity measures aimed at controlling expenditure. To this end, the State Governor, Alhaji Lateef Jakande, has instructed that all vacancies in establishments, ministries and parastatals be frozen. Payment of arrears of salaries, allowances of fees be spread over a number of months convenient to the State government.

September 22, 1981: Six persons including three National Youth Service Corps members have died in a road accident on the Ogbomosh-Oyo road. The NYSC members were identified as Ayo Abdul, Bunmi Johnson and Biddy Mowete - all serving at the NYSC Secretariat in Ilorin, Kwara State.

September 23, 1981: The National Council of State in Lagos had discussed issues of national importance, including the State of the nation's economy, award of national honours to deserving Nigerians and national of other countries, who have rendered meritorious services to the nation exercise of the prerogative of mercy in respect of some Nigerians currently serving prison terms, and further discussion of guidelines for creation of local governments.

September 23, 1981: President Shehu Shagari invested General Olusegun Obasanjo with the award of the Grand Commander of the Federal Republic (G.C.F.R.) The second recipient of the award, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Owelle of Onitsha was absent because of ill-health.

September 23, 1981: Members of the Nigerian Law Reform Commission have begun a four week familiarisation tour of parts of the United States of America. The delegation, led by the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Damley Alexander, are expected to meet their counterparts to understudy their operations and activities.

September 23, 1981: A Lagos High Court refused an application to form interim injunction to restrain the External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishtaya Audu, from performing the functions of his office pending the determination of the

substantive suit filed by the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) challenging the legality of the President's rejection of Professor Audu's letter of resignation.

September 24, 1981: A former Chief Justice of the Federation, Dr. Taslim Elias has been appointed acting president of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. His appointment followed the death of the incumbent, Sir Humphrey Waldock of the United Kingdom. He was elected Vice-President of the Court in 1979.

September 24, 1981: Senators have unanimously voted in favour of a motion asking President Shehu Shagari to declare 1982 as unrealistic for the movement of the seat of the Federal government to Abuja.

September 25, 1981: The House of Representatives has passed a motion making it possible for private airlines to compete with the Nigerian Airways on domestic routes. The airlines are not to attract any government participation and are to be structured as "private liability companies."

September 25, 1981: Ten of the 33 former proprietors of private schools taken over by the Lagos State Government during the military administration are to be compensated. Five others are also to be paid for their private properties, crops or interest in the land on which the schools were built. Over N500,000 would be paid out.

September 25, 1981: A former Registrar of the Revenue Court, Ikoyi — now Federal High Court, Lagos, Mr. Justice A.R. Soluade has been sworn-in as the acting Chief Judge of the Gambia.

September 25, 1981: A nation-wide house to house search of smuggled goods is under way. It will be carried out mainly by men of the Department of Customs and Excise according to a spokesman of the Department. The Department had hitherto limited its raids to markets, stores and highways.

September 26, 1981: Activities leading to Nigeria's 21st independence anniversary celebration began today when President Shehu Shagari attended a special service at the Lagos Central Mosque, thus touching off the events that will reach a climax on October 1, 1981.

September 26, 1981: The Ondo State Government has announced that all political appointees in the State would henceforth be paid half their salaries and allowances. The measure which was part of the government's austerity measures, will be temporary, and as soon as the situation improved, the directive will be reversed.

September 27, 1981: The Oyo State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Umaru Omolowo has accused the office of the State Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice of playing politics with justice. "Instead of taking the police as partners in progress, the Attorney-General's office has been trying to usurp the functions of my office with regard to the handling of criminal matters", Alhaji Omotowa declared.

September 27, 1981: A new political party — the National Democratic Action Party led by Miss F. Alheri Mortune was launched at the Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos.

September 28, 1981: The Senate President, Dr. Joseph Wayas said in Lagos



cal a two-party system of government would greatly ease the work of law-makers

September 28, 1981: The Kano State Deputy Governor, Alahji Ibrahim Bibi Farouk, has failed in his bid to restrain the impeachment panel from submitting its report to the State House of Assembly. A motion for an interim injunction filed by the Deputy Governor was struck out by the Kano High Court saying the court's hands were tied by section 170(10) of the Constitution.

September 28, 1981: President Shehu Shagari has authorised the temporary allocation of VHF Channel 8 to the Lagos State Government's television station. The channel would be used for one year at the end of which it would be taken over by the Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) at a negotiated price.

September 29, 1981: Seventy-five sophisticated pistols were seized at the Martala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja by men of the Department of Customs and Excise. The pistols were found in an unaccompanied cargo on Nigeria Airways flight VT801 from London.

September 29, 1981: A massive re-organisation is now going on in the Nigerian Army, Navy and the Air Force to make the armed forces more compact, efficient and modern.

September 29, 1981: The first graduate editor of the Daily Times, Mr. Joseph Soyemi Ogunlesi has died at the University College Hospital, Ibadan after a brief illness.

September 30, 1981: Three new ships were added to the fleet of missile carrying ships of the Nigerian Navy.

September 30, 1981: Both the Nigerian and the British Police are reported looking for a Nigerian doctor, Dr. Olowe for his connection with the bomb alarm, which held up the Nigeria Airways DC10 aircraft from taking off at the Heathrow Airport.

September 30, 1981: A man Mushawu Oladipupo alleged to have threatened the life of the Speaker of the Lagos State House of Assembly, has been charged before a Lagos Chief Magistrate's Court.

# **TWIN**

## **TWO WHEELS**

### **INDUSTRIES OF NIGERIA LIMITED**

Manufacturers of  
**KAWASAKI Motor Cycles**

Matori Industrial Avenue,  
Mushin,  
P.O. Box 8384,  
Tel. 960239.



## DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### INLAND POSTAGE RATES

NEW CHARGES ON POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES AS  
DETAILED BELOW WERE INTRODUCED ON 1ST JULY, 1979.

Class of Correspondence	Rate	Remarks
<b>LETTERS:</b>		
Up to 20 grammes	10k	
Subsequent 20 grammes or part thereof	5k	Limit of weight is 2 kilogrammes
Aerogrammes (each)	10k	
Postcards (each)	5k	
Printed Papers including Newspapers and Book Packets		Limit of weight is 3 kilogrammes but book packets may weigh up to 5 kilogrammes
First 50 grammes	5k	
Subsequent 50 grammes or part thereof	5k	
<b>PARCELS:</b>		
Not over 1 kilogramme	60k	
Over 1 kilogramme but not over 2 kilogrammes	80k	
" 2 kilogrammes but not over 3 kilogrammes	N1.10	Limit of weight is 10 kilogrammes
" 3 kilogrammes but not over 5 kilogrammes	N1.40	
" 5 kilogrammes but not over 7 kilogrammes	N1.60	
" 7 kilogrammes but not over 8 kilogrammes	N1.80	
" 8 kilogrammes but not over 10 kilogrammes	N2.00	
Receipt for posting ordinary parcels	5k	
Retention fee for parcels	10k	

## INTERNATIONAL SURFACE POSTAGE RATES

Class of Correspondence	Rate		Remarks
	OAU Countries	Other Countries	
<b>LETTERS:</b>			
Up to 10 grammes	15k	20k	
Over 20 grammes but not over 100 grammes	35k	45k	
" 100 " " 200 "	70k	95k	Limit of weight is 2 kilogrammes
" 200 " " 500 "	N1.35k	N1.80k	
" 500 " " 1 kilogramme	N2.35k	N3.10k	
" 1 kilogramme 2 kilogrammes	N3.80k	N5.05k	
Postcards	10k	15k	
<b>Printed Papers including Newspapers and Book Packets:</b>			
Up to 20 grammes	10k		
Over 20 grammes but not over 100 grammes	20k		
" 100 " " " 250 "	40k		Limit of weight is 3 kilogrammes but packets may weigh up to 105 kilogrammes
" 250 " " " 500 "	70k		
" 500 " " " 1 kilogramme	N1.15		
" 1 kilogramme " " 2 kilogrammes	N1.65		
" 2 kilogrammes " " 3 "	N2.45		
" 3 " " " 4 "	N3.25		
" " " " 5 "	N4.10		
<b>Small Packets</b>			
Up to 100 grammes	20k		
over 100 grammes but not over 250 grammes	40k		
" 250 " " " 500 "	70k		
" 500 " " " 1 kilogramme	N1.15		
<b>Packets:</b>			
<b>Rates:-</b>			
Vary from country to country			
Particulars are obtainable at any Post Office			
Retention Fees – Up to 21 days Free			Limit of weight is 10 kilogrammes
Retention Fees – 22–42 days N3.00			

## INTERNATIONAL AIRMAIL POSTAGE RATES

Destination	Classes of Correspondence and Rates				
	Aerogrammes each	Post-cards each	Letters per 10 grammes	Printed and Small Packets per 10 grammes	Packages
Africa	20k	15k	25k	15k	Details are obtainable from any Post Office
America (North & South)	20k	25k	45k	25k	
Asia and Far East	20k	25k	45k	25k	
Australia/Oceania	20k	30k	55k	25k	
Europe (East and West)	20k	20k	30k	15k	
*Except few Non-OAU Countries details of which are obtainable at any Post Office.					

## REMITTANCE SERVICES

Nigerian Postal Orders:- Payable only within Nigeria			
Denominations	Commission	Denominations	Commission
10k	10k	N1.10k	15k
20k	10k	N1.20k	15k
30k	10k	N1.30	15k
40k	10k	N1.40	15k
50k	10k	N1.50	15k
60k	10k	N2.00	25k
70k	10k	N3.00	25k
80k	10k	N4.00	25k
90k	10k	N5.00	25k
N1.00	15k	N6.00	25k
		N8.00	25k
		N10.00	25k

Money Orders Payable in Nigeria

Money Orders Payable Overseas:

Amount	Commission	Amount	Commission
Up to N10.00	40k	Up to N2.00	5k
Over N10.00 but not over N 20.00	55k	Over N2.00 but not over N4	10k
" 20.00 " " " N 40.00	65k	" N4.00 but not over N6	15k
" 40.00 " " " N 60.00	80k	And thereafter 2k for each	
" 60.00 " " " N 80.00	N1.00	N2.00 or part thereof up to	
" 80.00 " " " N100.00	N1.25	maximum of N80.00	

### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE CHARGES

Registration fee:- 40k

Postal Enquiry fee:- (a) Internal Services 20k  
(b) International Services 40k

Airmail Express Delivery Services:-

Available only between offices currently served by domestic airmail flights (including Apapa, Ebute-Metta, Ikoyi, Surulere and Yaba). Also available to certain foreign countries details of which may be found in the Post Office Guide. The charge which is exclusive of normal Letter postage rate, is 80k per item.

C.O.D. Delivery fees:- 40k

Inland C.O.D. Service:-

Available to authorised senders of commercial parcels at the following rates

Amount of Trade Charge	C.O.D. Fee
Up to N10.00	50k
Over N10.00 but not over N 20.00	65k
Over N20.00 but not over N 40.00	70k
Over N40.00 but not over N 60.00	80k
Over N60.00 but not over N 80.00	N1.00
Over N80.00 but not over N100.00	N1.20

Customs Clearance Fee:-

Letter Packet - 40k  
Parcels - 70k

International Reply Coupons (each) - 30k

Insurance Service:-

Only applicable to international mails at the following rates:-

Insured Value

Insurance Fee

Up to N48.00	65k
Over N48.00 but not over N96.00	90k
Over N96.00 but not over N120.00	N1.20

## Postal Stationery and Literature:

(a) Registered Letter Envelopes:-	
Type G-158 x 95 mm each	55k
Packet of 24 Envelopes	N13.20
Type H-203 x 127 mm each	60k
Packet of 24 Envelopes	N14.40
(b) Nigerian Philatelic Service Bulletin (Periodical Issue)	10k each
Private Mail Bag Delivery Service:-	
Initial Cost of Mail Bag	N15.00
Annual Service charge	N150.00
Private Letter Box Delivery Service:-	
Initial deposit for key	N 5.00
Annual Rental - Personal (Small Box)-	N12.00
Business (Large Box)	N60.00

## TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE CHARGES

## TELEGRAM

The Charge for telegrams throughout Nigeria is:

	12 words for 30k (Minimum)	
ORDINARY TELEGRAMS	- For each word in excess of 12 words	3k
URGENT TELEGRAMS	- 12 words for: 60k (Minimum)	
	For each word in excess of 12 words	6k
GREETING TELEGRAMS (ILT)-	50k for each standard message	
PRESS TELEGRAMS	- 50 words for 30k (Minimum)	
(Ordinary Rate)	For each group of 25 words in excess of 50 words	15k
PRESS TELEGRAMS	50 words for 60k (Minimum)	
(Urgent Rate))	For each group of 25 words in excess of 50 words	30k
PORTERAGE OUTSIDE FREE -	20k for first five kilometers (Minimum)	
DELIVERY AREA	- For each additional kilometer or part thereof	10k
MULTIPLE ADDRESS TELE- GRAMS	Ordinary charge plus 10k per copy.	

## \*EFFECTIVE FROM 1ST JUNE, 1979

## TELEPHONE

(1) Installation:	Each Direct Exchange Line	N100.00
	Each Internal Extension	N 30.00
	Each External Extension	N100.00
	Refundable Deposit:—	
	Private	N100.00
	Institutional/Commercial	N300.00
(2) Rental Charges:	Private	N 5.00 per month
	Institutional/Commercial	N 10.00 per month
(3) Call Charges:-	Local	10k
	Trunk	From
		30k upwards according to distance and duration
	TELEX	
	Installation	N300.00
	Rental	N170.00

## TELEPHONE CODE NUMBERS

Abeokuta	—	0—39	Katsina	—	0—65
Adc-Ekiti	—	0—30	Lagos	—	0—1
Bauchi	—	0—77	Lokoja	—	0—58
Benin	—	0—52	Maiduguri	—	0—76
Calabar	—	0—87	Makurdi	—	0—44
Daura	—	0—65	Minna	—	0—56
Enugu	—	0—42	Okitipupa	—	0—59
Ibadan	—	0—22	Ondo	—	0—34
Ijebu-Ode	—	0—37	Owo	—	0—51
Ilaro	—	0—39	Port Harcourt	—	0—84
Ilorin	—	0—31	Shagamu	—	0—37
Jos	—	0—73	Sokoto	—	0—60
Kaduna	—	0—62	Yola	—	0—75
Kano	—	0—64	Zaria	—	0—69



## INTERNATIONAL TELEX

### What is a telex?

It is a telecommunication system making use of teleprinter machines and providing the subscriber with a duplicate of every message sent. The Telex machine is like a typewriter and its simple to use. A telex subscriber has automatic access to any other telex subscriber in Nigeria.

He can also be connected to any telex subscriber anywhere in the world through the International Exchange of NET. This international telex service is available round the clock to offer instant communication.

### How to lease one:

The leasing of teleprinter equipment is the responsibility of the P & T and enquiries for this can be addressed to the Chief Traffic Commercial Manager P & T Department, PMB 12004, Lagos.

### Rental Charges

The basic charge is N130 per quarter covering the provision and maintenance of the teleprinter and associated equipments.

### Public Telex Booths

Anyone who wants to send a telex to an overseas telex subscriber can do so from any of the public telex booths installed at NET, Marina. The service is available round the clock and can be useful when you want to send a telex message if you are not a telex subscriber or when you are away from your office or outside normal office hours. The charge is 50k for the use of the machine and for the machine and for the service of NET operators if required: 50k for the first three minutes and 50k for each additional minute. Fully automatic 'subscriber to subscriber' telex service

is available and the following are such countries with their access codes: Denmark 55, Belgium 46, Britain 51, France 42, Germany (W) 41, Netherlands 44, USA 23, Norway 56, Hongkong 802, Cyprus 605, Canada 21, Italy 23, Lebanon 464, Switzerland 45 and Japan 72.

But semi-automatic and manual services are available to all other places with which the NET has established service.

#### How to make a call

1. Start the teleprinter by pushing the start key (CA);
2. Type on the keyboard the following sequence – 196 –
3. The teleprinter would then do the next stop which will be the print out of a three digit number followed by –? Example: 003 + ?
4. Then depress the figure, shift key 'figs' AND TYPE THE 'access code' of the country you want, e.g. 51 for Britain immediately followed by the required telex number and the ++ sign. Example: 51213552 + No space should be sent during this sequence.
5. The teleprinter will now automatically print out a date/time group and the answer back of the calling number.

Your printer looks like this:

196

003 + ? 51213652 +

21405 NETAD GN (Your correspondent)

6. Start your answer-back
7. Proceed with the transmission of your message.
8. When transmission is completed, start your own answer back and the answer back of your correspondent. Clear the call by depressing the break key (CL).

#### Contacting Ships At Sea

The preparation of a radiotelegram addressed to ships at sea is similar to an international telegram in relation to the text, the signature and the name and address of the sender.

#### How to prepare

The address must consist of three parts:

- (a) The addressee's name. To avoid confusion on board, use Christian name or initials with surname.
- (b) The name of ship. Connect double names, e.g. IBADAN PALM.
- (c) The radio station e.g. LAGOS RADIO.

## NEW TELEPHONE CODE NUMBERS

The Federal Ministry of Communications has announced the introduction of new telephone dialing codes for twenty-two centres throughout the country. The towns affected and their respective codes are

EXCHANGE	EXISTING CODE	NEW CODE
Abeokuta	0 - 362	0 39
Ado-Ekiti	0 - 343	0 30
Bauchi	0 - 721	0 77
Daura	0 - 678	0 65
Ibadan	0 - 32	0 22
Ijebu-Ode	0 - 372	0 37
Ilaro	0 - 363	0 39
Ilorin	0 - 352	0 31
Jos	0 - 722	0 73
Kaduna	0 622	0 62
Kano	0 672	0 64
Katsina	0 - 677	0 65
Lagos	0 33	0 1
Lokoja	0 - 482	0 58
Maiduguri	0 - 742	0 76
Minna	0 - 662	0 66
Okitipupa	0 344	0 59
Ondo	0 - 340	0 84
Owo	0 - 346	0 51
Shagamu	0 - 375	0 87
Sokoto	0 - 682	0 60
Zaria	0 - 632	0 69

**THE  
GIANT**



**IN  
INSURANCE**

Enjoy the superb services of  
**EXPRESS INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

**Head Office: 1st and 2nd Floors  
136, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos  
Tel: 663916 — 663840 — 662880**

**Branches:**

Aba, P.O. Box 915	Tel: 221037
Abokuta, P.M.B. 2120	Tel: 230900
Agbor, P.M.B. 2007	Tel: 25244
Akure, P.M.B. 692	Tel: 230636
Apapa, 21, Wharf Road	Tel: 876507 Ext 18
Bauchi, P.O. Box 187	Tel: 241509
Calabar, P.M.B. 1267	Tel: 220238
Ibadan, P.O. Box 2047	Tel: 412839
Ikeja P.O. Box 3853	Tel: 964870
Maiduguri P.O. Box 566	Tel: —
Ondo, P.M.B. 535	Tel: 610242
Onitsha, P.O. Box 867	Tel: 211369
P/Harcourt, P.O. Box 982	Tel: 335786
Sokoto, P.M.B. 2364	Tel: 23260
Warri, P.O. Box 87	Tel: 230236
Zaria, P.O. Box 20	Tel: 2050

## DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS OF THE FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

Country	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Embassy of Nigeria Ivory Coast	H. E. Mr. H. I. O. Monu	Ambassador	Immeuble Alpha 200 (11th floor) B.P. 1906 Abidjan, Ivory Coast	22-30-82 direct 22-3-61-32-30-84	Nigerian Abidjan
Nigeria High Commission - Ghana	H.E. Mr. Z. Mahy mud	High Commissioner	Akosombo Road, Airport Residential P.O. Box 1548, Accra - Ghana.	21911: 76158-9	Nigerian Accra
Embassy of Nigeria Ethiopia	H.E. A.D.J Blankson	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1019 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	1206-44, 12-07-23, 12-08-57, 12-09-57.	Nigerian Addis Ababa
Embassy of Nigeria Algeria	H.E. Mr. M. A. Abiola	Ambassador	27, Bis Rue Blaise Pascal, B.P. 629, Alger Case, Algiers.	60-60-50/51	Nigerian Algiers
Embassy of Nigeria Conkaya, Ankara, Turkey.	Dr. L. A. Fabumi	Charge d' Affairs	8 Farabi Sokak, P.O. 270 Cantkaya, Ankara, Turkey.	-	Nigerian Ankara
Embassy of Nigeria Baghdad, Iraq.	Mr. J. K. Umar	Charge d' Affairs	P.O. Box 5933, Baghdad, Iraq	-	Nigerian BAGHDAD
Embassy of Nigeria Bamako, Republic of Mali	Mr. B. C. Selchum	Charge d' Affairs	B.P. 57, Bamako. Republic of Mali	27-71, 25-12	Nigerian Bamako

Embassy of Nigeria Bangul, Central African Empire	H. E. Mr. G. O. Aje	Ambassador	P.P. 1010 Bangul, Bangul, Central African Empire.	39-10, 39-11	Nigerian Bangul
Nigeria High Commission Gambia	Mr. D.O. Obiye	Charge d' Affairs	61 Buckle Street, Banjul, The Gambia	561, 566, 717	Nigerian BANJUL
Embassy of Nigeria Beirut Lebanon	H. E. Mr. D. E. I. Jembali	Ambassador	Sadd Ammar Building, Cornish Almazra, Malat Street, Beirut	319617	Nigerian Beirut
Embassy of Nigeria Yugoslavia	H.E. Mr. J.D.O Shokoya	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1021, Belgrade, Yugoslavia	443-266	Nigerian Belgrade
Embassy of Nigeria Berne Switzerland	H.E. Alhaji Yahaya Kwande	Ambassador	45, Zieglerstrasse 3007 Berne, Switzerland,	031/26 07-26 031/26 07-27	Nigerian Berne
Embassy of Nigeria Guinea Bissau	Mr. S.A. Adekun Adekun	Charge d' Affairs	C.P. 199, Guinea Guinea Bissau		Nigerian Bissau
Embassy of Nigeria Bonn W/Germany	H.E. Mr. M. L. Rafindadi	Ambassador	53, Bibo-Bad Godesberg, 13, Bonn, W/Germany	322071, 322075	Nigerian Bonn
Embassy of Nigeria Brasilia	H. E. Mr. T. A. Mgbokwere	Ambassador	SDS Edificio Venancio II 4th Floor Caixa Postal II - 11 Brasilia - DF. 1190 Brasilia, South America.	23-5839 - 23 - 6839 23 - 7839	Nigerian Brasilia
Embassy of Nigeria Brazzaville	Mr. S.A. Lawal	Charge d' Affairs	No. 11 Avenue Lyautey, B.P. 790 Brazzaville Peoples Republic of the Congo		Nigerian Brazzaville

Country	Accredited Representative	Designation	Office Address	Office Telephone No.	Telex Address
Embassy of Nigeria Conakry Guinea Republic	H.E. Mr. J. D. Chinade	Ambassador	B.P. 54, Conakry, The Republic of Guinea	613-43	Nigerian Conakry
Embassy of Nigeria Cotonou Benin Republic	H.E. Mr. E. M. Ihama	Ambassador	Avenue de France Marina, B.P. 2019, Cotonou I, Peoples Republic of Benin.	3142	Nigerian Cotonou
Embassy of Nigeria Senegal	H. E. Mr. E. O. Fowora	Ambassador	Point E. Rue I X F B.P. 3129, Dakar Senegal.	203-77, 220-33	Nigerian Dakar
Nigerian High Commission Tanzania	Mr. F. O. Odumosu	High Commissioner (Acting)	No. 3 Bagamoyo Road P.O. Box 9214, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania	67746, 67484	Nigerian Dar-es-salaam
Embassy of Nigeria Djakarta, Indonesia	Mr. O. O. Adesola	Charge d' Affairs	P.M.B. 3649 Djakarta Indonesia		Nigerian Djakarta.
Consulate of Nigeria Douala, Cameroun	Mr. F. Y. Onyiala	Consul	B.P. 1553 Douala, Cameroun		Nigerian Douala
Embassy of Nigeria Dublin Republic of Ireland	H.E. Mr. L.S.M. Obobase	Ambassador	56, Leeson Park, Dublin - 6 Republic of Ireland	765984/ 765997	Nigerian Dublin

Nigerian Area Officer Edinburgh UK	Mr. A.O. Esan	Area Officer	(3rd Floor) 2/12 North Street, Andrew Street Edinburgh 2.	557-0275	Nigerian Edinburgh
Nigerian High Commission Sierra Leone	H.E. Mr. O. Anu	High Commissioner	21 Charlotte Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone	2444	Nigerian Freetown
Nigerian High Commission Gaborone Botswana.	H.E. Mrs R. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 274, Gaborone: Botswana	2041	Nigerian Gaborone
Nigerian High Commission Switzerland	H.E. Mr. O. Adeniji (Resident in Berne)	Permanent Commissioner to the United Nations	32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland	(022) 432140 & 34.21.49	Nigerian Geneva
Consulate-General of Nigeria Hamburg W.G.	Mr. M. M. Yahaya	Consul-General	2 Hamburg 13, Haller Strasses 76 West Germany	(0411)-Code 410 3015 410 3016	Nigerian Hamburg
Embassy of Nigeria Havana, Cuba	H.E. Mr. A. I. Atta	Ambassador	5th Avenue No. 7408 P.O. Box 6232 Havana, Cuba.	29-1091	Nigerian Havana
Nigerian High Commission Hong Kong	Mr. J. Afolabi	High Commissioner	47-50 Gloucester Rd. Lap Heng House 15th Floor. (G.P.O. Box 15670) Hong Kong	5-2804225 5-280426 5-280427	Nigerian Hong Kong



Embassy of Nigeria Belgium	H.E. Mr. P. A. Afolabi	Consul- General	1040, Boulevard de Wael, Brussels, Belgium	735-40-72	Embassy
Consulate-General of Nigeria Bucara, Cameroon		Consul-General	P.M.B. 30 Bucara South West West Province, United Republic of Cameroon	326228, 326237	Nigerian Bucara
Embassy of Nigeria Bucharest, Romania	H.E. A.D. Gadai	Ambassador	Strada Orlande Nr. 9, P.O. Box 37 Bucharest, Romania	50-40-5, 5-41-80 direct	Nigerian Bucharest
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo UAR	H.E. Mr. A.M.S. Imam	Ambassador	13 Sharia Gabalya, Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818389, 818623 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
Nigerian High Commission Australia	Mr. E. O. Samu	Ag. High Commissioner	27 State Circle, P.O. Box 241, Civic Square, Act 2208 Canberra, Australia		Canberra
High Commission of Nigeria, Pakistan	H. E. Mr. A. K. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P. O. Box 1075, Islamabad Pakistan		Nigerian Islamabad
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	H. E. Mr. D. Waziri	Ambassador	P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	32835, 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigeria High Commission Kampala, Uganda	H.E. Mr. Y. Abdullahi	High Commissioner	33, Nakasere Road, P.O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda	54332, 54577	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan.	H. E. Mr. A. M. Bello	Ambassador	P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum, Sudan	79120, 79122	Nigerian Khartoum
Nigeria High Commission Kingston 10,	H. E. Mr. A.D. Gadai	High Commissioner	5 Waterloo Road, P.O. Box 766 Kingston 10 Jamaica	926-6400	Nigerian Kingston

Embassy of Nigeria Belgium	H.E. Mr. P. A. Afolabi	Consul- General	Avenue de Tervueren 3B, 1040, Brussels, Belgium	735.40.71, 735.40.72	Nigerian Brussels.
Consulate-General of Nigeria Buea, Cameroon	H.E. Mr. E. U. Akang	Consul-General	P.M.B. 30 Buea South West West Province, United Republic of Cameroon	326 228, 326 237	Nigerian Buea
Embassy of Nigeria Bucharest, Romania	H.E. Mr. A. Abo- luwoye	Ambassador	Strada Orlande Nr. 9, P.O. Box 37 Bucharest, Romania	50-40-5, 5-41-80 direct	Nigerian Bucharest
Embassy of Nigeria Cairo UAR	H.E. Mr. A.M.S. Enam	Ambassador	13 Sharia Gabalaya, Zamalek, Cairo, U.A.R.	818389, 818623, 819067, 819539	Nigerian Cairo
Embassy of Nigeria Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. A. M. Bello	Ambassador	P.O. Box 655, Jeddah Saudi Arabia	32835, 32533	Nigerian Jeddah
Nigeria High Commission Kampala, Uganda	H.E. Mr. Y. Abdullahi	High Commissioner	33, Nakasere Road, P.O. Box 4338, Kampala, Uganda	54332, 54577	Nigerian Kampala
Embassy of Nigeria Khartoum, Sudan		Ambassador	P.O. Box 1538 Khartoum, Sudan	79120, 79122	Nigerian Khartoum
Nigeria High Commission Kingston 10.	H.E. Mr. Isa Modibo	High Commissioner	5 Waterloo Road, P.O. Box 764 Kingston 10 Jamaica	926-6400	Nigerian Kingston
Embassy of Nigeria Ouagadougou Upper Volta	Mr. J. O. Ogunwanya	Charge d' Affaires	BP 132	22 - 66	Nigerian Ouagadougou

Jamaica		H.E. Mr. S.O. Ogunjuigbe	Ambassador	Avenue des President Leon Mba Quartier L' universite B.P. 1191, Libreville Gabon.	321-11	Nigerian Libreville
Embassy of Nigeria Libreville Gabon						
Embassy of Nigeria Kinshasa, Zaïre	H. E. Mr. O. Nnochiri	Ambassador		141, Boulevard des Juifs B.P. 1700, Kinshasa Republic of Zaïre	31229, 31230	Nigerian Kinshasa
Nigerian Area Office Liverpool	Mr. F. F. Adegunloye	Area Officer		209-215 India Building Water Str., Liverpool 2	General 7061 2	Nigerian Liverpool
Embassy of Nigeria Lisbon	Mr. E. A. Azikiwe	Charge d' Affaires		Avenue Frei Miguel Controiras 54A-10 Lisbon		Nigerian Lisbon
Embassy of Nigeria Lome Togo	Mr. C. N. Umolo	Ambassador		311, Boulevard Greulake, B.P. 1189, Lome Togo	34-55, 60-25	Nigerian Lome
Nigeria High Commission, United Kingdom	H. E. Mr. E. O. Fowora	Ag. High Commissioner		9, Northland Avenue London W.C. 2N 5BX	01-839 1244	Nigerian London
Embassy of Nigeria Luanda Angola	H. E. Mr. G. O. George	Ambassador		Caixa Postal 479, Luanda Angola		
Nigeria High Commission, Lusaka, Zambia	H.E. Mr. E. N. Oba	High Commissioner		P.O. Box 2598 Lusaka, Zambia	74425, 75433	Nigerian Lusaka

Lusaka, Zambia	H. E. M. Y. C. Oluwemeko	Ambassador	Calle Sagre -23 P.O. Box 14287 Madrid 2, Spain.	458 06 50/ 54/62/66 Telex: 44395	Nigerian Madrid
Embassy of Nigeria Malabo Spain	Mr. D. A. Owere- daba	Charge d' Affaires	4, Paseo De Los Coco- neros, Malabo, Equato- rial Guinea	131, 198, 597	Nigerian Malabo
Embassy of Nigeria Maputo Mozambique	H. E. Mr. J. H. O. Omeke	Ambassador	P.O. Box 4693, Maputo, Mozambique		Nigerian Maputo
Embassy of Nigeria Mogadishu Somalia	H. E. Mr. I. Karfi	Ambassador	P.O. Box 980, Mogadishu Somalia	2489, 3621	Nigerian Mogadishu
Embassy of Nigeria Monrovia Liberia	H. E. Mr. E. Martins	Ambassador	P.O. Box 366 Monrovia, Liberia		
Embassy of Nigeria USSR	H. E. Mr. J. G. O. Olatun	Ambassador	U.L. Kachalovia 13, Moscow, U.S.S.R.	290-37-85	Nigerian Moscow
Nigeria High Commission Kenya	H. E. Mr. N. Mohammed	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 30516, Nairobi, Kenya	28321, 28322	Nigerian Nairobi
Embassy of Nigeria N'djamena Tchad	Mr. M. Bashir	Charge d' Affaires	B.P. 752, N'djamena, Tchad	24-98	Nigerian N'djamena
Nigeria High Commission New Delhi	H. E. Mr. J. O. Omolodun	High Commissioner	No. 1 Panchsheel Marg, Chanakya Park, New Delhi, India	618221, 618222	Nigerian New Delhi

Nigeria Perm. Mission New York United Nations	H. E. Alhaji Maitama Sule	Permanent Mission of to the United Nations.	733, Third Avenue New York, N. Y. 10017	Hanover 1-2610	Nigerbelog New York
Consulate- General of Nigeria New York U. S.	Mr. G. O. Okwuaka	Consul	575, Lexington Avenue New York, N. Y. 10022	Plaza 2-1670	Nigercon New York
Embassy of Nigeria Nouakchott Mauritania.	Mr. M.N. Aliyu	Ambassador	P.O. Box 367, Nouak- chott, Mauritania		Nigerian Nouakchott.
Embassy of Nigeria Niamey	H. E. Mr. A. Usman (Resdt.	Ambassador	B.P. 617	24 - 10	Nigerian Niamey
Nigeria High Commission Ottawa Canada	H. E. Mr. O. Akadiri	High Commissioner	295 Metcalfe Street, Ontario, Canada	230-0521, 0522, 0523	Nigerian Ottawa
Embassy of Nigeria Paris France.	H. E. Mr. G. Dove-Edwin	Ambassador	183, Avenue Victor- Hugo, Paris 16e, Franco	704-68-65, 704-68-66, 704-68-67, 704-68-68	Nigerian Paris

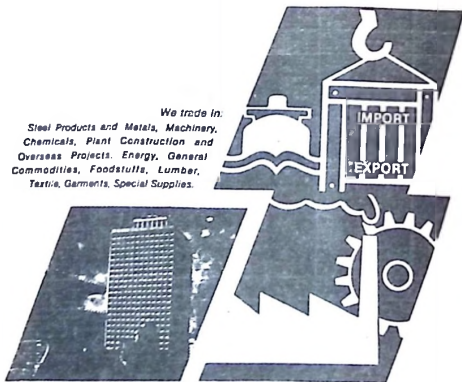
Embassy of Nigeria Peking, China	H. E. Mr. E. O. SINU	Ambassador	2, Tung Wu Chieh Chaoyang District Peking, China		Nigerian Peking
Nigeria High Commission Port of Spain Trinidad	H. E. Mr. F. C. Nwoko	High Commissioner	17, Queens Park West, P.M.B. 140 Port of Spain, Trinidad	62-25345 62-25346	Nigerian Port of Spain
Consulate of Nigeria - Port Sudan	Mr. Aliyu Mohammed	Consul	P.O. Box 475, Port Sudan, Sudan.	2086	Nigerian Port Sudan
Embassy of Nigeria Rabat - Morocco	H. E. Mr. Ado Sanusi	Ambassador	2, Rue A1 Bousiri Rabat, Morocco	718/56-57	Nigerian Rabat
Embassy of Nigeria Rome, Italy	H. E. Mr. P. A. Shodipo	Ambassador	Viale Glorizia 4, Rome, Italy	857141, 856527, 857761	Nigerian Rome
Consulate-General of Nigeria San Francisco	Mr. I. P. J. Obebe	Consul-General	360, Post Street, San Francisco,	California 94104	Nigerian San Fran- isco
Embassy of Nigeria Stockholm, Sweden	H. E. Mr. A. G. Gobir	Ambassador	Tyragatan 8, P.O. 628, 114 27 Stockholm Sweden	08/246390, (6 lines)	Nigerian Stock- holm
Embassy of Nigeria Tehran, Iran	H. E. Mr. C. C. Ochunjo	Ambassador	Avenue Vozara P.O. Box 2736 Tehran, Iran		Nigerian Tehran

Embassy of Nigeria The Hague Netherlands	H. E. Mr. J. D. Chinade	Ambassador	Wagenaarweg 5, The Hague Netherlands	501703	Nigerian The Hague
Embassy of Nigeria Tokyo, Japan	H. E. Mr. B. A. T. Balewa	Ambassador	19-7, Vehara 2-Chome Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan	468-5531/2	Nigerian Tokyo.
Embassy of Nigeria Tripoli, Libya	H. E. Mr. Z. M. Kazaure	Charge d' Affaires	P.O. Box 4417, Tripoli, Libya	43036-43038	Nigerian Tripoli
Embassy of Nigeria Vienna	H. E. Mr. A. L. Agbe	Ambassador	Ungargasse 46, P.O. Box 262 1031 Vienna		
Embassy of Nigeria Warsaw, Poland	H. E. Mr. C. O. Hollist	Ambassador	Ul, Gruzinska 3 00-989 Warsaw, Poland	175083, 173252	Nigerian Warsaw
Embassy of Nigeria Washington D.C. 20037 U.S.A.	H. E. Mr. O. Jolaso	Ambassador	2201 M Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20037 U.S.A.	202-223-9300	Nigerian Washing- ton DC.
Embassy of Nigeria Yaounde, Cameroun	H. B. Maina	Ambassador	B.P. 448, Yaounde, Cameroun.	22-3455	Nigerian Yaounde
High Commission of Nigeria Salisbury Zimbabwe	Mr. T. A. O. Otunla	Charge d'Affaires	36, Samora Machel Avenue, P. O. Box 4742, Salisbury Zimbabwe	790-765 66/67/68/69/70 Telex: 4-473 RH	Nigerian Salisbury

# Contact Samsung Today

As a leading General Trading Company in Korea, we can promptly satisfy your needs for quality goods and services.

*We trade in:*  
Steel Products and Metals, Machinery,  
Chemicals, Plant Construction and  
Overseas Projects, Energy, General  
Commodities, Foodstuffs, Lumber,  
Textile, Garments, Special Supplies.



The international division of Samsung Group  
**SAMSUNG CO., LTD.**  
C.P.O. Box 1184, Seoul, Korea. Telephone 771 33  
Telex: STAR5 K2207, K22744, K22022

**LAGOS**  
SAMSUNG NIGERIA CO., LTD.  
TEL 611580 615051 515305  
TLX 21982 STAR5 NG

**LONDON**  
SAMSUNG U.K. LTD.  
TEL 01-4931 9561/5  
TLX 20808 STAR5 LG

**PARIS**  
SAMSUNG FRANCE S.A.R.L.  
TEL 53 00 99 98/2  
TLX STAR PAR 2670 F



## DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

### HIGH COMMISSIONS

AUSTRALIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. W.K. Flanagan. 4th Floor, Investment House, 21/25 Broad Street, Lagos
BOTSWANA	High Commissioner	Her Excellency 163 Buckingham Palace Road, London. S.W. 1
BRITAIN	High Commissioner	His Excellency Sir Sam. Falle KCVO CMG DSC 11 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos.
CANADA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. Leonard A.J. Legault, New Niger House (4th Floor), Tinubu Street, Lagos.
GAMBIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. S.J.O. Saar, 162 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi - Lagos.
GHANA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Brig. Hubert D. Twung-Barima. 21-23 King George V. Road, Lagos.
INDIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. Avtar Singh, 107 Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi.
JAMAICA P.O. Box 5633,	High Commissioner	His Excellency P. O. Box 5633, Addis Ababa.
KENYA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. S.K. Kimali, 25 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.

LESOTHO	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. J. R. L. Kotane (Resident in Niamey)
MALAWI	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. M. V. G. G. G. (Resident in Addis Ababa)
MALAYSIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Kofa Abayomi S. S. 1 Anifowope St. Lagos
SIERRA LEONE	High Commissioner	His Excellency Dr. Renner M. M. 29 Ademola St. South-West Ikoyi, Lagos
TANZANIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Major-General S. S. 45 Ademola St. Lagos
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. Lyle E. S. S. Plot 825, Victoria Island, Lagos
UGANDA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Lt. Col. Abdul A. S. S. P.O. Box 4250, Lagos
ZAMBIA	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. S. X. O. S. S. 11 Keffi St. S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos
EMBASSIES		
ALGERIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Aziz H. S. S. 26 Maitama Sale St. S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos
ANGOLA	Ambassador	His Excellency Incharge of Federal Government Guest House Victoria Island, Lagos
ARGENTINA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Ivan V. S. S. 93 Awolowo St. Lagos

AUSTRIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Paul Leiter, Block A, 11th Floor, 8-10 Broad Street, "Western House", Lagos
BELGIUM	Ambassador	His Excellency <i>Mr. Alfred Ameel</i> Block B, 12th Floor, 8/10 Broad Street, Lagos
BENIN	Ambassador	His Excellency <i>Mr. Eustache Prudencio</i> , 4 Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
BRAZIL	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Geraldo H. Lima 84, Norman Williams Street, Ikoyi.
BULGARIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Georgi Bojkov 25 Norman Williams Street, S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos
CAMEROUN	Ambassador	His Excellency El Hadj Yerima Lamine, 5, Femi Fearsa Street Victoria Island.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Pierre F. Bakry, 801, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi — Lagos.
CHINA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Feng Yu-Chiu, 19A, Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, Lagos.
CHILE	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Victor Alguin H., Ikoyi Hotel, Ikoyi — Lagos.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. J. Vrla, 2, Alhaji Masha Close Ikoyi — Lagos.

<b>CUBA</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Alipio Zorrilla 15 Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, Lagos
<b>DENMARK</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. H��nning H��k 4, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos
<b>EGYPT</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Dr. Abdul-Ladi Makloul 81, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi — Lagos
<b>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency M. Mr. Ondo Mba Mfon 7, Bank Road, Ikoyi, Lagos
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Mr. Kesate Badema 14, Ademola Street, S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos
<b>FINLAND</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Aarno K. Arvola 8/10 Broad Street (10th Floor), Lagos
<b>FRANCE</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Yves Piattard 1 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, Lagos
<b>GABON</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. G. A. Ogouligende Plot 1371 Victoria Island, Ikoyi
<b>GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Wolfgang Seyfarth 8 Reeve Road, Old Ikoyi
<b>GERMANY</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Dr. Heinz Drogan 16, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos
<b>GREECE</b>	<i>Ambassador</i>	His Excellency Mr. Achilles Exarchos 7, Thompson Avenue, Ikoyi — Lagos

HOLY SEE	Apostolic (or. Papal) Pro-Nuncio	His Excellency Dr. Herome Prigione 9 Anifowoshe Street,
GUINEA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Fede Barreto, 8, Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
HUNGARY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Frigyes Vadasz 9 Louis Solomon Close Victoria Island, Lagos
ICELAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. N. P. Sigurdsson 1, Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1.
INDONESIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Vice-Adm. R. Sumengkar, 5, Anifowoshe Street, Victoria Island Lagos.
IRAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. S. Firouz 20, Apartment Building (5th Floor), Adeola Odaku Street, Vic. Island, Lagos.
IRAQ	Ambassador	His Excellency 7, Keffi Street, S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos.
KOREA	Counsellor (Commercial)	His Excellency Plot No. 1068 23 Ajenifuja Street, Victoria Island, Lagos.
IRELAND	Ambassador	His Excellency New Africa House (4th Floor), 31, Marina, Lagos.
ITALY	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Sergio Cattani, Eleke Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos.
IVORY COAST	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. B. Toure 3/5 Abudu Smith Street Victoria Island, Lagos

JAPAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Hideho Tanaka 24/25 Apesa Street Victoria Island, Lagos
LEBANON	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. H. Al-Abdali 6 Plot 18, Eleke Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos
LIBERIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Turner Storer 19 Alhaji Bashorun Street Ikoyi — Lagos
MEXICO	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Fernando Flores Tejeda 271 Kofo Abayomi Street Victoria Island, Lagos
<hr/>		
MALI	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. G. Son P.O. Box 1121, Accra (Resident in Accra)
MOROCCO	Ambassador	His Excellency, Mr. M'Hammed El Kohen Federal Palace Hotel, Victoria Island, Lagos
MONGOLIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan (Resident in Algiers)
NETHERLANDS	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Van Heusden 24, Ozumba Mbadawe Ave. Victoria Island, Lagos
NIGER	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Ary Tanimoun 15 Adeola Odeku Street Victoria Island, Lagos
NORWAY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Aage Fredrick Bothner Western House, (12th Floor) 8/10, Broad Street, Lagos
PAKISTAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. A.M. Ahmad 20 Keffi Street S.W. Ikoyi — Lagos

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA	Ambassador	His Excellency, Mr. Baiaryn Zargalisaikhal
PHILIPPINES	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr P. Angara-Aragon 19 Alhaji Ribadu Road, Ikoyi—Lagos.
POLAND	Ambassador	His Excellency 32 Gerrard Road Old Ikoyi, Lagos.
PORTUGAL	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Joao De Matos Proenca, Federal Palace Hotel, Room 432, Lagos.
ROMANIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Octavian Carare 30 Raymond Njoku Road S.W. Ikoyi—Lagos
SAUDI ARABIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Sheikh Mansour Aref 182, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi—Lagos.
SENEGAL	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Alioune B. T. Fall, 14, Kofo Abayomi Road, Victoria Island, Lagos
SOMALIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Mahamoud Garad, Plot 1270 Adeola Odeku, Victoria Island, Lagos.
SPAIN	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Domingo Sanchez, 9, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi Lagos.
SUDAN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. El A. A. L. El Amin, 40 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi—Lagos
SWEDEN	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Vidar Hellners, Western House, (7th Floor) 8/10, Broad Street, Lagos.

SWITZERLAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Walter Rigo 11, Anifowosha Street Victoria Island, Lagos
SYRIA	Charge d' Affaires	His Excellency Mr. Abdul Fatah Yusef 4, Raymond Njoku Road S. W. Ikoyi—Lagos
TCHAD	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Mahamat Saleh 2, Goriola Street Victoria Island, Lagos
THAILAND	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Somchai Vithayakulchai 1, Ruxton Road Old Ikoyi, Lagos
TOGO	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. G. Apedo-Akpo 98 Awolowo Road S. W. Ikoyi—Lagos
TURKEY	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Muammer Turan 3 Okunola Martins Close Ikoyi—Lagos
UPPER VOLTA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Hama Arba Diallo 15 Norman Williams Street S. W. Ikoyi, Lagos
U.S.S.R.	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. A. V. Titarenko 5 Eleke Crescent Victoria Island, Lagos
U.S.A.	Ambassador	His Excellency 1 King's College Road Lagos
VENEZUELA	Charge d' Affaires	His Excellency Dr. Romer A. Boscan 19 Okotie Eboh Street South West, Ikoyi, Lagos
YUGOSLAVIA	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. D. Bilanovic 7 Maitama Sule Street S. W. Ikoyi—Lagos



ZAIRE	Ambassador	His Excellency Mr. Citoyen Nzekele Kitshodi, 23A Kofa Abayomi Road Victoria Island, Lagos
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	Director	Mr. Panuel E. N. Malafa 17, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi Tel. 61838.
CAU/STRC	Asst. Exec. Secretary	Mr. A. H. Rasik, Nig. Ports Auth. Building, Lagos. Tel: 20162; 24014
U.N. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:	Resident Rep.	Mr. R. Milla, 11, Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.N. AND ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	Resident Representative	Mr. Leonard Houzer 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
UNICEF - REGIONAL OFFICE FOR GHANA AND NIGERIA"	Regional Director	Ports Authority Building, 26-28 Marina, Lagos
I.L.O.	Director	Mr. G. Fogam 11 Okotie-Eboh, Ikoyi.
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION	Chief of Mission	Mr. N. G. Howel, C/o Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria Aerodrome, Zaria.
UNESCO	Chief of Mission in Nigeria	Dr. Abdallah Abdel-Daim Senate Building, Room 50, 2nd Floor, Tafawa Balewa Square, Ministry of Education, Lagos.
FAO	Chief of Mission	Mr. W. V. Rose 11 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi.
WEST AFRICAN HEALTH COMMUNITY	Executive Director	Dr. N. A. De Heer Edmond Crescent (off Murtala Muhammed Way), Yaba.
WORLD BANK	Resident Representative I.B.R.D. in Nigeria	Mr. Peter Reitter 5th Floor, U.B.A. Building, Raymond House, 97-105 Broad Street, Lagos

## LIST OF VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Girls Guides Association,  
P.O. Box 640,  
Obalende Road,  
Lagos.

Nigeria Society for Handicapped  
Children,  
P.O. Box 1001,  
Surulere,  
c/o Dr. Idiakosa,  
Department of Paediatrics,  
L.U.T.H.  
Surulere, Lagos.

National Advisory Council for the Deaf,  
P.O. Box 449,  
Yaba, Lagos.

Marist Brothers Rehabilitation Centre,  
Hopeville Centre,  
Uturu, Okigwe,  
Imo State.

Girls Brigade of Nigeria,  
46/47, Olatilewa Street,  
Surulere, Lagos.

Boys Scouts Association,  
1, Makoko Road,  
P.O. Box 429,  
Yaba, Lagos.

Bendel Society for the Blind,  
Benin City,  
Bendel State.

Oyo State Training Centre for the Blind,  
P.O. Box 194,  
Ogbomosho,  
Oyo State.

Kano State Training Centre for the Blind  
Bichi,  
Kano State.

Islamic Youth League,  
25, Adebisi Street,  
P.O. Box 4621,  
Shomolu, Lagos.

Young Women Christian Association,  
8, Moloney Street,  
P.O. Box 449,  
Lagos.

Young Men Christian Association,  
P.M.B. 2106,  
77, Awolowo Road,  
Ikoyi, Lagos.

Federal Nigeria Society for the  
Vocational Training Centre,  
P.M.B. 2225,  
Oshodi, Lagos.

National Council of Women Societies,  
21C, Tafawa Balewa Square,  
P.O. Box 3063,  
Lagos.

Nigeria Society for the Prevention of  
Cruelty to Animals,  
11, Gray Street,  
P.O. Box 104,  
Onike,  
Yaba, Lagos.

Nigeria Red Cross Society,  
P.O. Box 764,  
11, Eko Akete Close,  
Off St. Gregory Road,  
Onikan, Lagos.

Anambra State Council for the  
Welfare of the Blind, Dumb and  
Deaf,  
P.O. Box 2,  
Enugu.  
Anambra State.

St Joseph's Day Centre for the Blind,  
Obudu.  
Cross River State.

Nigeria National Federation of Business  
and Professional Women's Club,  
1-3 Marina,  
Lagos.

Children's Treatment and Placement  
Home School,  
160, Khrkiri Road,  
Anapa - Lagos.

Nigeria Handicraft Training and  
Production Centre,  
P. O. Box 2323,  
Lagos.

St. John Ambulance Council of Nigeria,  
27, Ikoyi Road,  
Lagos.

Voluntary Work Camp,  
c/o National Youth Council of Nigeria,  
162, Herbert Macaulay Street,  
Yaba - Lagos.

International Federation of Women  
Lawyers, (FIDA),  
The Secretary,  
c/o Miss Aduke Alakija,  
P. O. Box 1667,  
Lagos.

Nigerian Council of Social Services,  
N6B/791 Airport Road. Samonda,  
P.M.B. 65,  
Agodi Gate Post Office,  
Ibadan.

Nigeria Association for Prisoners'  
Welfare,  
1, Ayodele Street,  
Off Iwaya Road,  
Onike, Yaba,  
P.O. Box 523,  
Yaba.

The Boys Brigade,  
1A Athaji Kalfes Street,  
Off Kalejaiye Street,  
Igbobi,  
P.O. Box 9,  
Yaba - Lagos.

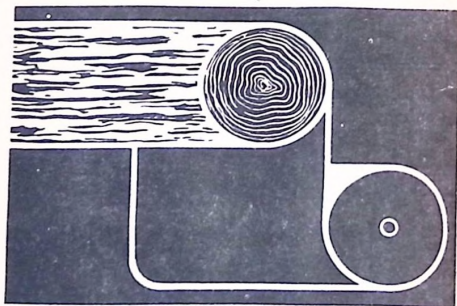
National Council of Women's Societies,  
21C, Tafawa Balewa Square Complex,  
P.O. Box 3063,  
Lagos.

Nigeria Association of Social Workers,  
c/o Alakoro Community Centre,  
106 Alakoro,  
Marina, Lagos.

The Current General Secretary,  
Mr. Olu Oguntokun,  
Ministry of Sports, Youth & Social  
Welfare,  
Secretariat, Ikeja,  
P.M.B. 12661,  
Lagos.

National Youth Council of Nigeria,  
162, Herbert Macaulay Street,  
Ebute-Metta,  
P.O. Box 4155,  
Lagos.

# Other peoples ideas look good on paper!



Many exciting ideas have to be captured in print, for the thousands who can't actually see and touch the product and it's a challenge faced by every designer, and manufacturer in their presentation of catalogues and the many packaging and sales aids that are put before the public. Nigerian Paper Mill can do much to assure that your own ideas will never be short changed.

We have an extensive range of grades in a wide range of prices. Why not get in touch with us for further advice after all we are experts at making other Peoples' ideas look good on paper.



## **Nigerian Paper Mill Limited**

Plot 1089, Adeola Cdeku St, Victoria Island,  
P.O. Box 1548, Lagos, Nigeria. Phone: 616440,

### Factories:

PMB 581, Jebba, Kwara State,  
Phone: Jebba 16.

613803,  
615803.

## REGISTERED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA AS AT 7TH JULY, 1980

1. National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, 98/102, Broad Street, Lagos. Phone : 682708-3
2. Guinea Insurance Company Limited, 21/25, Broad Street, P.O. Box 1136, Lagos. Phone : 660630
3. Phoenix of Nigeria Assurance Co. Ltd., 98/102, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2893, Lagos. Phone : 661160-2
4. Veritas Insurance Company Limited, 19, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2056, Lagos. Phone : 664273
5. Crusader Insurance Company (Nig.) Ltd., 23/25 Martins Street, P.O. Box 2101, Lagos. Phone : 662644
6. The Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd., 1, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 2210, Lagos. Phone : 664578
7. Unity Life & Fire Insurance Company Limited, 9, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 3881, Lagos. Phone : 662317
8. Mercury Assurance Company Limited, 17, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2003, Lagos. Phone : 660216
9. Great Nigeria Insurance Company Limited, 39/41, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2314, Lagos. Phone : 664313
10. Sentinel Assurance Company Limited, 128, Broad Street, P.O. Box 3009, Lagos. Phone : 662776; 663116
11. The Niger Insurance Company Limited, 47, Marina, P.O. Box 2718, Lagos. Phone : 634219
12. Law Union & Rock Insurance Company of Nigeria Limited, 88/92 Broad Street, P.O. Box 944, Lagos. Phone : 663526
13. American International Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited, 200, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2577, Lagos. Phone : 635573
14. Marine & General Assurance Company Ltd., 194, Broad Street, P.O. Box 3657, Lagos. Phone : 662588
15. Nigerian Amicable Assurance Company Ltd., 126/130, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 4716, Lagos. Phone : 661861-4
16. The United Nigeria Insurance Company Ltd., 53, Marina, P.O. Box 588, Lagos. Phone : 663130
17. Express Insurance Company Limited, 136, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 3853, Lagos. Phone : 663825
18. City Life & General Assurance Limited, 7th Floor, 30, Marina, P.O. Box 4486, Lagos. Phone : 662762
19. N.E.M. Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited, 12/14, Broad Street, P.O. Box 664, Lagos. Phone : 655630-4
20. African Alliance Insurance Company Limited, 112, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2276, Lagos. Phone : 662994
21. Star Insurance Company Limited, 244, Murtala Mohammed Way, Yaba, Lagos. Phone : 860198
22. Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Limited, 31, Marina, P.O. Box 112, Lagos. Phone : 663120
23. African Insurance Company Limited, 134, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 274, Lagos. Phone : 661787

24. Lombard Insurance Company Limited, 1/3/7, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 3667, Lagos. Phone : 662020
25. The Lion of Africa Insurance Company Limited, 149/153, Broad Street, P.O. Box 2055, Lagos. Phone : 663730-4
26. The New India Assurance Company Limited, 34, Balogun Square, P.O. Box 650, Lagos. Phone : 664110
27. Pacific Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited, 46, Balogun Street, P.O. Box 6600, Lagos. Phone : 661092
28. Sun Insurance Office (Nigeria) Limited, (16th Floor), Unity House, 37, Marina, P.O. Box 2694, Lagos. Phone : 661318
29. British-American Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited, 35, Simpson Street, P.O. Box 2654, Lagos. Phone : 631861, 631933
30. Commerce Assurance Limited, 47/48 Breadfruit Street, P.O. Box 6406, Lagos. Phone : 661568
31. West African Provincial Insurance Company Limited, 6th Floor, Wesley House, 21, Marina, P.O. Box 2103, Lagos. Phone : 660090
32. Nigerian Reliance Insurance Company Limited, 156, Herbert Macaulay Street, P.M.B. 1057, Ebute-Metta, Lagos.
33. African Prudential Insurance Company Limited, Bank Chambers, (8th Floor), 27/29, Martins Street, P.O. Box 2358, Lagos. Phone : 682531
34. The United Nigeria Life Insurance Company Limited, 53, Marina, P.O. Box 588, Lagos. Phone : 681504
35. Blue Star Insurance Company Limited, 34, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O. Box 8231, Lagos. Phone : 662728
36. Milverton Insurance Company Limited, 64 Freeman/Ooates Street, Oyingbo, Ebute-Metta, P.M.B. 1145, Yaba, Lagos. Phone : 843279
37. Philanthropy Insurance Company of Nig. Ltd., 43/47, Balogun Street, P.O. Box 2712, Lagos. Phone : 633391
38. Arrowhead Insurance Company Limited, 11, Martins Street, P.O. Box 6071, Lagos. Phone : 662183
39. Valid Assurance Company Limited, 12/14, Broad Street, P.O. Box 5715, Lagos
40. Renaissance Assurance Company Ltd., 3/5, Sulu Bolaji Street, P.O. Box 4818, Lagos.
41. The Home Insurance Company Limited, 15, Catholic Mission Street, P.O. Box 6588, Lagos.
42. Financial Assurance Company Ltd., 96/102 Broad Street, P.O. Box 698, Lagos
43. African Ivory Insurance Co. Ltd., 10, Sanni Adewale Street, P.O. Box 7755, Lagos
44. Executive Insurance Company Limited, 22, Freeman Street, Lagos.
45. Lagos Ass. Co. Ltd., 62/64, Campbell Street, Lagos.
46. Pensions & General Assurance Co. Ltd., 346, Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba
47. Herwa Insurance Limited, 21, Dockyard Road, P.O. Box 358, Apapa.
48. Newgate Insurance Company Limited Plot 9, 10 and 11 Awodi Ora Estate (Isolo Expressway), Ajegunle, Badagry Division.
49. Roverton Insurance Company Limited, 93, Isheri Road, P.O. Box 1565, Ikeja.
50. Midland & Mansfield Insurance Company Limited, 81, Lagos Bye-Pass, Oke-Ado P.M.B. 5092, Ibadan
51. The Nigerian Safety Insurance Company Limited, SW8/667, Lagos Bye-Pass Oke-Ado, Ibadan. Phone : 413736
52. Nigerian Alliance Assurance Corporation Limited, SW8/123A, Ijebu Bye-Pass Oke-Ado, Ibadan.
53. Harmony Insurance Company (Nigeria) Limited, 6, Lagos Bye-Pass, Oke-Bola P.O. Box 1295, Ibadan.
54. Liberty Assurance Company (Nig.) Ltd., N5b/605 Idi Apo Street, P.O. Box 1505 Ibadan.

5. Nigeria Exchange Insurance Company Limited, SW7/3 Oke-Ado, P.O. Box 1802, Ibadan.
6. Piccadilly Insurance Company Ltd., SW8/340, Lagos Bye-pass, Oke-Ado, P.O. Box 637, Ibadan.
7. International Insurance Group (Nig.) Ltd., Floor 16, Cocoa House, P.O. Box 683, Ibadan.
8. Trans-Nigeria Assurance Company Limited, Finance Corporation Building, 10th Floor, Ibadan.
9. Palm Beach Insurance Company Limited, 3, Kingsway Road, P.O. Box 630, Enugu.
10. The Universal Insurance Company Limited, Corner of Fidgeway & Station Road, P.O. Box 360, Enugu.
11. Tabs Assurance Limited, 175, Zik Avenue, Uwani, P.O. Box 106, Enugu.
12. Equity & General Accident Insurance Company Limited, Equity House, 29, Zik Avenue, Enugu.
13. The Kano State Insurance Company Limited, 12B, Post Office Road, P.O. Box 2044, Kano. Phone : 5666
14. Nigerian Victory Assurance Company Limited, 15b, Post Office Road, P.O. Box 3104, Kano. Phone : 2178
15. National Co-operative Insurance Society of Nigeria Limited, 1, Zaria Road, P.O. Box 4733, Kano, Nigeria.
16. Bendel Insurance Company Limited, 129, Ikpoba Slope, P.O. Box 607, Benin City. Phone : 6350
17. Destiny Insurance Company Limited, 26, Oron Road, P.O. Box 12, Uyo, Cross River State.
18. Leadway Assurance Company Limited, 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, P.O. Box 458, Kaduna.
19. Progressive Insurance Company Ltd., 23, Oba Adesida Road, P.O. Box 17, Akure.
20. Manila Insurance Company Limited, 1, Barracks Road, P.M.B. 1085, Calabar.
21. Rivbank Insurance Company Limited, 51, Ikwerre Road, P.O. Box 177, Port Harcourt. Phone : 631022
22. Tilley Gyado Assurance Company Limited, P.O. Box 452, Jos.
23. The Gate-Way Insurance Company Limited, 19, Commercial Layout, Murtala Muhammed Road, P.M.B. 1399, Ilorin.



## You choose the styles Singer sews them beautifully.

Make beautiful clothes with the latest ideas from the Singer range of efficient Sewing Machines. For instance the Singer General. The latest model. Works and most efficient sewing machine ever produced. It is compact, portable and makes lots of great things, e.g., button holes, darts and many others. It's cheap and easy to use. Singer - Model 9152. A high range model designed for sewers and all. With extra attachments that allow you to do most sewing styles. (See 9152).

And that's not all. With a Singer, you get the best of the Singer first class after Purchase Plan and after Sales Service. It's a complete sewing machine.





## BANKS IN NIGERIA

### Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria was established in 1958. It has sole right to issue currency and control commercial banks. Branches: Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Port Harcourt, Suburra; Maiduguri, Sokoto and Calabar.

Date and Instrument of Establishment of the Bank:

Central Bank of Nigeria Act 1958 CAP 13 (As amended)

Functions of the Bank:

- i) Issue of legal tender currency in Nigeria.
- ii) Maintenance of external reserves.
- iii) Safeguarding the international value of the Nigerian Currency.
- iv) Financial adviser and banker to the Federal Government.
- v) Promotion of monetary stability and a sound financial structure in Nigeria.
- vi) Administration of Exchanging Control in Nigeria.

Name of the Governor: Mr. O. O. Vincent.

### African Continental Bank Ltd.

Incorporated in Nigeria in 1937. Present name registered in 1948. Head Office:

18, Broad Street, Lagos.

Branches at:

Ibadan, Agege, Calabar, Enugu, Gusau, Ibadan, Umuahia and Kaduna.

Allied Bank of Nigeria Limited, 47/48, Breadfruit Street, Lagos (former Bank of India).

Arab Bank (Nigeria) Limited Incorporated in Nigeria (12/11/69) Head Office: 36 Balogun Square, P. O. Box 1114, Lagos, Nigeria.

Branches: Kano, Apapa, Isolo, Ilesha, Jos, Kano, (two), Lagos, Maiduguri, Minna, Nguru, Nsukka, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Umuahia, Uyo, Yaba, Abakaliki, Agbor, Asaba, Benin City, Ife-Ife, Nnewi, Orlu, Owerri, Sapele, Ughelli, Warri and Lagos (3, Martins St., Idumota and Ijora).

### Union Bank of Nigeria Ltd.

Established by United Kingdom Act of Parliament in 1925 to take over certain existing banks.

Head Office:

54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Local Head Office:

40 Marina, Lagos.

Branches at:

Aba, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Akure, Apapa, Asaba, Bauchi, Benin, Bida, Birnin Kebbi, Bukuru, Calabar, Ebute-Metta, Enugu (two), Funtua, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (three), Katsina, Lagos (five), Lokoja, Maiduguri, Makurdi, Mallam Maduri, Minna, Offa, Ondo, Onitsha (two), Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikeja, Ilorin, Jos (two), Kaduna (two), Kano (three), Port Harcourt (two), Potiskum, Sapele, Surulere, Warri, Yaba, Yola, Zaria, Auchi, Awka, Aguata, Gboko,

Bacita, Effurun, Ikirun, Iseyin, Mubi, Orlu, Ogoja, Ughelli, Uromi, Yelwa, Samaru.

**Bank For Credit and Commerce International (Nigeria) Limited**, 42/44, Warehouse Road, Private Mail Bag 1040, Apapa, Lagos.

**Bank of India Limited**  
Established in 1906.

**Head Office:** 70-80 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India.

**Local Head Office:** 36/38 Balogun Square, Lagos.

**Bank of the North Limited:**  
A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1959. **Head Office:** 9D Civic Centre, Kano. **Branches at:** Apapa, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos, Zaria, Sokoto, Maiduguri, Kano, Gombe, Kafanchan, Potiskum, Gusau, Keffi, Ibadan, Ilorin.

**Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Limited.**

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1961. **Head Office:** Enugu. **Branches at:** Lagos, Port Harcourt, Aba, Abakaliki, Afikpo, Awka, Nkwere, Onitsha, Ohafia, Owerri.

**Co-operative Bank Limited:**

**Head Office:** Co-operative Buildings, New Court Road, Ibadan. **Branches at:** Akure, Ife, Lagos, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Benin, Eruwa, Ibadan, Idanre, Ikirun, Ile, Oluji, Marina (Lagos), Owo Shaki, Yaba.

**Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Limited**, 23, Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos.

**First Bank of Nigeria Limited**  
37 Marina, Lagos.

A public company incorporated in the

United Kingdom in 1894. **Head Office:** 3 Gracechurch Street, London E.C.3. **Local Head Office:** 35 Marina, Lagos. **Branches at:** Aba (two), Abeokuta, Agbor, Agege, Apapa, Benin (two), Bukuru, Calabar, Enugu, Gashua, Geidam, Gombe, Gusau, Ibadan (five), Ikare, Ikeja, Ikot Ekpeme, Ilesha, Jos (two), Kaduna (three), Kano (three), Kantagora, Lagos (five), Maiduguri, Malumfashi, Nguru, Ogbomosho, Onitsha (two), Oshogbo, Owo, Port Harcourt (two), Sapele (two), Shagamu, Sokoto, Surulere, Ebute-Metta, Ilupeju, Kaura Namoda, Umuahia, Uyo, Warri, Yagaji (two), Oyo, Potiskum, Ughelli, Ikorodu, Ilorin.

**Functions:** N.I.D.B. provides medium and longterm finance to enterprises in Nigeria, which are owned and managed by the private sector and which, by its nature and size, will make some contribution to the economic development of Nigeria. It projects sponsored and controlled by Government, provided they are operated as independent enterprises on commercial basis. It also finances tourism which includes the building and equipment of hotels of international standard. N.I.D.B. normally limits its operations to the manufacturing and mining as well as agro-allied industries, but will assist clients in locating technical and Managerial advice and services in executing the feasibility studies and financial planning or in the running of industrial concerns.

**International Bank for West Africa**

A public company incorporated in France in 1901. **Head Office:** 9, Avenue de Messine Paris. **Local Head Office:** 30, Hadejia Road, Kano. **Branches at:** Apapa,

Limited (Merchant Bankers), 63/71, Broad Street, D.B. House), Private Mail Bag 19, Lagos.

International Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited, 77, Awolowo Road, P. M. B. 12028, Lagos.

Kaduna Co-Operative Bank Limited, P. M. B. 2121, Kaduna.

Kano Co-Operative Bank Limited, P. M. B. 3229, Kano.

### Merchants Bank of Nigeria Limited

Established July 1971. Head Office: Broad Street, Calabar. Branches at: Onitsha, Oron, Uyo and Opofo.

### Nigerian Bank for Commerce And Industry

Address: No. 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 14, Lagos. Phone: 53917, 51597. Date established: April 2, 1973.

#### Principal Functions:

The principal functions of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and loans by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and Commerce; the performance of all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial services as deemed appropriate.

#### Capital Resources:

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is N100 million which comprises N500,000 shares of N100 each. Of this, N10 million has been paid up its share holders - Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Bank of Nigeria,

and other approved financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

### Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited.

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2357, Lagos. Telephone: 57630.

History: The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established on January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company.

### National Bank of Nigeria Limited

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1933. Head Office: 82/86, Broad Street Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikole-Ekiti, Ilaro, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Ogbomoso, Okitipupa, Ondo, Oshogbo, Owo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ilupeju, Ikere-Ekiti, Kabbia, Kaduna, Keffi, Lokoja, Maiduguri, Okeno, Oyingbo, Shaki, Marina (Lagos).

### Nigerian Agricultural Bank Ltd.

Address: P.M.B. 2155, 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. Phone: 23551 Ext. 290. Telegrams: NAGRIBANK. Date of Establishment: 1973. Authorised Capital: N1,000,000.

Objectives: The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming,

**ICON Limited** (Merchant Bankers), 63/71, Broad Street, (N.I.D.B. House), Private Mail Bag 12589, Lagos.

**International Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Limited**, 77, Awolowo Road, P. M. B. 12028, Lagos.

**Kaduna Co-Operative Bank Limited**, P. M. B. 2121, Kaduna.

**Kano Co-Operative Bank Limited**, P. M. B. 3229, Kano.

### **Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Limited**

Established July 1971. Head Office: 1 Barrack Road, Calabar. Branches at: Ikom, Oron, Uyo and Opobo.

### **Nigerian Bank for Commerce And Industry**

Address: No. 3, Prison Street, P.O. Box 4424, Lagos. Phone: 53917, 51597. Date established: April 2, 1973.

#### **Principal Functions:**

The principal functions of the NBCI include the provision of equity capital and funds by way of loans to indigenous persons, institutions and organisations for medium and long-term investments in industry and Commerce; the performance of all aspects of merchant banking, and the conduct of other banking and commercial business as deemed appropriate.

#### **Capital Resources:**

The Authorised Capital of the Bank is N50 million which comprises N500,000 shares of N100 each. Of this, N10 million has been paid up its share holders - Government of the Federation of Nigeria (60%) and Central Bank of Nigeria (40%).

In addition to its Equity Capital, the Bank has the facility of a loan Capital to be provided by the Federal Bank of Nige-

ria, and other approved financial institutions, as becomes necessary for the exercise of its functions.

### **Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited.**

Address: Mandilas House, 96/102, Broad Street, P. O. Box 2357, Lagos. Telephone: 57630.

**History:** The Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Limited was established on January 22, 1964, through the reconstruction of the Investment Company of Nigeria Limited (ICON) which was incorporated in 1959 as an industrial development finance company.

### **National Bank of Nigeria Limited**

A public company incorporated in Nigeria in 1933. Head Office: 82/86, Broad Street, Lagos. Branches at: Aba, Abeokuta, Ado-Ekiti, Agege, Akure, Apapa, Badagry, Benin, Ede, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu-Ode, Ikorodu, Ilaro, Ilorin, Ilesha, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos (three), Ogbomoso, Okitipupa, Oshogbo, Owo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Shagamu, Warri, Yaba, Zaria, Enugu, Ikeja, Ikorodu, Ilorin, Ibadan, Ikorodu, Kabiyesi, Kaduna, Keffi, Lekki, Malduguri, Okene, Oyingbo, Shaki, Surulere (Lagos).

### **Nigerian Agricultural Bank Ltd.**

Address: P.M.B. 2155, 18/19, Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna. Phone: 23551 Ext. 290. Telegrams: NAGRIBANK. Date of Establishment: 1973. Authorised Capital: N1,000,000.

**Objectives:** The long-term objective of NAB is to provide credit and loans for development and thereby enhance the level and quality of agricultural production, including the following: horticulture, poultry, farming, pig breeding, fisheries, forestry and timber production, animal husbandry and any other type of farming.

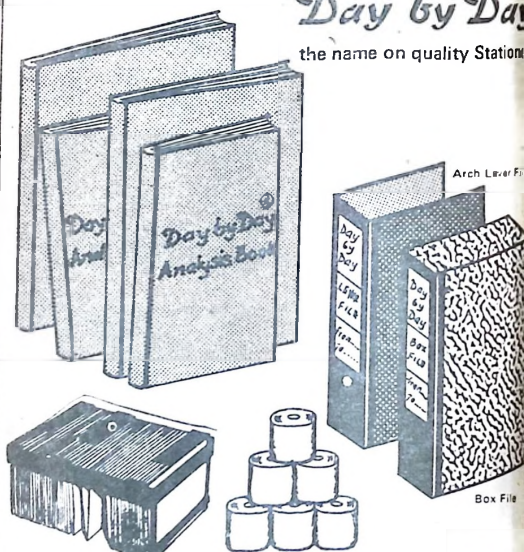
## Biggest Banks in Foreign Countries

England - Barclays Bank Ltd., London  
 France - Banque Nationale de Paris  
 Canada - Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal  
 Italy - Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Rome  
 England - Midland Bank Ltd., London  
 France - Credit Lyonnais S. A. Paris  
 Canada - Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto.  
 Germany - Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Dusseldorf  
 France - Societe Generale, Paris  
 Japan - Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Osaka  
 Japan - Fuji Bank Ltd., Tokyo  
 Germany - Deutsche Bank, A.G. Frankfurt/Main  
 Canada - Bank of Montreal  
 England - Lloyds Bank Ltd., London  
 Japan - Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokyo  
 Japan - Sanwa Bank Ltd., Osaka  
 Italy - Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan  
 Japan - Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo  
 Italy - Credito Italiano, Milan  
 Germany - Dresdner Bank A.G., Frank-

furt/Main  
 England - Westminster Bank Ltd. London  
 Australia - Commonwealth Banking Corp. Sydney  
 Canada - Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto  
 England - National Provincial Bank, Ltd., London.  
 Italy - Banco di Roma, Rome  
 Japan - Tokai Bank Ltd., Nagoya  
 England - Barclays Bank D.C.O. London  
 Japan - Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., Tokyo  
 Japan - Mitsui Bank Ltd., Tokyo  
 Japan - Dai-Ichi Bank Ltd., Tokyo  
 Germany - Commerzbank A.G. Dusseldorf  
 Switzerland - Union Bank of Switzerland Zurich  
 Japan Daiwa Bank Ltd., Osaka  
 Japan - Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd. Tokyo  
 Canada - Toronto-Dominion Bank Toronto  
 Switzerland - Swiss Bank Corp., Basle  
 Brazil - Banco do Brasil, S.A. Brasilia  
 Switzerland - Swiss Credit Bank, Zurich  
 Italy - Banco di Napoli, Naples Netherlands - Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam.

# Day by Day

the name on quality Stationery



Suspension Files

Adding Machine Rolls

and Correspondence Registers, Visitors Books, Despatch Books, Postage Book, Flat and Document Files, Graph Sheets, Ledger Sheets, Folders, Agreement Forms, Loose Leaf Sheets, Blotters, Petty Cash Vouchers, Drinking Straws, Attendance Registers, Signature Blotters, Board Clip Files, Manuscript Books etc.

Made in Nigeria By:

**NIGERIAN PAPER CONVERTERS COMPANY**

25, Warehouse Road, Apapa. Telephone: 877144, 874972

# CHURCHES AND MOSQUES—LAGOS

**Anglican Bethlehem Church, (13, Lagos West, EB.)**

**Minister:** Ven. Arch. J. O. Toyobo.

**Services:** Monday—Saturday — Morning

**Prayers:** 5.30 a.m. — 6 a.m.

**Sundays:** 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.

**Evening Services:** 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.

**Anglican Church Cathedral (Bethel)**

**Minister:** Rev. J. O. Dokunmu

**Address:** 8, Labinjo Lane, Lagos

**Prayers:** 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba

**Holy Communion:** 10.30 — First Sunday

every month

**Evening Service:** 11.00 a.m.

**Sunday School:** 2.00 p.m.

**Evening Service:** 6.00 p.m. in English on

every first and third Sundays in the month

and every second and fourth Sunday in

the month.

**Anglican Salem Church, (Freeman West, EB.)**

**Minister:** Ven. Arch. J. O. Agunloye

**Services:** Monday—Sunday — Morning

**Prayers:** 5.45 a.m. — 6.30 a.m.

**Sunday Services:** 9 a.m. — 11 a.m.

**Evening Service:** 6.30 p.m.

## ANGLICAN CHURCHES

**Anglican Saints (Montgomery) Church, Yaba.**

**Minister:** Rev. C. A. Akinbola

**Address:** P. O. Box 36, Yaba.

**Holy Communion:** First Sunday in the month at 9.15 a.m.

**Choral Communion:** second Sunday of

the month at 7.00 a.m. (Youth Fellow-

ship) Third Sunday in the month at

10.00 a.m. in Yoruba. Last Sunday in the

month at 6.30 p.m. in English. On every

Wednesday, mid-week communion.

**Anglican Tugwell Memorial Church, Lagos**

**Minister:** Rev. L. C. Nwaka

**Rev. L. C. Nwaka (Curate)**

**Address:** 7, Shetolu St., Lagos

**Holy Communion.** Corporate Communion is first Sunday in the month. Every

Sunday Communion with other branches

**Mattins:** 9.00 a.m. in Ibo Language.

**Evensong:** 6.30 p.m. in English.

**Christ Church Cathedral, Marina, Broad Street, Lagos.**

**Provost:** Rt. Rev. S. H. A. Johnson

**Services:** Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.

**Mattins and Sermon,** 9.00 a.m.

**Choral Communion, First and Second**

**Sundays in the month.**

**Holy Communion (alternate Sundays)**

**Evensong and Sermon:** 6.30 p.m.

**Daily Morning Prayers:** 6.30 a.m.

**Litany:** Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a.m.

**Weekdays:** Monday to Saturday

**Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m.**

There is a Creche every Sunday from 9.00 a.m. until after the 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion Services. The children's service with Sunday School is at 9.00 a.m. at the Anglican Girls' School.

\*The clergy would be grateful to hear of any sick person who would appreciate a visit or other ministration.

**St. Andrew's (Ukepopo) Church, Lagos.**

**Minister:** Rev. D. O. Oni

**Address:** 2, Omididun Street

**Holy Communion:** Second Sunday of the month in Yoruba.

**Mattins:** 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

**Evensong:** 6.30 p.m. in English on third

Sunday of every month, and others in

Yoruba.

**Children's Service at 9.00 a.m.**

**St. David's (Lafiaji) Church, Lagos.**

**Address:** Igboere Road, Lagos.

**Holy Communion:** First and third Sundays

at 10.15 a.m. Second and fourth Sundays

of the month in Yoruba, and all Holy Days.

*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.  
*Evensong:* 8.30 p.m. in English.  
 Children's Service and Sunday School  
 9.00 a.m.

**St. John's (Aroloya), Lagos:**

*Minister:* Rev. Canon S.A. Aduwala.  
*Address:* P. O. Box 4194.

*Holy Communion:* Every first Sunday at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba and every third Sunday in English at 8.30 p.m.  
 Every last Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Community Hymn Singing in English.  
*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday.  
*Evensong:* 8.30 p.m. in English except first Sunday in the month in Yoruba.  
*Children's Service:* 9.15 a.m. and Sunday School.

**St. Jude's Church, Ebute Metta**

*Minister:* Ven. Z.O. Banuso.  
*Address:* P.O. Box 45, Ebute Metta.

*Holy Communion:* Every first Sunday at 9.00 a.m. and Second fourth and fifth. Third Sunday at 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.  
*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.  
*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English, but second Sunday bi-lingual. Mid-week Communion at 6.30 p.m.  
 All Saints' Day: 6.30 a.m.  
 Children's Service and Sunday School at 9.00 a.m.

**St. Paul's (Broadfruit) Church, Lagos.**

*Minister:* Ven B.A. Adelaja

*Address:* P. O. Box 1262.  
*Holy Communion:* 7.00 a.m. every Sunday in English. On Saints' Days at 7.00 a.m. in English.  
*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba (English at times).  
*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English.

**St. Peter's (Fajj) Church, Lagos**

*Minister:* Rev. E.O. Folorunso  
*Address:* 3, Ajele Street, Lagos.

*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in the month in Yoruba, third Sunday in the month in English.  
*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

*Evensong:* 6.30 p.m. in English.

**St. Saviour's (Cable Street Tola Balewa Square), Lagos.**

*Chaplain:* Rev. J. J. H. Payne.  
*Address:* P.O. Box 836, Lagos.

*Holy Communion:* 8.00 a.m.  
*Family Service:* 9.30 a.m. mainly children.  
*Evensong:* 7.30 p.m.

**Holy Trinity. (Ebute-Ero), Chums Lagos.**

*Minister:* Rev. J. O. Bamisebi.

*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in month, and third Sunday in English.  
*Mattins:* 9.00 a.m. in Yoruba.  
*Evensong:* 8.30 p.m. in English on 1 and third Sundays, others in Yoruba.  
 Children's Service at 9.15 a.m. (Sunday School soon to be conducted together with children's service)

**BAPTIST CHURCHES**

**First Baptist Church (Broad Street), Lagos.**

*Deacon:* D. O. Akinwande.

*Morning Worship service:* 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.

*Evening Services* every second and fourth Sunday in the month in English at 6 p.m.

*Holy Communion:* First Sunday every month

*Sunday School* at 9.15 a.m. weekly

*Baptist Training Union* at 5.15 p.m.

**Union Baptist (Reclamation Road), Lagos**

*Minister:* Rev. J. A. Olaniran  
*Sunday School:* 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. in Yoruba.

*Morning Service:* 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. in Yoruba.

*Baptist Training Union:* 5.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba.  
*Lord's Supper:* Last Sunday in the month



St. Joseph's Day Centre for the Blind,

Obudu.

Cross River State.

Nigeria National Federation of Business  
and Professional Women's Club,

1-3 Marina,

Lagos.

Children's Treatment and Placement

Home School,

160, Kiri-kiri Road,

Apapa - Lagos.

Nigeria Handicraft-Training and  
Production Centre,

P.O. Box 2323,

Lagos.

St. John Ambulance Council of Nigeria,

17, Ikoyi Road,

Lagos.

Voluntary Work Camp,

c/o National Youth Council of Nigeria,

162, Herbert Macaulay Street,

Yaba - Lagos.

International Federation of Women  
Lawyers, (FIDA),

The Secretary,

c/o Mrs Aduke Alakija,

P.O. Box 1667,

Lagos.

Nigerian Council of Social Services,

56B/791 Airport Road, Samonda,

P.M.B. 65,

Agodi Gate Post Office,

Padan.

Nigeria Association for Prisoners'

Welfare,

1, Ayodele Street,

Off Iwaya Road,

Onike, Yaba,

P.O. Box 523,

Yaba.

The Boys Brigade,

1A Alhaji Kalfes Street,

Off Kalejaiye Street,

Igbobi,

P.O. Box 9,

Yaba - Lagos.

National Council of Women's Societies,

21C, Tafawa Balewa Square Complex,

P.O. Box 3063,

Lagos.

Nigeria Association of Social Workers,

c/o Alakoro Community Centre,

106 Alakoro,

Marina, Lagos.

The Current General Secretary,

Mr. Olu Oguntokun,

Ministry of Sports, Youth & Social  
Welfare,

Secretariat, Ikeja,

P.M.B. 12661,

Lagos.

National Youth Council of Nigeria,

162, Herbert Macaulay Street,

Ebute-Metta,

P.O. Box 4155,

Lagos.

**METHODIST CHURCHES****Ereko Methodist Church, Lagos***Minister:* Rev. T. Akin Sodimu.*Address:* P.O. Box 82, Lagos.*Telephone:* 20958.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba (children and adults).*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday every month at 10.00 a.m.**Hoare's Memorial Methodist Church, Yaba.***Presbyter:* The Very Rev. G.A. Bamgbose.*Address:* P. O. Box 235.*Telephone:* 44672.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10. a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 5.30 p.m. in Yoruba and at 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.**Methodist Church, Obun-Eko, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. S.J. Hungbeji*Address:* 34, Offin Road, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in Yoruba.*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Trinity Church, Tinubu.**Olowogbowo Wesley Church, Lagos.***Presbyter:* The Very Rev. J.O. Adekanbi*Address:* P. O. Box 223, Lagos.*Telephone:* 23231.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and at 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English.*Children's Service:* 10.00 a.m.*Holy Communion:* First Sunday in the month both at 8.30 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. (English and Yoruba respectively).**Methodist Church City Mission****Surulere.***Minister:* Rev. J. O. Obaba.*Address:* Methodist Boys' High School, Lagos.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English

and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba.

*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in Yoruba*Holy Communion:* Same time as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Trinity (Tinubu) Church, Lagos***Presbyter:* The Very Rev. C.O. Ma*Address:* P. O. Box 7729, Lagos.*Tel.:* 20295*Morning Service:* 10.00 a.m. in English every Sunday 8.30 a.m. in Yoruba every Sunday*Topogese Evening Service:* 5.00 p.m.*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English*Holy Communion:* First Sunday every month.*Wednesdays Holy Communion:* 1.00 to 1.15 p.m.**Wesley Church, Ikoyi, Lagos.***Minister:* Rev. O.O. Makinde*Address:* 43, Berkleys Street, Ikoyi*Telephone:* 20066*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10. a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 7.00 p.m. in English*Holy Communion:* Same as at Olowogbowo Wesley Church.**Williams Memorial Church, Ebute Metta.***Minister:* Rev. E.O. Adeboyejo*Address:* 1, New-Town Road, Ebute Metta.*Telephone:* 42876.*Morning Service:* 8.30 a.m. in English and 10.00 a.m. in Yoruba*Evening Service:* 6.30 p.m. in English*Children's Service:* at 10.00 a.m.**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES***The Rev. Father,***St. Mary's Church,****P.O. Box 18,****Ajegunle,****Apapa.***The Rev. Father,***St. Charles' Church,****Kirikiri Road,****Otodi, Apapa.**

*The Rev. Father,*  
Sacred Heart Church,  
P.O. Box 16,  
Ikorodu.

P.O. Box 374,  
Mushin.  
Phone: 48248.

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Paul's Church,  
P.O. Box 9,  
Shomolu-Metta.  
Phone: 44251.

*The Rev. Father,*  
SS Peter and Paul,  
Catholic Social Centre,  
5, Efon-Alaiye Street,  
Shomolu. Phone: 47447.

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Patrick's Church, Idumagbo  
P.O. Box 162, Lagos

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Anthony's Church,  
P.O. Box 266,  
Surulere.  
Phone: 45926.

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Leo's Church,  
P.O. Box 147,  
Lagos. Phone: 32144.

*The Rev. Father,*  
SS Mulumba and David Church,  
c/o St. Joseph's House,  
P.O. Box 262,  
Ikate, Surulere.  
Phone: 11567.

*The Rev. Father,*  
Church of Assumption, Ikoyi,  
P.O. Box 1659,  
Lagos.  
Phone: 58445.

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Dominic's Church,  
P. O. Box 11,  
Yaba.  
Phone: 11233.

*The Rev. Father,*  
St. Michael's Church, Lafiaji,  
P.O. Box 185,  
Lagos. Phone: 23235.

*The Rev. Father,*  
Immaculate Conception, Ibonwon  
P.O. Box 29,  
Epe.

*The Rev. Father,*  
Sacred Heart Church  
P.O. Box 18,  
Alimosho, Lagos.  
Phone: 45822.

#### SALVATION ARMY

#### SALAVATION ARMY

*The Archbishop,*  
Holy Cross Cathedral,  
P.O. Box 162, Lagos.  
Phone: 20815.

The Salvation Army, Central Hall, 11,  
Odunlami Street, Lagos.

*Minister: Envoy B. B. Ebong*  
*Address: P.O. Box 125, Lagos.*  
*Telephone: 61346*

*Holliness Meeting: Thursday at 7.00 pm*  
*Sundays: Holiness Meeting. 10.00 a.m.*  
*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

*The Rev. Father,*  
Regina Mundi Church,

**The Salvation Army, 116 Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.**

*Minister: Lieut. I.K. Ogunduyi.*

*Address: 116, Freeman Street, Ebute Metta.*

*Sundays: Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, 4, Honponu-Wusu Street, Igboi (behind Metro Cinema).**

*Minister: Captain O. W. Akpan*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, 41 Ajao Road, Surulere.**

*Minister: Major N. Anyikwa*

*Address: 41, Ajao Road, Surulere.*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

*Salvation Meeting: 7.00 p.m.*

**The Salvation Army, c/o Church of Christ the King School, Ajegunle, Apapa.**

*Minister: Envoy P. Omole*

*Address: c/o Church of Christ the King school, Ajegunle, Apapa.*

*Sundays: Holiness Meeting: 10.00 a.m.*

#### **UAMC**

**UAM Church (Eleja) Abule-Ijesha, Yaba.**

*Sunday Service: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evansong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba)*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Bariga**

*Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

*Evansong: 6.30 p.m.*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Isale Eko, Lagos.**

*Sunday: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*

*Evansong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).*

**UAM Church (Eleja) Jebba Street (West), E.B.**

*Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*

*Evansong: 6.30 p.m. (Yoruba).*

**UAM Church (Eleja), 40, John St Lagos.**

*Services: Sundays — 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*  
*Evansong: 6.30 p.m. (English).*

**UAM Church (Eleja), Mushin**

*Sunday Services: 10.30 a.m. (Yoruba)*  
*Evansong: 6.30 p.m.*

#### **UNA CHURCHES**

**Jehovah Shalom (Cathedral), Phoenix Lane, Lagos.**

*Minister: Ven. Arch. A. O. Ayelabola*

*Address: P.O. Box 519, Lagos.*

*Telephone: 50396.*

*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.*

*Evansong at 6.30 p.m. in English.*

*Holy Communion: First Sunday of month in Yoruba.*

*Children Church and Sunday School 9.15 a.m. every Sunday.*

**Christ Church (UNA) Oyingbo**

*Minister: Ven. Arch. S. O. Akintola*

*Mattins (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.*

*Evansong English: 6.30 p.m.*

**St. James (UNA), Sango, Ebute-M**

*Minister: Rev. D. S. Taiwo*

*Services: Monday—Saturday — Mo*

*Prayers 6.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.*

*Sunday Services: 9 a.m.*

*Evening Services: 6.30 p.m.*

**St. Peter's (UNA) Church, Odiodola**

*Minister: Rev. J.A.O. Onipede*

*Mattins in Yoruba at 9.00 a.m.*

*Evansong at 6.30 p.m. in English.*

*Communion: First Sunday of the m*  
*in Yoruba.*

*Children Church and Sunday School*  
*9.15 a.m. every Sunday.*

**John's (UNA) Church Shomolu,**  
*Minister: Rev. Tobias Henny*  
*Services (Yoruba): 9.00 a.m.*  
*Services (English): 6.30 p.m.*  
*Daily Services: 5.30 a.m. — 6.00 a.m.*

## AEC (CHURCH)

**Stephen's (West African Episcopal Church), Adeniji Adele, Lagos.**  
*Minister:*  
*Sahop:*  
*Sunday Services: 9.00 a.m. (Yoruba).*  
*Evening: 6.30 a.m. (Yoruba).*

## THE MOSQUES

The Mosques have a general daily schedule of prayers at the following times: 5.30 a.m., 12 p.m.; 4 p.m.; 7 p.m.; and 8 p.m. Jumat prayers are held at 2 p.m. every Friday at the major Mosques.

**Al-Bayun Mosque, Taiwo Street, Lagos.**

*Alfa Taosi: Abdul Lasisi Akinwande*  
*Imam: Alhaji S. Oseni.*

**Quranic Central Mosque, Aroloya, Lagos.**  
*Chief Imam: Alhaji Muritala Abari*

(Tel: 22329, Lagos).  
*Alfa Taosi: Alhaji Sule Muri Salisu Imam.*  
*Gen. Secretary: Alhaji L. B. Ottun.*  
*President: Alh. Disu Fashina*

**Ans-Ar-Udeen, Alakoro, Lagos:**  
*Chief Imam: Alhaji Alaya.*  
*President: Alhaji A. F. Masha.*

**Anwar-Ud-Deen Islam of Nigeria**  
*Chief Imam: Alhaji A. L. A. Akodu*  
*President: Chief S. L. Edu.*

**Central Mosque, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, Lagos:**  
*Chief Imam: Alhaji Liadi Ibrahim.*  
*Alfa Taosi: Alhaji Imam Danmola.*

**Jam-At-Ul Islamiyya, 109, Tokunbo Street, Lagos:**  
*President: Alhaji M. O. Oseni*  
*Secretary: Mr. R. A. Oyekan*

**Obadina Mosque, Lagos. (7, Obadina Street):**  
*Ladani: Mr. Muraina.*  
*Imam: Alhaji Qudus Bakare*

**Zum Ratul Islamiyya, Lagos.**  
*Chief Imam: Alhaji R.B. Alayaki*  
*President: Alhaji L.M. Alayaki.*



# Display Craft Nigeria Limited

NEON, PLASTIC, SCOTCHLITE AND ROAD SIGNS/ROAD MARKINGS  
SILKSCREEN PRINTING & ENGRAVING

5, Kuforiji Street, Orile-Iganmu Off Badagry Express Road, P.O. Box 1188, Surulere

Lagos - Nigeria, Tel. 880263.

We specialize in every aspect of sign  
— manufacturing such as —



PHILIPS DESSERTS  
PLASTIC SIGN  
WITH ILLUMINATION

**F R C - 2**  
AM FM STEREO

BUILT UP METAL LETTER WITH  
NEON TUBINGS FLASHING IN  
SEQUENCE.



TRAFFIC SIGNS  
(REFLECTIVE)

**NIGERIA AIRWAYS**

**JQS AIRPORT**



check - in flights / baggage

FABRICATED LETTERS WITH INTERNAL ILLUMINATION  
FITTINGS AND PERSPEX FASCIA

**NAA**

NIGERIAN AIRPORTS AUTHORITY



SCREEN PROCESS PRINTING.

## IDENTIFICATION MARKS ISSUED BY MOTOR LICENCING AUTHORITIES

### Anambra State

ANSG.....  
AN.....  
AN.....  
AN.....  
AN.....  
AN.....  
AN.....  
AN.....

### Anambra State Government

B..... Abakaliki  
E..... Enugu  
K..... Awka  
S..... Nsukka  
N..... Onitsha  
A..... Aguata  
W..... Nnewi

### Bauchi State

BASG.....  
BA.....  
BA.....  
BA.....  
BA.....  
BA.....

### Bauchi State Government

N..... Ningi  
M..... Misau  
G..... Gombe  
A..... Azare  
B..... Bauchi

### Bendel State

BDSG.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....  
BD.....

### Bendel State Government

B..... Benin  
Z..... Iguobazuwa  
E..... Abudu  
W..... Warri  
F..... Bomadi  
P..... Orerokpe  
H..... Ughelli  
T..... Kwale  
G..... Agbor  
U..... Uromi  
L..... Oleh  
J..... Ubijaja  
N..... Afuze  
C..... Auchi  
D..... Igara  
S..... Sapele  
A..... Asaba

**Benue State**

BNSG.....
BN.....
BN.....
BN.....
BN.....
BN.....
BN.....
BN.....

**Benue State Government**

M.....	Makurdi
T.....	Oturkp
K.....	Katsina-Ala
G.....	Gboko
D.....	Dekina Division
N.....	Dekina
A.....	Ankpa

**Borno State**

BOSG.....
BO.....
BO.....
BO.....
BO.....
BO.....
BO.....
BO.....

**Borno State Government**

M.....	Maiduguri
D.....	Bama
G.....	Gashua
B.....	Birnin Gwari
Z.....	Gwoza
P.....	Potiskum
N.....	Ngala

**Cross River State**

CRSG.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....
CR.....

**Cross River Government**

C.....	Calabar
A.....	Aba
E.....	Akamkpa
K.....	Eket
N.....	Etinan
T.....	Ikot-Ekpene
M.....	Ikono
B.....	Obubura
J.....	Ogoja
R.....	Oron
U.....	Uyo
H.....	Ita
P.....	Opobo
D.....	Ohuwa

**Gongola State**

GGSG.....
GG.....
GG.....

**Gongola State Government**

Y.....	Yola
N.....	Ndaban



G.....  
G.....  
G.....  
G.....  
G.....

J.....Jalingo  
M.....Mubi  
G.....Ganye  
L.....Gashaka Mambilla  
W.....Wukari

#### Imo State

MSG.....  
M.....  
M.....  
M.....  
M.....  
M.....  
M.....

#### Imo State Government

A.....Aba  
G.....Okigwe  
L.....Orlu  
W.....Owerri  
U.....Umuahia  
N.....Nkwere

#### Kaduna State

KDSG.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....  
KD.....

#### Kaduna State Government

A.....Kaduna  
                    Katsina  
F.....Funtua  
E.....Daura  
D.....Zaria  
B.....Kafanchan  
G.....Malumfashi  
H.....Dutsinma  
J.....Kankiya  
K.....Mani  
L.....Kachia  
M.....Birnin Quari  
N.....Ikara  
P.....Saminaki

#### Kano State

KNSG.....  
KN.....  
KN.....  
KN.....  
KN.....  
KN.....  
KN.....  
KN.....

#### Kano State Government

K.....Kano City  
H.....Hadejia  
Z.....Kazaure  
D.....Danbatta  
R.....Rano  
G.....Gumel

**Kwara State**

KWSG.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....  
 KW.....

**Lagos State**

LASG.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....  
 LA.....

**Niger State**

NGSG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....  
 NG.....

**Ogun State**

OGSG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....  
 OG.....

**Kwara State Government**

R..... Igb  
 G..... K  
 K..... Kal  
 L..... Ilo  
 M..... Igbomina-El  
 Y..... Oy  
 F..... Lafiagi/Pat  
 B..... Boz

**Lagos State Government**

B..... Badag  
 E..... Ep  
 K..... Ike  
 D..... Ikorod  
 A..... Lag  
 M..... Mainla  
 S..... Mush

**Niger State Government**

A..... Sul  
 Y..... Ag  
 X..... Bida  
 K..... Kontagora  
 M..... Minna  
 B..... Bida

**Ogun State Government**

E..... Abeokuta  
 J..... Ijebu-Ode  
 R..... Shagamu  
 D..... Ilare  
 T..... Otta  
 B..... Ijebu-Igbo

**Ondo State**

ODSG.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....
OD.....

**Ondo State Government**

A.....	Akure
E.....	Ado-Ekiti
J.....	Ijero-Ekiti
K.....	Ikare
R.....	Ikere-Ekiti
L.....	Ikole-Ekiti
D.....	Ondo
W.....	Owo
T.....	Okitipupa

**Oyo State**

OYSG.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....
OY.....

**Oyo State Government**

A.....	Ibadan
Y.....	Oyo
K.....	Shaki
H.....	Ogbomoso
S.....	Oshogbo
L.....	Ilesha
F.....	Ife
W.....	Iwo

**Plateau State**

PLSG.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....
PL.....

**Plateau State Government**

J.....	Jos
A.....	Akwanga
P.....	Pankshin
S.....	Shendam
L.....	Langtang
K.....	Keffi
F.....	Lafia

**Rivers State**

RVSG.....
RV.....
RV.....
RV.....

**Rivers State Government**

P.....	Port Harcourt
Y.....	Yenagoa
A.....	Ahoada

RV.....	R.....	Rumuogba
RV.....	E.....	Isiokpe
RV.....	H.....	Okoti
RV.....	K.....	Okrika
RV.....	C.....	Nkiri
RV.....	T.....	Taabaang
RV.....	U.....	Abua-Central
RV.....	M.....	Omoko
RV.....	B.....	Birnin-Ket
RV.....	D.....	Degema
RV.....	F.....	Boma
RV.....	N.....	Nembe
RV.....	G.....	Oghia
RV.....	J.....	Oporoma
RV.....	Z.....	Ukuba
<b>Sokoto State</b>	<b>Sokoto State Government</b>	
SOSG.....	B.....	Birnin-Ket
SO.....	C.....	Guzam
SO.....	A.....	Arguwa
SO.....	F.....	Zaria
SO.....	E.....	Yankari
SO.....	S.....	Sokoto
ECOWAS .....	<b>Economic Community of West African States</b>	
<b>FESTAC</b> .....	<b>2nd World Black and African Festival of Arts &amp; Culture</b>	
CVU .....	<b>Conference Visitors Unit</b>	
BCE .....	<b>Board of Customs &amp; Excise</b>	
FGN .....	<b>Federal Government of Nigeria</b>	
NSC .....	<b>National Sports Commission</b>	
NCD .....	<b>Nigeria Corps</b>	
NA .....	<b>Diplomatique</b>	
NN .....	<b>Nigeria Army</b>	
NAF .....	<b>Nigeria Navy</b>	
NPF .....	<b>Nigeria Air Force</b>	
	<b>Nigeria Police Force</b>	



## Our branches spread throughout Nigeria ...our connections go round the world

Established on 11th February 1933,  
National Bank, Nigeria's oldest and  
largest indigenous bank, has over 70  
branches nationwide.

We provide a complete banking service  
and can advise on all facets  
of Nigerian business.

We will do all we can to help  
you achieve your objective — in Nigeria  
or abroad — using our International  
Banking Division in Lagos, our European  
Representative Office with our Branches  
in London, and a worldwide network of  
correspondents.

### NATIONAL BANK OF NIGERIA LIMITED

Head Office & International Division  
82/86 Broad Street  
P.M.B. 12123 Lagos  
Telex 21348 NABANK  
Cables NATIONBANK  
Phones 661341, 661352, 661374



European Rep. Office & City Branch  
Two Devonshire Square,  
London EC2M 4XR  
Telex 884462 (NATBANIGER LON)  
Phone 01-247 5561

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NIGERIA, TWO IN LONDON, CORRESPONDENTS WORLDWIDE

IS A MEMBER OF THE EQUICORPORATE COMPANY

# INTERCARE LIMITED

(Incorporated in Nigeria)

*it's* **SPECIAL...**

**INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT FORWARDERS, SHIPPING & GENERAL MERCHANTS.**

You want special people for special jobs?

That's why you need INTERCARE

When thinking of Experts and not noisemakers and you want special people for special jobs, your sure bet is Intercare Limited.

We have the equipments, the know how, and the desire to give you satisfactory service

We clear by Land, Air, or Sea. When next you have shipping problems, choose the people you can trust-fast and reliable



**INTERCARE LIMITED**

**IATA CARGO AGENTS.**

- A member—FATA WORLD WIDE
- A member—LAGOS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
- A member—NIGERIA BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
- A member—NIGERIAN/AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
- AGENCY — WORLD WIDE

**HEAD-OFFICE:**

118, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street,  
P. O. Box 4901, Lagos, Nigeria  
Telephone 663172

CABLE: CAREINTEH

**BRANCHES**

**AIRFREIGHT DIVISION**

5A, Old Arb Block,  
Lagos Airport,  
P. O. Box 162,  
Lagos

**KANO**

38, Beirut Road,  
P. O. Box 526,  
Telephone 5383

**SAPELE**

49, Yoruba Road,  
Sapele.

**APAPA**

Back B Warehouse  
Apapa Quay

**IDIROKO BORDER**

Chana Road,  
Idiroko

## THE NIGERIAN PRESS

The history of the Nigerian Press falls into two broad categories: the pre-independence era and the post-independence period up to the present.

Daily newspapers, weeklies and periodicals had a humble beginning in Nigeria. Publication of "Iwe Irohin" by the Rev. Townsend in Abeokuta first appeared in December 1859. From that time until 1890, about a dozen weekly papers were published at different periods in Lagos.

Then came a newspaper Lagos "Weekly Record" published first by the late John Jackson and later by his son, Horatio Jackson (1890-1930), one of the greatest pioneer names in the history of Nigerian journalism.

During the formation of the Nigerian National Democratic Party in 1922, the late Herbert Macaulay established the "Lagos Daily News."

In the process, several national daily newspapers were established in Lagos. They primarily put across the views of different political parties in addition to their other functions as newspapers.

The Daily Times has a slightly different history. Since the original company was absorbed by overseas interests in 1943, it has maintained a neutral role in party politics, while at the same time attempting to promote economic and social interests of Nigeria as a whole.

Most of the newspapers of the great nationalists are now defunct; the only survivor being the "West African Pilot."

After the achievement of Independence, the Press had to adapt itself to a new role. Political agitation is no longer its

primary concern. The main problems facing the nation today are how to forge a virile and united country out of the conglomeration of ethnic groups in Nigeria; the second problem is how to develop the country's economy rapidly in order to give the masses a decent standard of living and thus satisfy their legitimate expectations in an independent Nigeria.

One of the most recent developments has been the establishment of newspapers sponsored by Federal and State governments. These exist side by side with those owned by individuals and corporations.

In August 1975, the Federal Government acquired the total equity of the New Nigerian Newspapers Limited and through its wholly-owned National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria (NICON), acquired 60% of the equity of the Daily Times of Nigeria Limited. The Federal Government appointed new Board of Directors for the two leading national daily newspapers.

**DAILY NEWSPAPERS**

Daily Times.....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
New Nigerian.....	P. O. Box 254, Kaduna.
Nigerian Tribune.....	P. O. Box 78, Ibadan.
Nigerian Statesman.....	Owerri/Egbu Road, Owerri
The Nigerian Observer.....	18 Airport Road, Benin City.
The Nigerian Chronicle.....	P. M. B. 1974, Calabar.
Daily Sketch.....	Sketch Buildings, Ibadan.
Daily Star.....	9, Works Road, Enugu.
The Punch .....	P. M. B. 1204, Ikeja.
Evening Times .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
Nigerian Tide .....	P. M. B. 5072, Port Harcourt.
Nigerian Herald .....	P. M. B. 1369, Ilorin.
Nigerian Standard .....	P. M. B. 2112, Zaria Road, Jos.
Evening Star .....	9, Works Road, Enugu.
National Concord.....	42, Concord Way, Ikeja

**WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS**

Sunday Times .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
Times International .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
Business Times .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
Irohin Yoruba .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
The Sporting Record .....	3 Kakawa Street, Lagos.
Lagos Weekend .....	P. O. Box 139, Lagos.
Nigerian Standard .....	5 Zaria By-Pass, Jos.
Weekly Star .....	9, Works Road, Enugu.
The Sunday Sketch .....	P. M. B. 5019, Ibadan.
Nigerian People .....	33 Ephraim Street, Calabar.
Business Weekly .....	125, Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta.
Sunday Observer .....	18 Airport Road, Benin City.
Sunday Chronicle .....	P. M. B. 1074, Calabar.
Sunday Tide .....	P. M. B. 5072, Port Harcourt.
Gbougoun .....	Sketch Building, Ibadan.
Sunday Punch .....	P. M. B. 1204, Ikeja.
Everybody's .....	P. O. Box 3284, Ibadan.
Independent .....	P. M. B. 5109, Ibadan.
Nigerian Star .....	97 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt.
Ogene .....	9, Works Road, Enugu.
Isokan .....	
Sunday Concord.....	42 Concord Way, Ikeja
Sunday Statesman.....	Owerri/Egbu Road Owerri
Sunday Sun.....	Factory Lane, Off Upper Mission Road, New Benin



**NIGERIAN PERIODICALS**

Abacus .....	(Ibadan University Press).
Abincin Yini .....	(Kungiyar Zumuntar Littatafan Evangelical to Nigeria).
Accounting Graduate .....	(Accounting Students Association, School of Administration, University of Lagos).
Academic Star .....	9, Works Road, Enugu.
Academician, The .....	(Ibadan City Academy).
Administrator, The .....	(Ahmadu Bello University, Inst. of Admin., Zaria).
A.C.W.A. Herald .....	(Adventist College, of UN. Africa Students' Assoc., Ilesha-Remo).
Advertisers' Viewpoints	(Advert. Publication, 15 Abeokuta Street, Ebute-Metta, Lagos).
Afikpo Magazine	(Government Secondary School Afikpo).
Afmeds	(Military Public Relations Division, AFMS, Ministry of Defence.
African Challenge, The	S.I.M., HQ., Jos. Circ. 90,000.
African Film	Drum Publications (Nig.) Ltd., 37, Ibadan Street, Ebute-Metta.
African Journal of Education	Dept. of Education, University of Ibadan.
African Journal of Pharmacy & Pharmaceutical Sciences.	Development House, P. O. Box 399, Apapa.
African Journal of Psychiatry	Association of Psychiatrist in Africa, c/o Dept. of Mental Health University of Benin.
African Notes	Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan.
African Statesman	Committee of Ten, P. O. Box 428, Apapa.
Afriscopes	P. M. B. 1119, Yaba, Lagos.
Agrometeorological Bulletin	Nigerian Meteorological Dept., Strachan Street, Lagos.
A.M.S. Magazine	Assoc. of Medical Students of Nig. University of Ibadan.

# NITOL'S

## Good Morning Towels...

are among the finest towels you can buy  
Made from 100% cotton yarn  
They are absorbent and gentle on the skin.  
You can always choose from many colours and different  
qualities.

NITOL Towels are top - quality towels.



Prices from ₦7.70k per dozen

NITOL'S QUALITY PRODUCTS 10, IJORA CAUSEWAY, LAGOS

## HOTELS AND CATERING

### INTRODUCTION

NIGERIA hosts a lot of Hotels ranging from the very luxurious to the ordinary Guest House. All in all, every sector of the market is catered for, be it Business, Conference or Pleasure Tourists. Room tariffs vary, in relation to the type of facilities provided along with it. For instance, a luxurious Hotel in a State capital offering a Single Room with Bath and a Continental Breakfast may charge from N38.00 to N42.52, while a Guest House in Rural area may charge as little as N4.00 for a Single Room.

In most Hotels or Guest Houses you will find the services required to make your stay comfortable and enjoyable, including same-day Laundry Service, 24-hours Room Service, well appointed Bars, top class Cuisine in the Restaurant and a Management team ready to see that the Hotel lives up to its well earned reputation.

The day-to-day increase in demand for Hotel accommodation has made it necessary to reserve accommodation well in advance, to avoid last minute disappointment. This can be made by use of Telephone, Telegram, or Cablegram, Correspondence or by Personal call to the Hotel.

Most Hotels and Catering establishment in Nigeria serve an International Cuisine, with happy access to both temperate and tropical vegetables and fruits. French and European Cuisine is most popular.

Menus are written both in English and French language. Don't hesitate to ask the Restaurant Waiter or Waitress to describe the local speciality - a little interest will often pay gastronomic dividends.

Food prices vary from Restaurants to Restaurants, but generally, prices are low. A first class Lunch without Wine or Beer in an ordinary Restaurant cost about N5.00, while a gastronomic treat with fine Wine in a De-Luxe Restaurant can be had for about N20.00.

Services in Hotels and Catering establishment in Nigeria is of International standard is cheerful, swift and efficient.



# ***Chellarams***

**LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES,  
SUPERMARKETS AND IMPORTERS  
OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE**

- glass and chinawares
- home appliances
- building materials TOOLS
- refrigerators
- air conditioners
- provisions

**K. Chellaram & Sons  
(Nigeria) Limited**

54, MARINA, P.O. BOX 117, LAGOS

## HOTELS AND CATERING REST HOUSES

	<i>Name and Addresses</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
	Imo Hotels Ltd., Government Reservation Area.	311
	Enta Guest House, 2, Station Avenue, P.O. Box 501	500
	Hotel Unicoco Ltd., 19 Scotland Crescent, P.O. Box 537	216
Abakaliki	Mayor's Palace Hotel, 21, New Market Rd., Abakaliki.	110
	Phoenix Hotel Ltd., G.R.A. P.O. Box 62	11
	Hotel De Placia, 25, Edinburgh Rd.,	2229
Abure	Catering Rest House	2033
Bauchi	Catering Rest House Restotel	30
	Bauchi Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 12	2080
Benin City	Bendel Hotel, P.M.B.1126	1003
	Catering Rest House	72
	Motel Benin Plaza, G.R.A., P.M.B. 1152	
Bida	Catering Rest House, Restotel, Bida.	25
Calabar	Anchor Inn Ltd., 11, Ito Road, P.O. Box 5, Ikot-Ekpene	—
	Hotel Capitol, 28, Marian Road, Calabar.	548
Caduna	Catering Rest House	—
Enugu	Tourist Hotel, 152B, Zik's Avenue, Uwani, Enugu.	2747
	Enugu Guest House, No.11, Isuochi Street, Uwani —	
	S/Ext., P.O. Box 289, Enugu.	3577
	Hotel Presidential Limited, Independence Layout,	3511
	P.M.B. 1096, Enugu	(10 Lines)
Enugu	Anambra Hotels, P.M.B. 1130	
	Atlantic Hotel, 40, Ogidir Street, Asata	2760
	Greens Hotel, 5, Awolowo Street, P.O. Box 361, Enugu.	3668
Gombe	Catering Rest House	230
Gusau	Catering Rest House	6

Ibadan	Catering Rest House	414
"	Green Spring Hotel	413
"	Premier Hotel, P.O. Box 1206	413
"		462
Ijebu-Ode	Catering Rest House, P.M.B. 2041	
"	Luvera Hotel, P.M.B. 2069	262
Ilorin	Kwara Hotels Ltd.	20
"	9A, Ahmadu Bello Avenue, G.R.A.	24
"	P.M.B. 1475	(10 Line)
Jos	Ambassador Hotel, 22, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street,	31
"	P.O. Box 759 Hill Station Hotel Ltd., P.O. Box 72, Jos	20
"		28
"	Plateau Hotel, Tundun-Wada Road, P.M.B. 2038, Jos.	3322
"		311
"		311
"		234
"	Jubilee Hotel, 33 Baptist Church Street, P.O. Box 351,	(Direct Line)
"	Jos.	30
"		228
"		228
Kaduna	Hamdala Hotel, P.O. Box 311, Kaduna.	211005
"	Arewa Hotels (Developments) Limited	(062) 210051
"	P.M.B. 2120	&
"		210082
"	Durbar Hotel, Kaduna.	
Kano	Kano Guest Inn, 30, Zungeru Road, P.O. Box 104, Kano	2717
Kontagora	Catering Rest House, P.M.B. 25	31240
"		31231
Lagos	Airport Hotel, Isheri Road, Ikeja.	630410
"		846054
"		Ext. 5
"	Eko Holiday Inn P.M.B. 12724, Victoria Island, Lagos.	52365
"	Excelsior Hotel, Ede St., P.M.B. 1167, Apapa	661201
"		832534
"	Bristol Hotel, Martins Street, Lagos	847782
"	Caban Bamboo, 103 Ikorodu Road, Box 266.	964757

"	Geralco Hotel, Mile 8, Ikorodu Road,	964772
37 "	Maryland Hotel, Maryland Estate, P.O. Box 34, Ikeja.	964465
75 "	Niger Palace Hotel, Thorburn Avenue, Yaba.	861686
96 "	Hotel Bobby, 103, Ikorodu Rd., P.O. Box 266, Lagos	843534
10 "	Nigeria Hotels, Kingsway Road, Ikoyi,	680581
		680800
agos	Mainland Hotel, 2/4, Denton Street, Ebute	860171, 860333
S	Metta, P.O. Box 2158, Lagos.	680765
		860391
S "	Federal Palace Hotel, Ahmadu Bello Road,	610031
0	Victoria Island, P.O. Box 1000, Lagos.	(10 Lines)
koja	Catering Rest House, Lokoja.	2055
alduguri	Lake Chad Hotel, Malduguri.	—
ew Bussa	Kainji Motel, P.O. Box 4,	43335
omoshc	Catering Rest House	67
oja	Catering Rest House, P.O. Box 44, Ogoja.	31
ilitsha	Anambra Hotels Ltd., Nkisi Road, P.M.B. 1782, Onitsha.	303
	Bolingo Hotel, Government Field, Fegge, Onitsha.	
hogbo	Catering Rest House	2357
uari	Phoenix Hotels Ltd., P.M.B. 1021	40
Harcourt	Hotel Presidential P.M.B. 5141, P. Harcourt.	8371 - 12
Sokoto	Sokoto Hotel, Sokoto	—
muahia	Merryland Hotel, 14 Nsukka Street, P.O. Box 273,	—
	Umuahia. 'Phoenix Hotels' P.M.B. 32	32
yo	Catering Rest House, Uyo.	651
Varri	Palm Grove Motel, P.M.B. 1059	172
ankari	Game Reserve	2086
ola	Catering Rest House	33
aria	Catering Rest House, Zaria.	2451

## NIGERIA MUSEUMS

Of all the countries in Africa south of the Sahara, Nigeria is the richest in sculptural traditions. The national museum, beautifully situated in its park in the very heart of Lagos has the finest collection of Nigerian art in the world. A representative display is on show together with archaeological exhibits. Plans are on hand to expand the museum.

### BENIN MUSEUM

Of all the Nigerian arts the bronzes of Benin are most widely known to the outside world because they are so well represented in the great art museums.

Though at present modest in size, the collection at Benin contains some of the finest and earliest pieces of art, which have been dug up accidentally during the development of modern Benin City or excavated by the Department of Antiquities. A new museum is to be built in the traditional style at a fine site in the centre of Benin.

### CARVED MONOLITHS: IKOM

There is a number of groves containing circles of stones carved in low relief to represent human beings. Some of them appear to show artistic affinities with the hard wood ancestor carvings of the Oron clan at the mouth of the Cross River. Their origin is not yet known, though they are still sacred.

Most accessible of these monoliths are in a grove at the roadside near Meghave, a little beyond mile 111 on the Enugu-Ogoja-Gboko road. And an annual festival is held there at the end of the dry season.

### ESIE MUSEUM

In the bush, two miles from the Yoruba village of Esie in Eastern Iorin Province, was found the largest known group of stone figures in Africa—about a thousand human figures, half life size, many of high sculptural merit. They may be of Yoruba or Nupe origin and are still revered by the local population. A new museum was built in 1988 to house these figures.

### GOBIRAU MINARET KATSINA

This imposing minaret, which is built of mud and palm timbers, is all that remains of the mosque constructed in Haba time, before the Holy Wars of Sheikh Usman dan Fodio. Parts of this 60-foot tower are thought to be as much as 260 years old.

### IFE MUSEUM

The museum was built to house the world-famous bronze and terracotta heads and stone sculptures of Ife, the ancient sacred city of the Yoruba. The display space has been expanded to allow for the exhibition of other aspects of material culture of the Yoruba. Visitors are recommended also to see some of the historic sites of Ife: for example the staff of Oranmiyan, an imposing 18-foot monolith and the Grove of Oro.

### JEBBA BRONZE

On the island at Jubba are some extraordinary bronze figures of the Nupe Kingdom in the 15th century. Six of them are the largest cast bronzes ever found in Africa (not excepting ancient Egypt). They have clear affinities with early Ife and Benin work.

### JOS MUSEUM

The archaeological museum at Jos stands in a 60-acre park of outstanding natural beauty and contains the prehistoric finds of the Plateau Minsfield. Most notable of these are the two thousand year-old terracottas of the Nok Culture earliest known plastic art in Africa South of the Sahara. In the grounds, are a small zoo, and the beginnings of an open air museum of traditional architecture and an arboretum.

### KANO: MAKAMA'S HOUSE

The town house of the Makama of Kano at the corner of the Emir's Square, and one of the oldest remaining houses in Kano, has been declared a monument and has been converted into a museum to contain antiquities and the arts and crafts typical of the Hausa and Fulani of the Kano area.



**OYO MUSEUM**

A museum has been built to house the arts and crafts of the Eastern districts of Oyo State at Oyo which is famous for its traditional arts and crafts.

**ORON MUSEUM**

Designed primarily to house the wonderful collection of hundreds of hardwood carvings depicting the ancestors of the Oron clan of the Ibibio tribe, which are among the oldest and finest of all West African wood carvings. The museum also contains representative exhibits from other parts of Nigeria. The museum site which is adjacent to the main Calabar car ferry offers a fine view up the Cross River.

**ROCK PAINTINGS: BIRNIN DUKU AND GAJI**

These two groups of rock paintings in the State of Kano and Bauchi are the most important yet found in Nigeria. The Birnin Duku paintings are of cattle and symbolic drawings with affinities with some of the Saharan paintings. Both are accessible by motor road.

**SLIT-DRUMS: EKPENE**

These gigantic Ikoru drums, of which scarcely half a dozen remain in more or less sound condition, used to be a treasured possession of many villages in the Okon, Afaha and Otoro Clan areas of Uyo Province. They are carved from hardwood and average nine feet long and three feet in diameter.

**THE LAW ABOUT THE EXPORT OF ANTIQUITIES**

The export of antiquities (which in Nigeria includes all ritual art objects even if made at the present time) is controlled by the Antiquities Ordinance No. 17 of 1963 (which gives definitions), and the Antiquities (Exports Permits) Regulations 1957 (L.N. 62 of 1957). There are severe penalties for attempting to export antiquities without a permit issued by the Antiquities Commission. Permits should be applied for with as much notice as possible from one of the following:

- (1) Director, Department of Antiquities Lagos
- (2) Curator, Jos Museum, Jos.

# WE MAKE WHAT YOU WANT FOR BUILDING



STD METAL DOORS &amp; WINDOWS



LOUVRES



GARAGE DOORS



STEEL DOOR FRAME &amp; FLY SCREEN FRAME



SUNBREAKERS



ROLLER SHUTTERS



PROJECTED STEEL



SLIDING STEEL DOOR



ALUM. SWING DOOR



COLLAPSIBLE GATE



DOUBLE PLATE DOOR



ALUM. SLIDING DOOR &amp; WINDOWS



TROPICAL DOOR



ALUM. CASEMENT DOOR &amp; WINDOWS



VERANDAH SCREEN



MADE IN NIGERIA BY

# Crittall-Hope

TELEX: 61154

LAGOS P.O. BOX 28, IKEJA, TELEPHONE 831508, 831518

KADUNA P.O. BOX 231, TELEPHONE (082)242125

PORT HARCOURT P.O. BOX 398, TELEPHONE 33005

IBADAN, P.O. BOX 1336, TELEPHONE (022)61475

# **STATES OF NIGERIA**



*Chief Jim Nwobodo  
Governor of Anambra State*

## ANAMBRA STATE

Area: 17,675 sq. km

Capital: Enugu

Population: 3,596,618

Main Towns: Enugu, Onitsha, Abakaliki

Nsukka, Amawbia/Awka, Oji River.

Anambra State is one of the two states carved out of the former East-Central State on February 3, 1976.

The State is bounded on the north by Benue State, on the west by Bendel State, on the south by Imo State and on the east by Cross River State.

Ethnically, the industrious and hospitable people of Anambra State are Ibos and they speak Igbo language, although English-language, which is Nigeria's official language, is widely spoken. The people of the state are great craftsmen. Recent archaeological excavations at Igbo-Ukwu discovered great works of art in bronze consisting of pots, altar stands and pendants which dated back to the 9th century A.D.

As a result of the new local government reforms all over the Federation, the State now consists of twenty-three local government areas, namely: Abakaliki, Aguata, Awgu, Anambra, Awka, Enugu, Ezeagu, Ezza, Idemili, Igbo-Eze, Ihiala and Ukwu. Others are Ishielu, Isi-Uzo, Nkanu, Nsukka, Oji River, Onitsha, Udi, Njikoka and Uzo-Uwani.

Enugu is the State capital and seat of the Anambra State Government. The town is also the base of Nigeria's coal industry. There is a campus of the University of Nigeria at Enugu while the largest hospital in the State, the 450-bed University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital which produced its first medical graduates in 1975, is also sited there.

The main-campus of the University of Nigeria is at Nsukka, 75 kilometres north of Enugu.

Culturally, the State has a very rich heritage. The yearly Ofala festival at Onitsha, Njikoka, Idemili, Aguata and other areas of the State is essentially the Obi's, Igwe's or Oba's royal festival for the success of his people.

for the year. There are also the Odo festival in Ngwo, Udi Division, the Ijele masquerade from Aguleri, the Omaba masquerade and the yearly new yam festivals.

The popular Mkpokiti aerobic dance group from Umunze in Aguata Division, twice won the first prize of gold gong in the 1970 and 1971 All-Nigeria Festival of Arts in Lagos and Ibadan.

There is also the Odinani Museum at Nri in Njikoka Division, established jointly by the local community and the Department of African Studies, University of Ibadan. The museum serves as a good show-piece of the archaeological and historical background of the people of that area.

Within the current five-year Development Plan period, the State Government plans to build a museum at a cost of N250,000 in Igbo-Ukwu, Aguata. Also during the period, several cultural centres are to be built in urban and rural areas of the State.

It also connects with the northern river ports up to Yola on the River Benue near the border with the Cameroun Republic and the railway terminus of Baro on the River Niger.

The establishment of the Central Water Transportation Company (CWTC) in 1970, with its base at Onitsha, was a bold step by the then six shareholding state governments to strengthen inter-state economic and social relations. The shareholders were the then Benue-Plateau, East-Central, Midwest, Kwara, North-Western and North-Eastern States. The company operated river transportation with a fleet of tugs and barges from the ports of Warri and Burutu in Bendel State and Port-Harcourt in the Rivers State to the river ports of Onitsha in Anambra State; Idah, on the River Niger and Makurdi, Ibi, Numan and Balmare on the River Benue.

In terms of communication and transportation, Anambra State is well linked with other states of the Federation. The River Niger, with the famous Niger Bridge, links Onitsha, one of the main towns in the State with the parts of Port Harcourt in the Rivers State, and Burutu and Warri in Bendel State.

The CWTC also offered ferry and passenger services at Idah in Benue State, connecting the town with Agenebode in Bendel State.

Anambra State also has road, railway and air services linking it with the rest of the country. Only recently a new airport of international standard was opened in Enugu. It is already boosting trade and tourism in Anambra and Imo States.

Several raw industrial minerals are located in various parts of the state. These include iron ore, limestone, coal, fine clay, marble and silica sand. Others are lead and zinc, petroleum and natural gas, salt and lignite. Agricultural resources include cocoa, oil palm, maize, rice and cassava. There are enterprises such as the cement factory at Nkalagu (Nigercom), cement bricks industry at Enugu, gas factory, steel industry and asbestos factory, all at Emene near Enugu. Others are rice milling industry at Abakaliki, textile mill and enamel ware factories at Onitsha. Onitsha is a big commercial centre of commerce and one of the fastest growing industrial areas in the State. It has one of the most modern and largest markets in West Africa.

The gari processing mill at Abakaliki under the Projects Development Agency (PRODA) in Enugu, is an essential instrument in the successful implementation of the "Operation Feed the Nation" scheme.

Educationally, the degree of literacy in the State is comparatively high. Qualified personnel can be found in virtually all areas of endeavour. School enrolment in the state is one of the highest in the country.



*Alhaji Tatari Ali,  
Governor of Bauchi State*



styles. The Funshi festival in Bauchi town which is performed by young girls on the seventh day of the Ramadan (Moslem fasting period), the Gere masquerade, by the Girawa, which is celebrated in the seventh month of every year, are typical of the state.

As indicated by the allocation of N224.8 million (17%) of the state's budget during the 1977/78 fiscal year, the Bauchi State Government attaches high priority on education.

Thirteen new secondary schools, one technical secondary school and an Advanced Teachers College, are planned for the state. About 1,000 scholarships were awarded to students of the state origin for the fiscal year, 1977/78.

In tourism, Bauchi is one of the most promising states in the country. The Yankari Game Reserve, with its wonderful warm spring at 'Wikki, is one of the many tourist attractions in the state.

The Yankari Game Reserve covers an area of about 207,800 hectares of woodland, and rises from between 215 and 369 metres above the sea level. It is situated in the savannah which affords it a fine atmosphere for a rich and varied collection of wild life. The reserve was first opened to the public in 1972. Elephants, hippos, antelopes, water bucks, bush bucks, crocodiles, crocodile, warthogs, different species of monkeys and birds are found in the reserve. There are also lions, giraffes and leopards.

Another game reserve has been established at Lame Burra, some 29 kilometres from Bauchi, along the Bauchi-Jos road. This new reserve has a wide variety of animals not frequently seen at Yankari Game Reserve. Animals, like the giraffes, lions and leopards are also available in the newly established reserve.

Among other interesting tourist attractions in Bauchi township is the discovery of a cave with the drawings of domesticated animals (mainly horse, sheep and goats) believed to have been built by the early herdsmen of the prehistoric era.

## ANAMBRA STATE NEW COMMISSIONER'S

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Helen Chukwuma.
2. Mr. Amadike.
3. Chief Ikeb Nwokolo.
4. Mr. T. C. Chigbo.
5. Dr. Ralph Rogers Obi.

## ANAMBRA STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	...	Mr. Jim Ifeanyi Chukwu Nwobodo
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	...	Engr. Aaron Samuel Roy Umenyi
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	...	Mr. Paul Chukwudi N. Egbogu
HEAD OF SERVICE	...	Mr. Vincent Anlagoh

AREA: 15,770

POPULATION: 3,571,072

CAPITAL: Enugu

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture and Food Production	Prof. D. M. Ekpete
2.	Economic Development and Planning	Dr. Peter A. Nwankwo
3.	Education	Mr. Osita Okeke
4.	Finance	Mr. Sam Ifeka
5.	Health	Dr. Edwin Onwudiwe
6.	Industry and Technology	Mr. Ignatius Maximus Ukwu
7.	Justice	Mr. Bob Iweka
8.	Lands, Survey and Town Planning	Mr. Justin Mba M. Ogo
9.	Local Government, Rural Development and Chieftaincy	Mr. Fred A. Ugwuaku
10.	Social Welfare, Youth and Culture	Mrs. Uche Offia Nwali
11.	Special Duties	Mr. Nweke Anyigor
12.	Special Duties	Dr. Eric Umeh
13.	Trade and Co-operatives	Mr. E.C. Igwe
14.	Works and Housing	Mr. Malachy Okugo Ezelo
15.	Power, Water Resources and Urban Development (Public Utilities)	Mr. Chukwuma Okoye

## SPECIAL ADVISERS

16.	Financial and Economic Matters	Mr. Ike Nwokolo
17.	Political	Mr. Thomas C. Chigbo
18.	Political	Chief Moses Obiekwe.

## BAUCHI STATE

Area: 64,605 sq. km.

Capital: Bauchi

Population: 2,431,296

Main towns: Bauchi, Gombe, Azare, Misau,  
Jama'are, Ningi, Billiri and Dass.

Bauchi State was named after a hunter known as Baushe by the founder and first traditional ruler of Bauchi, Malam Yakubu I. Historically, Baushe first settled in Bauchi before the arrival of Malam Yakubu I. The two of them met later and their meeting-place was named after the hunter, Baushe, a name that was later adulterated into Bauchi.

Bauchi State is situated on the Bauchi Plateau which stretches into the Adamawa highlands in Gongola and Borno States. The state is made up of sixteen Local Government Council areas. These are: Bauchi, Alkaleri, Jama'are, Tafawa Balewa, Ningi, Toro, Gombe, Dukku, Akko, Tangale/Waja, Misau, Shira, Katagum-Gamawa, Misau and Darazo.

The State is bounded on the north by Kano and Borno States, on the west by Kaduna State, on the south by Plateau State and on the east by Gongola State.

Like any other state in the Federation, Bauchi State comprises many ethnic groups, including the Tangale, the Waja, the Fulani, and the Hausa. The state's minerals include gold, columbite, cassiterite, coal, limestone, iron ore, antimony and marble.

About 90 per cent of the people are farmers, growing such crops as millet, guinea corn, maize, yams, tomatoes and vegetables. Other agricultural products include coffee and cotton. The people also rear cattle.

The state is fast developing both commercially and industrially, as investors from various parts of the country as well as those from other countries are trooping into the state to establish business. The major industry in the state is meat canning based on the large livestock reared in the state. There is a groundnut processing factory in Bauchi, oil mills in Gombe and cotton ginneries in Kano, Misau and Gombe. Also there is a cement factory at Ashaka.

The state's rich culture and tradition are reflected in the people's

### BAUCHI STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	...	Alhaji Abubakar Tatarl Ali
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	...	Alhaji Adamu Ajiya
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	...	Alhaji Ahmed Liman Katagum
HEAD OF SERVICE	...	Alhaji Shehu Awak

AREA: 61,814

POPULATION: 2,193,674

CAPITAL: Bauchi

#### MINISTRY

#### COMMISSIONERS

Agric. & Produce Inspection	—	Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa.
Economic Planning	—	Alhaji Umaru Dahiru.
Establishment & Health	—	Alhaji Jibrin Gane
Finance	—	Alhaji Ahmed Gana
Justice and Attorney-General	—	Alhaji Mohammed Wabili
Housing and Environment	—	Alhaji Aliyu Bununu
Local Government	—	Alhaji Bello Katagum
Parastatals	—	Mr. Yohanna Adamu
Rural Dev. and Co-operatives	—	Alhaji Dauda Abubakar
Home Affairs and Information	—	Mrs. Hannatu Ibrahim
Education	—	Alhaji Ibrahim Magaji Abubakar
Works & Transport	—	Alhaji Disina Mohammed
Social Welfare Youth Sports & Culture	—	Alhaji Hussaini Kirfi
Animal Health and Forestry	—	Alhaji Sabo Jama'are.

## SPECIAL ADVISERS

1. Budget	***	***	Alhaji Sa'ad Bala Abdulkadir
2. Economic	***	***	Alhaji Mohammed Mahmud Mals- hanu
3. Information	***	***	Alhaji Abdullahi Musa
4. Security	***	***	Alhaji Mohammed Lele.

## MEMBERS OF THE BAUCHI STATE LEGISLATURE

No.	Name	Party	Constituency
1.	Alhaji Jalige Umaru Kumo	NPN	Kumo
2.	Alhaji Moh. G. Abubakar	GNPP	Akko North
3.	Alhaji Yarima Baba Bogo	NPN	Akko East
4.	Alhaji Badikko Kashere	NPN	Pindiga
5.	Mallam Dankade Kwadon	GNPP	Yamaltu West
6.	Alhaji Isa Umar Hina	NPN	Yamaltu East
7.	Alhaji Abdu Moh. Deba	GNPP	Deba North
8.	Alhaji Idi Kuri	NPN	Deba South
9.	Alhaji Yayan Garba	GNPP	Pali
10.	Mallam Sule Adamu Duguri	NPN	Duguri
11.	Alhaji Ladan Moh. Kirfi	NPN	Kirfi
12.	Alhaji Shehu Mekanike	NPN	Gwana
13.	Alhaji Garba Moh. Noma	NPN	Bauchi Central
14.	Alhaji Mohammed Tirwun	NPN	Galambi
15.	Alhaji A. Danladi W/Dada	NPN	Zungur
16.	Mallam A. Sani Adamu	NPN	Darazo West
17.	Alhaji Ahmadu Ciroman Darazo	NPN	Darazo East
18.	Mallam Maigari Y. Papa	NPN	Sade
19.	Alhaji Inuwa Dadiye Miya	NPN	Ganjuwa North
20.	M. Abdu Umaru Bakunawa	NPN	Ganjuwa East
21.	(Appointed a Commissioner Jibrin Gane)		
22.	Alhaji Adamu A. Dukku	GNPP	Dukku South
23.	Mallam Isma'ila Moh.	GNPP	Dukku South
24.	Mallam Kadiri A. Mafada	NPN	Nafada North

25.	Mallam Gimba T.K. Bajoga	PRP	Nafada South
26.	Mallam Buba Yirima	NPN	Gamawa
27.	Alhaji Malami Moh. Udubo	NPN	Udubo
28.	Mallam Ibrahim Alabe	NPN	Sakwe
29.	Mallam Shehu Abdulkadir	NPN	Katagum
30.	Mallam Abubakar Lamido	NPN	Gombe
31.	Mallam Manu Gadam	GNPP	Kwami West
32.	Alhaji Mohammed Aliyu	GNPP	Kwami East
33.	Alhaji Moh. Gidado Mu'azu	NPN	Jama'are
34.	Alhaji Yusufu Moh. Shira	NPN	Azare
35.	Mallam Buba Mohammed Tukur	NPN	Itas
36.	Mallam Barau Shamaki	NPN	Gadau
37.	Mallam Baffariya Aliyu	NPN	Madara
38.	Alhaji Babayo Chinade	NPN	Chinade
39.	Alhaji Yamai Aliyu	NPN	Misau
40.	Alhaji Abdulkadir Waziri	NPN	Hardawa
41.	Alhaji Sule Dambam	NPN	Dambam
42.	Alhaji Babayo A. Dagauda	NPN	Dagauda Jalam
43.	(Yohanna Adamu Appointed a Commissioner)		
44.	Mallam Ibrahim Darnairo	PRP	Ningi West
45.	Mallam Sule Ibrahim Kirbori		
46.	Mallam Shehu Moh. Bukul	NPN	Shira South
47.	Mallam Bappa H. Disina	NPN	Disina
48.	Alhaji Abdulmumini Moh.	NPN	Giade
49.	Rev. Iliya Mailafiya	NPP	Lere North
50.	Mr. Bulus Foli	NPN	Lere South
51.	Mr. Jonah Tumbai Bukar	NPP	Bogoro
52.	Alhaji Adamu Bununu	NPN	Bula
53.	Mr. Waye Patari	NPN	Tangale Waja Central
54.	Mr. Markus Wena	GNPP	Tangale Waja North
55.	Mr. Gad Kefas Dalbadal	NPN	Tangale Waja South
56.	Mr. Keftin E. Amuga	NPP	Tangale Waja West
57.	Mallam Tela Ahmadu	NPN	Tangale Waja East
58.	Mallam Umaru Turaki	NPN	Toro
59.	Alhaji Abubakar Garba Lame	NPN	Lame
60.	Mallam Abdulkadir A. Zaranda	NPN	Jama'a

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AZARE	
POLICE .....	32022
GENERAL HOSPITAL .....	32011
PRISON DEPARTMENT .....	32013

## BAUCHI

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS & INFORMATION .....	42192
RED CROSS .....	42505
FIRE BRIGADE .....	199
POLICE HEADQUARTERS .....	42020
POLICE TOWN CHARGE OFFICE .....	42169
GENERAL HOSPITAL .....	42540
HOSPITAL EMERGENCY CALL .....	42816
STATE HOTEL (BOOKINGS) .....	42580
BAUCHI AIR STRIP .....	42771
NIGERIA RAILWAY CORPORATION .....	42010
AIRWAYS BOOKING OFFICE .....	42800

## GOMBE

POLICE .....	22
GENERAL HOSPITAL .....	244
PRISONS DEPARTMENT .....	271
POST & TELECOMMUNICATIONS .....	240
NEPA .....	257

## MEDIA HOUSES IN BAUCHI

DAILY TIMES .....	42260
NEW NIGERIAN .....	42198
ARMY P.R. OFFICE .....	42442
POLICE P. R. OFFICE .....	42020

RADIO BAUCHI .....	42429
RADIO NIGERIA (KADUNA) .....	42570
NTV BAUCHI .....	42748
NAN .....	42909

### COURT JUDGES

Chief Judge: Mr. Justice C. A. Piper

High Court Judges: M. A. Sambo; Mr. Justice Adebisi Kolawole.

Magistrate: Mr. A. R. A. Sahid;

Magistrate: Mallam S. S. Darazo.

### HOSPITALS IN THE STATE

Specialist Hospital Bauchi.

Specialist Hospital Gombe.

Specialist Hospital Azare.

General Hospital Misan

General Hospital Jama'are

Leprosy Clinic Bayara

Eye Clinic Bauchi

General Hospital Ningi.

### HOTELS AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

#### YANKARI GAME RESERVE:

Wikki Warm Spring (also at the Yankari Game Reserve).

Rock Paintings at Geji.

**AWALAH HOTEL:** Old Maiduguri Road, Tel: 42344 Bauchi.

State Hotel: Dass Road, Tel: 42580

Horizontal Hotel: Dan Yoka Road, Bauchi.

Kobi: Nite Club.



Hotel Merry Dawn;  
 Bina International Lodge Combe.  
 Jamila Lodge Gombe,  
 Gombe Night Club.  
 Kampala Victory Club and Hotel,  
 West End Club,  
 Royal Hotel Azare.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN BAUCHI STATE (16 IN ALL)

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bauchi Local Government.  | 9. Tafawa Balewa Local Govt.   |
| 2. Gombe Local Government.   | 10. Dass Local Government.     |
| 3. Katagum Local Government. | 11. Shira Local Government.    |
| 4. Toro Local Government.    | 12. Akko Local Government.     |
| 5. Ningi Local Government.   | 13. Alkaleri Local Government. |
| 6. Tangale-Waja Local Govt.  | 14. Misau Local Government.    |
| 7. Dukku Local Government    | 15. Darazo Local Government.   |
| 8. Jama'are Local Government | 16. Gamawa Local Government.   |

### TRADITIONAL RULERS

Emir of Bauchi — Mallam Adamu Jumba.	Mohammed Dan Yaya.
Emir of Gombe — Mallam Abubakar Umar.	Chief of Kaltungo — Alhaji Ibrahim Umar.
Emir of Katagum — Alhaji Mohammed Kabir Umar.	Chief of Tangale — Malam Iiyasu Mai Yamba.
Emir of Misan — Alhaji Mohammed Manga III.	Chief Waja — Alhaji Mohammed Garba.
Emir of Jama'are — Alhaji Ahmadu Mohammed Wabi III.	Chief of Dass — Alhaji Biliyaminu Othman.
Emir of Ningi — Alhaji Yunusa.	Chief of Dadiya and Cham — Mr. James Chachi.



*Professor Ambrose Ali  
Governor of Bendel State*

## BENDEL STATE

Area: 35,500 sq. km.

Capital: Benin City.

Population: 2,460,962

Main Towns: Benin-City, Warri, Sapele, Ughelli, Agbor, Burutu, Asaba, Aboh, Forcados, Ubiaja, Oleh, Amai, Auchi and Abudu.

Bendel State, (formerly Mid West Region) became the fourth autonomous region in the Federation on August 9, 1963. This followed a plebiscite conducted in July of that year on the recommendations of the Willingdon Commission set up in 1958 by the Federal Government. Bendel became one of the 12 states created on May 27, 1967, and one of the 19 states created in February, 1976. Except for some parts of Ndoni which were excised and merged with the Rivers State, the structure of Bendel State is much the same as it was in 1963.

Bendel State is bounded in the north by Kwara State, in the south by the Atlantic Ocean and the Rivers State, on the east by Anambra State and on the west by Ondo State. Its 128 kilometres coastline in the south and southwest is bounded by the "light of Benin" on the Atlantic ocean. Generally, it is a low-lying area except in the north where it is marked by undulating hills rising to a peak of about 572 metres.

The state is made up of the following ethnic groups: Edo, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Ishan, Ibo and Ijaw.

Following the nation-wide local government reforms, the state was reorganised into the following local Government Council areas: Oredo, Orhiormwon, Ika, Aniocha, Osilumili, Ndokwa, Isoko, Ughelli, Uru, Bomadi, Burutu, Ethiope, Okpe, Akoko-Edo, Etsako, Agbazilo, Oshelgho and Owan. The state produces about 80 per cent of the country's rubber and crepe; it also supplies 60 per cent of Nigeria's total timber and about 35 per cent of its crude oil. Other resources available in the state include natural gas, limestone and lignite.

There are many industrial undertakings in the State, led by glassware production, carving, saw-milling, production of floor tiles and carpet, boat building, palm oil and rubber processing, cement and textile production, weaving and flour milling.

The state is ideally placed for the the purpose of export and import trade through its major ports at Warri, Koko, Burutu and Forcados. These ports handle a substantial part of the total volume of the nation's trade.

Some of the main commodities that comprise the export trade of Bendel State are timber, plywood and veneer sheets, rubber sheets and crepe, palm produce, cocoa and cotton.

The state is well connected by good communications and transportation with other parts of the Federation.

Bendel State has a rich cultural heritage. Benin City, the state capital, is world renowned for its famous bronze, brass and ivory works of art which can be found in museums all over the world.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the state which explains why it claims high priority in the state's annual budget. The State Government now devotes ample attention to this area of the economy by embarking on mass education of the farmers in the use of modern farming techniques.

Bendel State has made very significant progress in education since its inception in 1963.

Today, the state has about 95,330 pupils in post-primary schools and more than 1,831 primary schools with a total number of over 20,000 teachers and 560,705 pupils. There are about 155 secondary schools, while 14 new ones, plus five technical and vocational institutions, are also being established. The state Government has also allocated some funds for the expansion of existing secondary schools.

Tourist attractions in the state include the royal palace of Benin and the Benin Museum.

## BENDEL STATE

## COMMISSIONERS

Education	—	Dr. Robson Momoh
Energy and Water Resources	—	Dr. Jacob Obinyan
Finance	—	Augustine Omolaye
Health	—	Dr. Titus Ohikhena
Culture and Sports	—	Patrick Iwowo
Land and Survey	—	Francis Isibor
Trade, Industry and Co-operatives	—	Godwin Ekiyor
Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs	—	Dixon I. A. Popo
Works and Transport	—	Dr. Thomas Salubi
Empower Development and Establishment	—	Festus Ekeruche
Justice	—	Benson Obasuyi.

## ADVISERS

Economic	—	Dr. Bayo Akerele
Legal	—	Paul Chukuka Ndukwu.
Budget	—	Sam Iredia
Political	—	Nelson Ubi
Chieftaincy and Traditional Matters	—	Omo N'Oba Eredia- uwa, the Oba of Benin
Public Service and Administrative Matters	—	J. E. Imoukhede.
Director of Information	—	Dickson Amagada.

### **TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BENDEL STATE**

1. Alhaji G. A. G. Moinoli, Ikelebe II, the Otaru of Auchi.
2. Chief Francis A. Omogbai, the Ogieneni of Uzairue Clan.
3. Alhaji A. Y. E. Dirisu, the Okuokpellagbe of Okpella Clan.
4. Alhaji M. S. Momodu, the Oba of Agbede.
5. Chief F.E.E. Omoh, the Okumagbe of Weppa-Wanno clan
6. Alhaji J. Alao, the Ogieavianwu of Avianwu clan
7. Chief Umoru Badaiki, the Ogieaga of North Ibie clan
8. Alhaji M.J. Umoru, the Aidonojie of South Ibie clan
9. Alhaji M.Y. Kanoba, the Igiegba of Ekperi clan
10. Chief Yakubu Ugbodaga, the Oriola of South Uneme clan

### **TRADITIONAL RULERS IN AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Chief Okuo Luse II, the Otaru of Igarra
2. Chief Stephen K. Afolue, the Odafe of Enwan
3. Chief James Ogunnubi, the Onibillor of Ibillo
4. Chief Momodu Idiaye, the Imah of Somorika

### **TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Chief J.A. Ogedengbe, the Oleije of Emai/Asogbo of Ake
2. Chief J.E. Agbi, the Onogie of Ora
3. Chief T. Omo-Bare, the Okumagbe of Iuleha.

### **TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. His Highness Obi R. P. Onyetenu, the Asagba of Asaba..
2. His Highness Obi David Okonmah, Ogbelani of Illah.
3. His Highness P. R. Obi, Obi of Akwukwu Igbo.
4. His Highness Oguanyasi, Obi of Oko Anala.
5. High Highness Obi Ofulue Olisa, Obi of Okoamakom.

**TRADITIONAL RULERS IN ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Agbogidi Izediunor I, Obi of Ogwashi-Uku.
2. Agbogidi Rufus Osemene III, Obi of Issele-Uku.
3. Agbogidi Obika I, Obi of Ubulu-Unor.
4. Agbogidi Ezenweani I, Obi of Ezi.
5. Agbogidi Justine Nkebakwu, Obi of Ugboba.
6. Agbogidi Maduabunachukwu I, Obi of Aba-Unor.
7. Agbogidi James Anyasi II, Obi of Idumuje-Unor.
8. Agbogidi Ezeamaka I, Obi of Nsukwa.
9. Agbogidi J. F. N. Chidi, Obi of Obomkpa.
10. Agbogidi Ofulue II, Obi of Ubulu-Uku.
11. Agbogidi Ezechie I, Obi of Ewulu.
12. Agbogidi Emenem I, Obi of Onicha-Ugbo.
13. Obi Jidouwa Ijeh, Obi of Issele-Azagba.
14. Obi Patrick Nwalikor, Obi of Adonta.
15. Obi Anwuzia Emeyazia, Obi of Onicha-Olona.
16. Obi Paul Ojei, Obi of Onicha-Uku.
17. Obi Christopher Ogoh, Obi of Ukwunzu.

**TRADITIONAL RULERS IN OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREA**

1. His Highness, the Orodje of Okpe, Othoro I.
2. His Highness, the Ovie of Oghara, Oreki II.
3. His Highness, the Ovie of Jesse, Onovbo I.
4. His Highness, the Ovie of Abraka, Orovworho I.
5. His Highness, the Ovie of Agbon, Okpara I.
6. His Highness, the Ovie of Uvwie, Eruohwo I.

**TRADITIONAL RULERS IN UGHELLI LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREA**

1. His Highness, the Osu-Ivie of Agbarho, Okpalefe II.
2. His Highness, the Ovie of Agbara, Ojakovbo II.

3. His Highness, the Ovie of Ughelli, Ogharisi II.
4. His Highness, the Ovie of Ogor, Adjara II.

#### TRADITIONAL RULERS IN IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. Obi of Agbo, Keagboekuzi.
2. Obi of Owa, Emmanuel Efeizomor II.
3. Obi of Umunede, Nwachukwu II.
4. Obi of Ute-Okpu, Gibson Aghaulor II.
5. Obi of Abavo, Jegbefume II.
6. Obi of Akumazi, Stephen Osagie III.
7. Obi of Mbiri, Ifeanyichuku Alekwe II.
8. Obi of Igbodo, Regent Prince Godwin Iyeke.
9. Obi of Otolokpo, Regent Prince Onwumonye Agbojeh.
10. Obi of Ute-Ogbeje, Ogana II.

#### WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. His Highness, Olu of Warri, Erejuwa II.
2. His Highness, Ovie of Ughelli, Oharisi II.
3. His Highness, Ovie of Uvwie, Eruohwo II.
4. His Highness, Olokun of Eku, Chief J. A. Edewor.
5. His Highness, Osuivie of Agbarho, Onome Okpalefe II.

#### HOTELS

##### ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

1. Bendel Hotel, Auchu.
2. Hilltop Hotel, Auchu.
3. Paradise Hotel, Auchu.
4. Silver Sands Hotel, Auchu.
5. Central Hotel, Auchu.
6. Universal Hotel, Auchu.



7. Guest House, Auchu.
8. Riverbank Hotel, Agenebode.
9. Ambassador Hotel, Iyuku.
10. St. Peter's Hotel, Okpella.

#### **AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Bendel Hotel, Igarra.
2. Hotel De Rocky Valley, Igarra.

#### **OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

1. Bendel Hotel, Afuze.
2. Jimiko Hotel, Afuze.
3. Admiral Hotel, Sabongida-Ora.

#### **OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Bendel Hotel, Asaba.
2. Holiday Hotels - Bridge Road, Asaba.
3. Hotel Maha, Asaba.
4. Wilbow Guest House, Asaba.
5. Ada Tourist Guest House, Asaba.
6. Christo Motel, Okpanam.

#### **ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Bendel Hotel, Ogwashi-Uku.

#### **OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT - HOTELS**

1. Ireter Hotels, Sapele.
2. Tima Guest House, Ugbeyiyi Road, Sapele.
3. Etano Hotel, Sapele.
4. Bendel Hotel, Sapele.

#### **IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Bendel Hotel, Agbor.
2. Ika Guest House, Agbo.

3. Aika Guest House, Umunede.
4. Travellers' Lodge, Umunede.

#### WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Enerhen Motel, Effurun, Warri.
2. Palmgrove Motel, Warri.
3. Mosheshe Motel, Effurun, Warri.
4. Peju Guest House, Warri.
5. River Valley Hotel, Igbudu, Warri.

### HOSPITALS

#### ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. General Hospital, Auchi.
2. General Hospital, Agenebode.
3. General Hospital, Agbede.
4. Notre-Dam Hospital, Jattu.

#### AKOKO-EDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. General Hospital, Igarra.
2. General Hospital, Ibillo.

#### OWAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. General Hospital, Afuze.
2. General Hospital, Sabongida-Ora.
3. Iulcha General Hospital, Uzebba.
4. Ikhide Hospital, Oke-Ora.

#### OSHIMILI LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Asaba General Hospital, Asaba.
2. Ebu General Hospital, Ebu.
3. Akwukwu-Igbo General Hospital, Akwukwu-Igbo.
4. Ibusa General Hospital, Ibusa.
5. Isiekwe Maternity/Hospital, Asaba.

6. Ike Memorial Hospital, Asaba.
7. Ibokwe Hospital, Asaba.

#### **ANIOCHA LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. St. Mary's Hospital, Ogwashi-Uku.
2. Pilgrims Baptist Hospital, Issele-Uku.
3. General Hospital, Isheagu.

#### **OKPE LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Sapele Specialist Hospital, Sapele.
2. General Hospital, Orerokpe.
3. Eku Baptist Hospital, Eku.
4. River Ethiope Hospital, Amukpe.

#### **IKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT – HOSPITALS**

1. General Hospital, Agbor.
2. General Hospital, Umunede.
3. General Hospital, Ekuku-Agbor.
4. General Hospital, Abavo.

#### **WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Central Water Clinic, Igbudu, Warri.
2. Numa Maternity, Warri.
3. Esiri Maternity, Warri.
4. West End Hospital, Warri.
5. Delta Clinic, Warri.
6. Somame Clinic, Igbudu, Warri.

#### **HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN ETSAKO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BENDEL STATE**

1. Mr. Justice J. B. Amissah – Resident High Court Judge, Auchì.
2. Mr. Justice Moje-Bare – Itinerant High Court Judge, Auchì.
3. Mr. A. A. Agun – Chief Magistrate Grade I, Auchì.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN AKOKO-EDO  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Mr. D. O. Anwadike – Chief Magistrate, Igarra.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATE IN OWAN LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT**

1. Mr. B. A. Ovbiagele – Chief Magistrate, Afuze.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATE IN OSHIMILI  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.**

1. Mr. Justice J. O. Akpovi, High Court of Justice, Asaba.
2. Chief Magistrate M. E. Akpiroroh, (Grade I), Chief Magistrate Court, Asaba.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN ANIOCHA**

1. Mr. Justice Mataire Umurhoro, High Court of Justice, Ogwashi-Uku.
2. Mr. P. Akpeki, Chief Magistrate Court Grade I.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATE IN OKPE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Mr. Justice Kessington Selman Yerima Monon, High Court I, Sapele.
2. Mr. Justice James Abadike Obi, High Court II, Sapele.
3. Mr. O. A. Igbogidi, Chief Magistrate I, Magistrate Court I, Sapele.
4. Mr. M. A. N. Airenakho, Chief Magistrate II, Magistrate Court II, Sapele.
5. Mr. L. O. Ojeaga, Senior Magistrate II, Magistrate Court III, Sapele.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN IKA**

1. Mr. Justice J. W. A. Ohiwerei.
2. Mr. J. B. O. Kofi, Chief Magistrate Grade I.
3. Mr. J. S. Buwa, Magistrate.

**HIGH COURT JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES****WARRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

1. Mr. Justice Ephraim Akpata.
2. Mr. Justice James Omo-Agege.
3. Mr. Justice M. C. Eluaka.
4. Mr. Justice S. A. Ajuyah.
5. Chief Magistrate Mrs. Constance Boyo.
6. Magistrate H. I. I. Odiase.
7. Magistrate I. U. Edievbie.
8. Mr. Justice J. A. P. Oki.



*Mr. Aper Aku,  
Governor of Benue State*

## BENUE STATE

Area: 45,174 sq. km.

Capital: Makurdi

Population: 2,427,017 .

Main Towns: Gboko, Katsina-Ala, Oturkpo, Idah, Dekina and Ankpa, Aliade and Vandeikya.

Benue State derives its name from the River Benue which has been its pride from time immemorial.

The State is bounded on the north by Plateau State, on the west by Bendel and Kwara States, on the south by Anambra and Cross River States and on the east by Gongola State.

The main ethnic groups in the State are Igala, Tiv, Idoma, Etulo and Igede. Other language groups include Junkus Agatu, Nupe, Bassa - Nges, Ibibio-Komo, Kotonkarfes, Utonkon and Akweya.

The state comprises eleven local government council areas. These are: Ankpa, Bassa, Dekina, Gboko, Makurdi, Idah, Katsina-Ala, Kwande, Oturkpo, Okpolwu, and Vandeikya.

The people of the state are mostly farmers growing such food and cash crops as beniseed, soya beans, groundnuts, rice, yam, millet, cassave, banana, cotton, oil palm, cocoa and coffee. The food crops are grown in such large quantities that the surplus are sent to other parts of the country for sale.

The cash crops also provide raw materials for industries such as seed crushing for oil extraction, rice milling, soap and margarine manufacture as well as the production of beverages.

With the large herds of sheep and goats in the state and fish from Rivers Benue, Katsina-Ala and other rivers, the prospects for meat and fish canning industry are very bright.

The State is also endowed with mineral wealth. Coal is found at Okaba in Ankpa Division, Ogboyaga and Odokpona in Dekina Division, and Oturkpo and edumoga in Oturkpo Division. Deposits of limestones at Mandev in Gboko Divisions, Agila, Igunmale in Oturkpo Division, and marble in large quantities at Eletu and Itobe in Idah Division add to the

mineral wealth of the State. Petroleum is found at Okogbo, in Edah Division. Tin and columbite are also found in the State.

In view of its proximity to the proposed new Federal Capital at Abuja and with all its mineral and agricultural resources, the State certainly has the potentiality of becoming a big commercial centre in the future.

Work has reached an advanced stage on the Yandev cement industry along Makurdi/Gboko road where large deposits of limestone have been discovered.

There are about 20 secondary grammar schools, five teacher training colleges and one craft school in Benue State. Good rail, road and air services connect the state with the rest of the country.

Tourist attractions in the State are Gboko Beruwuna Lake, Oturkpo salt deposit, Ibi (Nwunyo fishing festival) and Dome Odu festival.

## BENUE STATE

### BENUE STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR ...	...	Mr. Aper Aku
DEPUTY GOVERNOR ...	...	Mr. Emmanuel Isa Odoma
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT		Mr. Ezekiel Akiga
HEAD OF SERVICE ...	...	Mr. M.O.D. KEBU

AREA: 69,740

POPULATION: 3,041,194

CAPITAL: Makurdi

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. Sule Iyaji
2.	Economic and Planning ...	Mr. Godwin Okpo
3.	Education ...	Mr. Mwendaga Jibo
4.	Finance ...	Mr. Athanasius Angereke
5.	Health and Social Welfare ...	Mr. John Musa Shuaibu
6.	Housing and Environments ...	Mr. Vincent Tyoikaa Uji
7.	Justice and Acting Attorney-General	Mr. Andrew Adejohogri
8.	Local Government, Youth and Sports	Mr. Orban Nyiakure
9.	Rural Development and Co-operative	Mr. Moses Ahi
10.	Trade and Industry ...	Mr. Abu John Ali
11.	Works and Transport ...	Mr. Joseph Targema Oikar
12.		Mrs. Elizabeth A. Evase



## SPECIAL ADVISERS

1. Economic Affairs	...	Mr. Toryima Orga
2. Political and Chieftaincy	...	Mr. Peter Vande Acka
3. State Security Matters	...	Mr. Nelson Eka Onojo

## BENUE STATE

## LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Ankpa — (Traditional Ruler Onu Ankpa — Doga, Alhaji Halilu Sani)

Apa

Ado

Ambiir

Bassa

Dekina

Gboko

Gwer

Guma

Idah

Kwande

Katsina — Ala

Kaushisha

Makurdi

Nagi

Oji

Okpokwu

Otukpo

Ofu

Omallia

Ukum

Ushongo

Vandekya

---

### TRADITIONAL COUNCIL AND CHIEFS

- (1) Attah Igala – Alhaji Aliu Obaje
- (2) Och' Idoma – Abraham Ajene Okpabi
- (3) Tor Tiv James Akperan Orshi
- (4) Ejeh of Ankpa – Alhaji Yakubu Adaji
- (5) Aguma of Bassa – Chief James Alagani

### HIGH COURT JUDES

- (1) Mr. Justice James Adesiyun
- (2) Mr. Justice S. U. Onu
- (3) Mr. Justice J. O. Ogebe
- (4) Mr. Justice A. I. Katsina-Alu
- (5) Mr. Justice A. Idoko
- (6) Mr. Justice A. P. Anyebe
- (7) Mr. Justice L. C. Anoliefo

### HOTELS AND OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- (1) Benue Hotel, Makurdi and all the L.G.A. Head-Quarters
- (2) Attanta Hotel, Makurdi
- (3) Rahama Hotel, Makurdi
- (4) Bem Hotel, Makurdi
- (5) Ben-Cross Lodge, Makurdi
- (6) See Me Motel, Makurdi
- (7) Tilly Gyado Hotel, Gboko
- (8) Enemona Hotel, Ankpa
- (9) Ejilogwu Club, Ankpa
- (10) Aroma Hotel, Idah
- (11) Idah Guest House, Idah

### HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

- (1) Federal University of Technology, Makurdi
- (2) Federal Polytechnic Idah

- (3) Murtala College of Arts Science and Technology, Ugbokolo
- (4) Benue State School of Basic Studies, Makurdi
- (5) Advanced Teachers' College, Katsina - Ala
- (6) Advanced Teachers' College, Ankpa
- (7) Advanced Teachers' College, Otukpo
- (8) Advanced Teachers' College, Makurdi

### MEMBERS OF BENUE STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Aper Aku, Governor  
Mr. E. I. Odoma, Deputy Governor  
Mr. N. Jibo, Comm. for Water and Electricity  
Mr. J. M. Shaibu, Comm. for L/Govt. Pry. Edu. Youth and Sports  
Mr. V. T. Uji, Comm. for Trade and Industries  
Mr. A. I. Angereke, Comm. for Economic Planning  
Mr. G. I. Okpe, Comm. for Finance  
Mr. J. O. Nyiakura, Comm. for Health and Social Welfare  
Mr. A. J. Ali, Comm. for Works and Transport  
Mr. J. F. T. Orkar, Comm. for Agriculture  
Mr. Sule Iyaji, Comm. for Housing and Environment  
Mr. A. A. Ogiri, Attorney General & Comm. for Justice  
Mr. M. U. Abi, Comm. for Rural Dev. and Co-operative  
Mrs. E. A. Ivase, Comm. for Education  
Mr. O. D. Tebu, Secretary to the State Government

### SPECIAL ADVISERS & DIRECTORS

Mr. P. V. Acka, Special Adviser on Pol. & Chieftaincy Affairs  
Mr. N. E. Onojo, Adviser on State Security  
Mr. T. K. Orga, Adviser on Economic Affairs  
Mr. F. Chubu, Special Asst. to the Governor (Assembly Matters)  
Mr. Dan Agbese, Director of Information  
Mr. J. A. Onuche, Director of Budget

## BENUE STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker — Mr. J. A. Num  
Deputy Speaker — Mr. Innocent Ogbe  
Clerk of the House — Mr. G. Attah Omanchi  
Abdallah K. Alhaji — Gboko  
Adegbe, E. A. — Adoru  
Addor, S. T. — Loko  
Ahile, Augustine — Ihugh  
Agoon, P. — Tiev  
Akubo, Stephen A. — Enjema — Minority Leader  
Akwu, Peter M. — Igalagwu  
Amaishgeh, Nyianamo — Ghemecha  
Ashwe, Abugh David — Nyamastor  
Atero, A. U. Daudu  
Atom, Julius T. —  
Azaatse, M. T. — Shangev -Ya  
Bosua, Joseph K. — Ngenev  
Bature, Aga — Mbagwa  
Chiga, D. N. — Ikurav-Ya  
Edo, Abu — Agatu Ochekwu  
Egwemi, J. O. — Ibaji  
Ejeh, R. — Imani/Ojoku  
Ekpiri, E. I. — Igumale/Utonkon  
Eru, P. O. — Uwokwu  
Gaza, C. T. — Afia  
Gendaga, D. H. — Raav  
Ibrahim, Yakubu S. — Braidu  
Hussaini, I. Alhaji — Idah/Igalamela  
Igbaga, H. H. — Njiriv  
Ihindan, Atoza — Shitile  
Ikyor Joshua I. — Nanev  
Iusu, J. A. — Shangev-tiev  
Jibrin, A. Alhaji — Ankpa town & district  
Kpojime, Victor F — Wannune  
Kpum, I. (Chief) — Tse-Mker  
Kundu, Linus — Mbakpa

- Magaji, M. Alhaji -- Makurdi  
Nongo, D. A. -- Tombo  
Obeya, J. O. -- Okpoga/Orokam  
Ocheja, J. A. (Capt.) -- Dekina Town and District  
Ochigbo, Michael D. -- Olamoboro  
Ode, O. A. -- Ito  
Omirigbe, O. C. -- Igede  
Ode, P. A. -- Onyagede/Ogboju/Adoka constituency  
Oikwu, S. -- Edumoga  
Ogbo, J. O. -- Akpa/Oglewu/Otukpo  
Onoja, Bala -- Ogugu  
Opaluwa, S. O. -- Ugbolawo/Itoke  
Orubi, T. O. -- Ichama/Owukpa  
Sekpe, D. A. -- Bassa  
Tingir, Isaiah N. -- Logo  
Tyo, P. T. -- Udei  
Ude, S. O. -- Agila/Igugba/Ulayi  
Ukande, Pius W. -- Gaav  
Wam, Aloysius -- Ushongo  
Yunusa J. Alhaji, Okura.



*Alhaji Mohammed Goni,  
Governor of Borno State*

## BORNO STATE

Area: 116,400 sq km

Capital: Maiduguri,

Population: 2,997,498

Main Towns: Borno, Bedde, Fika, Biu, Dikwa,

Gwoza, Nguru, Geidam, Gashua, Konduga,

Monguno, Potishum, Bama and Damaturu.

Borno State is the largest of all the nineteen states in the Federation, covering an area of 116,400 square kilometres. It shares borders with the neighbouring Republic of Niger to the north, Chad to the north-east and Cameroon to the east. Apart from English, other languages spoken in the state are Kanuri, Bolewa, Ngizim, Karai-Karai, Ngamo, Fulani, Babur, Bedde, Waha, Guduf, Marghi and Shuwa.

The State, as a result of the nation-wide local government reform, now comprises seventeen local government areas and one metropolitan area. These are: Bedde, Fika, Biu, Askira-Uba, Dikwa, Bama, Gwoza, Geidam, Lammbu, Mobor, Ngansai and Marte; Konduga, Mafa and Auno; Kaga and Magumeri; Damaturu and Boreni; Marghi, Gujba, Fune and Metropolitan Yelwa-Maiduguri.

The capital of the State, Maiduguri, has a population of over 200,000 (1963 census). It also has a hotel of international standard. The Nigeria Airways domestic service connects Maiduguri with other parts of the country. A network of good roads covers the State and the railway system links Maiduguri with other towns within and outside the State.

The most important geographical feature in Borno State is the Lake Chad, situated in the extreme north-eastern corner of the state.

The state's wealth comes from fisheries, cattle, and agriculture. Almost three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture, producing such crops as groundnuts, cotton, guinea corn, millet, rice and wheat. Gum Arabic is also being tapped in the northern part of the state.

Educational progress in the state has been encouraging. With the establishment of the University of Maiduguri, the much needed manpower in the state and the entire country will be eased. There are 487 local authority primary schools and one State Government primary school.

Education took the lion share of the state's budget for the 1977/78 financial year. The Ramat Technical College in Maiduguri has been upgraded to a polytechnic while an advanced teachers' training college and five secondary schools, with technical bias, were also established in the state. Six new primary schools with 6,000 classrooms, for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, were built during the year in various parts of the state. Fifteen secondary schools, eight teachers training colleges and one Federal Government college have been established in Borno State.

Opportunities for industrial and agricultural investments are many and varied. The Chad Basin Development Authority set up by the Federal Military Government envisages a great boost in irrigation farming in the area. Recent industrial development include the establishment of a shoe factory. The Maiduguri Oil Mill produces groundnut oil and cakes, in addition to other groundnut by-products. About 300 Nigerians are employed by the company. There is also the Borno tannery, which produces pickled skin for export. There are many small-scale industries involved in confectionery, block-making, meat slaughtering and soap making, scattered all over the State. Culture and tradition play important role in the lives of the people of the state. The Kanuris in particular, have rich and unique traditions which have been influenced by Islamic laws.

There are varieties of music and dances, the most outstanding of which is the Maliki dance. This is the most popular dance of the Kanuris. The dance itself is popular for its elegance, rhythm and the sweet-sounding *algaita* (flute).

Tourist attractions in the State include the Kyarimi Park in Maiduguri which offers animal and bird lovers a lot for sight-seeing. The only hippopotamus in captivity in West Africa lives in this park. There are quite a number of good catering hotels in the state.



## BORNO STATE

### BORNO STATE CABINET

GVERNOR	...	Alhaji Mohammed Goni
DEPUTY GOVERNOR		Alhaji Ibrahim Anas
SECRETARY TO THE		
GOVERNMENT	...	Mr. Michael Olowolaiyemo
CHIEF OF SERVICE	...	Alhaji Ahmed Al-Gazali

AREA: 116,589      POPULATION: 2,990,526      CAPITAL: Maiduguri

No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1	Agriculture ...	Alhaji Tijani Geldar
2	Animal Health Forestry ...	Alhaji Abba Tor
3	Economic Planning ...	Alhaji Bukar Gana
4	Education ...	Mr. Stanley Dunoma
5	Establishment ...	Mrs. Hamro Imam
6	Finance ...	Dr. Shettima Mustapha
7	Health ...	Dr. Jabani Manbula
8	Home Affairs and Information	Alhaji Saleh Maina
9	Local Government ...	Alhaji Maina Waziri
10	Trade and Industry ...	Alhaji Abas Dawa
11	Works ...	Alhaji Mohammed Abba Gana



*Dr. Clement Isong,  
Governor of Cross River State*

## CROSS RIVER STATE

Area: 27,237 sq. km.

Population: 3,478,131,

Capital: Calabar

Main Towns: Uyo, Eket, Etinan, Abak, Ogoja, Ikom, Obubra, Ugep Ikot-Ekpene, and Oron.

Cross River State, formerly the South Eastern State at the creation of the 12 States in 1967, was part of the old Eastern Region. The State derives its new name from the Cross River which rises from the Cameroun mountains and flows through the whole length of the State.

Cross River State is bounded on the north by the Benue State, on the west by Anambra and Imo states, on the south-west by Rivers State and on the east by the Cameroun Republic.

Three major ethnic groups are easily identifiable in the state. These are the Efik/Ibibio/Annang/Oron group, located in the south, the Ejagham group spread over the north but divided into two sectors by an intermediary group called the Ekoi.

The southern sector of Ejagham comprises the Quas in Calabar Division and the neighbouring people of Akamkpa Division, while the northern sector is made up of Etung-speaking people of Ikom, Akajuk, Nkum, Nkim, Mbube and parts of Ogoja.

In addition, there are such smaller ethnic groups as Ibeno, and Andoni all in the south, while Yalla/Yache, Ukelle and Bette/Bekwara are in the northern tip of the state.

Notwithstanding the different dialects by which each group is identified, the linguistic base is one and the same - Bantu.

The state is divided into seventeen local government areas. These are Abak, Akamkpa, Calabar, Eket, Etinan, Ikom, Ikot-Ekpene and Itu. Others are Obudu, Obubra, Ogoja, Oron, Uyo, Ukanafun, Ikono and Ikot-Abasi.

In terms of natural resources, Cross River State holds a third of Nigeria's forest area - 1,200 square kilometres, and contributes a good proportion of the country's industrial woods for domestic and export markets.

The veneer and plywood industry in the state produces sawn timbers, plywood, chipboard, veneer and fibreboard. Sawyers and private mills also exploit the forest resources for the construction of furniture, buildings, canoes, pontoons and other water crafts. In some of these forest areas are such wild life as chimpanzees, gorillas, leopards, buffaloes and a variety of snakes and monkeys.

The state's rivers, creeks and coastal waters breed large species of marine life, like shrimps and fishes, which have induced the Government's interest in deep-sea fishing. Aquatic animals also include crocodiles, sea cows, hippopotami and turtles.

Mineral resources in the State include gas, limestone, calcium, clay, salt, tin-ore, lead and zinc. Cross River State is the largest producer of palm produce, and second largest in the production of rubber in the Federation.

The cocoa wine venture which has successfully thrived as a pilot industry is expected to go into commercial production soon. Its primary products include brandy, dry gin, and wines of various tastes. The secondary products are cocoa fats and cakes used in feeding livestock.

An industry which is based on palm oil and kernel will soon go into production. At present, two of the available mineral resources in the Cross River State are being tapped. These are limestone and oil. Limestone is the base of a flourishing cement industry.

An asbestos industry was also established which produces various types of asbestos roofing sheets and pipes amongst others. In addition, the flour mill in Calabar produces baking flour.

The state is accessible by land, sea and air. By far the popular means of transport is by the all-season roads which are abundant throughout the state and their services are supplemented by the State Government-owned transport company – the Crosslines Limited. This company owns buses plying Oron-Eket, Oron-Ikot Ekpene, Oron-Opobo, Calabar-Ikom, Calabar-Obubra at low rates. It also provides a large fleet of ferry boats, operating at a number of points, including Calabar-Oron, Itrgdi-Ediba, Ikot-Utuma and Atimbo. In the riverine areas, commercial speed-boats and engine-propelled canoes are common. Calabar, the State-capital, is an important seaport and also an international airport. There are a number of daily flights in and out of Calabar to the rest of the country.

The state also enjoys modern telecommunication facilities, with post offices in the major cities, while in smaller towns, postal agencies and sub-

post offices provide postal services. Radio-telephone services link the administrative headquarters with the divisions.

The state is rich in culture, and this is very well displayed through dances, songs, arts, crafts, fashions and the general way of life of the people. The cultural vitality of the people derives inspiration from a wide variety of cults, oracles, mythology, rituals, folklore and ceremonials. Indeed the most picturesque representations of the people's culture are manifested in masquerades and traditional dances on view during festivals or other special occasions throughout the year.

The state is the treasure house of cultural attractions, historical, archaeological, art and handicraft centres.

The most developed holiday resort in the State is the Obudu cattle ranch, which has a temperate climate and offers a wide range of scenic and other attractions, and a hotel of international standard. Other beautiful sights in the state include the Agbokim Falls near the border with the Cameroun, the Kwa Falls near the Oban Hills, and the sand banks at Ibeno on the Atlantic coast. A good number of animals inhabit the Calabar zoo.

The people's wood carvings, stone sculpture, raffia and cane works, pottery, and silver works are first-rate works of art. The State Government is building a cultural centre in Calabar which will serve as a meeting place for artists. Catering facilities are found in all parts of the State. In important towns such as Ikot-Ekpene, Uyo, Oron, Eket, Calabar, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu, there are catering rest houses operated by the Government.

## CROSS RIVER STATE

### CABINET

Governor	...	Dr. Clement Isong
Deputy Governor	...	Dr. Mathias Offoboche
Secretary to the State		
Government	...	Dr. Ignatius I. Ukpong
Head of Service	...	Mr Emmanuel Monjok

S/No.	Ministry		Name of Commissioner
1.	Agriculture	...	Mr. J.A. Ushie
2.	Economic Planning	...	Dr. A.E. Essien-Obot
3.	Education	..	Dr. E. J. Usua
4.	Finance	...	Mr. K. G. Agabi
5.	Health	...	Prof. J. R. Ana
6.	Housing & Environment	...	Dr. Erim O. Erim
7.	Justice	...	Dr. P. U. Umoh
8.	Local Government	...	Dr. Edoho B. Edoho
9.	Natural Resources	...	Mr. O. J. Edok
10.	Public Works	...	Chief Eniang Essien
11.	Rural Development and Co-operatives	...	Chief (Prof) N.E. Henshaw
12.	Trade & Industries	...	Mr. E.E.P. Umana
13.	Transport	...	Engr. A. A. Udoete
14.	Water & Electricity Supply	..	Chief A.J.U. Ekong
15.	Social Development, Youth Sports & Culture	...	Mr. O. B. Iwara
16.	Parastatals (Directly under Deputy Governor)	...	Dr. E. U. Esenam

### SPECIAL DUTIES

Army Commander	...	Brig. A.R.A. Mamudu
Navy Commander	...	Captain E. Buba
Commissioner of Police	...	Mr. E. J. Umoren

# **NAMES OF THE PARAMOUNT RULERS IN CROSS RIVER STATE**

1. Obong Eflong Udo Akpan  
Authur,  
(Paramount Ruler for Abak)
2. Chief Nya Ekwe Nya Owen  
(Paramount Ruler for Akam-  
kpa).
- 3.(a) Edidem Essien Ekpe Oku V  
Calabar  
(b) Ndidem Usang Ise,  
(Ndidem of Qua).
4. Chief Thompson Udo Uyo  
Ata Akpabio  
(Paramount Ruler for Eket).
5. Chief Simon Tom Akpan  
Nsubong  
(Paramount Ruler for Etinan)
6. Chief Joseph Obi Assan  
(Paramount Ruler for Ikom).
7. Chief Nya Udo Inaeyen,  
(Paramount Ruler for Ikono).
8. Chief Cosmas Okon Akpan,  
(Paramount Ruler for Ikot  
Ekpene).
9. Obong Ekpe Obong Atakpe  
(Paramount Ruler for Itu).
10. Chief Samuel A. Nkanu,  
(Paramount Ruler for Obubra)
11. Chief Joseph Davies Agda,  
(Obubra)
12. Etinyin Itam Bassey Effiong,  
(Otukpani).
13. Chief Peter Abue,  
(Ogoja).
14. Chief Akpan Akpan Udo  
(Ilot Abasi).
15. Chief Okon Enyekunyi Isong,  
(Oron).
16. Chief Samson Udo Idiong,  
(Ukanafun).
17. Chief Ekpeyong Udo Ekong,  
(Uyo).

# **NAMES OF THE CLAN HEADS IN THE CROSS RIVER STATE.**

1. Chief Samuel Nsoro Nya  
(Clan Head of Ediene in Abak  
LGA).
2. Obong Edem Bassey Okposen  
(Clan Head of Offiong in  
Eket LGA).
3. Chief Ojong Edoma Egba  
(Clan Head of Akpaeabong in  
Ikom LGA).
4. Chief Jacob Akpan,  
(Clan Head of Ndiya in Ikono  
LGA).
5. Okuku Akpan Enang,  
(Clan Head of Ikot Ekpene  
LGA).
6. Chief John Afure Egbe,  
(Clan Head of Adun in  
Obubra LGA).
7. Obong Otu Aman Usomen IX  
(Clan Head of Ikpe Nung in  
Ikot Abasi LGA).
8. Chief Udo Inuk  
(Clan Head of Ikot Inyang  
Ibiono in It LGA).
9. Chief Uno Okon Nakanda,  
(Clan Head of Ikot Nakanda  
in Odukpani LGA).
10. Obong Johnson Udokang  
Udom,  
(Clan Head of Afaha in Uka-  
nafun LGA).
11. Chief Afakpor James Udoffia  
(The Nsom of Uruan in Uyo-  
LGA).
12. Chief Etim Effiong Bassey,  
(Clan Head of Effiat in Oron  
LGA).

---

**CROSS RIVER STATE**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

1. Abak Local Government Area
2. Akamkpa Local Government Area
3. Calabar                   "
4. Eket                     "
5. Etinan                  "
6. Ikom                    "
7. Ikono                   "
8. Ikot Ekpene           "
9. Itu                      "
10. Obubra                "
11. Obudu                 "
12. Odukpani             "
13. Ogoja                  "
14. Ikot Abasi            "
15. Oron                   "
16. Ukanafun             "
17. Uyo                    "

**HIGH COURT JUDGES IN CROSS RIVER STATE**

1. His Lordship Justice E. Kooffreh  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
2. His Lordship Justice D. A. Eno  
High Court of Justice,  
Ikot Ekpene.
3. His Lordship Justice S. E. J. Ecoma  
High Court of Justice,  
Uyo.



4. His Lordship Justice E. J. Ntia  
High Court of Justice,  
Ikom.
5. His Lordship Justice E. T. Ndoma-Egba  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
6. His Lordship Justice M. U. Usoro  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
7. His Lordship Justice E. E. E. Effanga  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
8. His Lordship Justice O. A. Esin  
High Court of Justice,  
Oron.
9. His Lordship Justice E. E. Arikpo  
High Court of Justice,  
Ogoja.
10. His Lordship Justice J. T. Akpabio  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
11. His Lordship Justice H. R. Inem  
High Court of Justice,  
Ikot Abasi.
12. His Lordship Justice E. I. Nkereuwem  
High Court of Justice,  
Etinan.
13. His Lordship Justice W. R. T. Macaulay

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
|     | (Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ogoja.                                 |     | Magistrate's Court,<br>Calabar.  |
| 22. | His Worship, B. Etim-Okon,<br>(Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Akamkpa. | 25. | His Worship, U.U.U. Ekanem,<br>(Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ukanafun.     |
| 23. | His Worship, J.E. Uduk,<br>(Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Obubra.     | 26. | His Worship, Brown O. Obi,<br>Chief Magistrate's Court.<br>Calabar.                            |
| 24. | His Worship, E.E. Ekpenyong<br>(Magistrate Grade III),                                   | 27. | His Worship, G.J. Ufford.<br>(Chief Magistrate Grade I),<br>Chief Magistrate's Court,<br>Eket. |

#### THE LISTS OF THE HOTELS AND OTHER TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN CROSS RIVER STATE

- |     |                     |   |             |
|-----|---------------------|---|-------------|
| 1.  | Metropolitan Hotel  | — | Calabar     |
| 2.  | Paradise City Hotel | — | Calabar     |
| 3.  | Vetas Guest House   | — | Calabar     |
| 4.  | Ayimo Guest House   | — | Calabar     |
| 5.  | Luna Nite Club      | — | Calabar     |
| 6.  | Namoba Hotel        | — | Oron        |
| 7.  | Anchor Inn Ltd.     | — | Ikot Ekpene |
| 8.  | Hotel Capitol       | — | Calabar     |
| 9.  | Obudu Cattle Ranch  | — | Obudu       |
| 10. | Kwa Fall Hotel      | — | Akamkpa     |

---

THE LISTS OF THE HOSPITALS IN CRS

- 33 General Hospitals
- 72 Dispensaries
- 24 Maternity Homes
- 118 Health/Medical Centres
- 14 Infant Welfare Clinics
- 3 Dental Clinics
- 17 Health Offices
- 92 Leprosy Out-patient clinics

High Court of Justice.  
Eket.

14. His Lordship Justice A. E. Mbanefo  
High Court of Justice,  
Calabar.
15. His Lordship Justice O. Ita  
High Court of Justice,  
Ikot Ekpene.

#### MAGISTRATES IN CROSS RIVER STATE

1. His Worship, S.E. Umanah  
(Chief Magistrate Grade I)  
Chief Magistrate's Court,  
Ugep.
2. His Worship, J.O. Amadi,  
(Chief Magistrate Grade I),  
Chief Magistrate's Court,  
Uyo.
3. His Worship, E. E. Nkop  
Ag. Chief Registrar,  
High Court, Calabar.
4. His Worship, C.A. Anyaebunam (Mrs)  
(Chief Magistrate Grade I)  
Chief Magistrate's Court.  
Calabar.
5. His Worship, J.U.A. Uko-Enin.  
(Chief Magistrate Grade I).  
Magistrate's Court,  
Ikot Ekpene.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| His Worship, J.A. Binang,<br>(Chief Magistrate Grade II),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Oron.          | Magistrate's Court,<br>Obudu.   |
| His Worship, A.S. Umo-Essien,<br>(Chief Magistrate Grade II),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Etinan.    | 14. His Worship, A.A. Attah,<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Akainkpa.  |
| His Worship, B. Udo,<br>(Chief Magistrate Grade II),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ogoja.              | 15. His Worship, M. Koofreh (Mrs.),<br>(Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Calabar.   |
| His Worship, S.W. Egbo-Egbo,<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ikot Abasi. | 16. His Worship, E.O.E. Ekpo,<br>(Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Calabar.         |
| His Worship, E.A. Uke,<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate Court,<br>Ikrom.              | 17. His Worship, Ime E. Usen,<br>(Magistrate Grade II),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Abak.           |
| His Worship, R.I.E. Odu,<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Iko.            | 18. His Worship, Chief L.O. Silva,<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ikot Nakanda.                        |
| His Worship, D.N.A. Omon (Mr.),<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Uyo.     | 19. His Worship, E.E.E. Usanga,<br>(Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Ikot Ekpene. |
| His Worship, M.A. Edet,<br>(Senior Magistrate Grade I),  | 20. His Worship, B.E. Antia,<br>(Magistrate Grade III),<br>Magistrate's Court,<br>Uyo.            |
|  | 21. His Worship, I. Itam,   |



*Alhaji Abubakar Barde,  
Governor of Gongola State*

## GONGOLA STATE

Area: 91,390 sq. km.

Capital: Yola

Population: 2,605,263

Main Towns: Numan, Jalingo, Gembu, Mubi, Gombi, Zing.

Gongola, the second largest State in the Federation after Borno, has an area of about 91,390 square kilometres. It is one of the seven States created on February 3, 1976.

The State shares borders with four other States: Borno and Bauchi to the north and north-west; Plateau and Benue States to the west and south-west. On the east and south, it is bounded by the Republic of Cameroun. The State is a combination of the former Adamawa Province with Sardauna Province (both of which were provinces in the former North-East) and Wukari Province (which was carved out of the former Benue Plateau State and merged with the present Gongola State).

Many ethnic groups inhabit the Gongola State. The major ones include the Fulani, Jukun, Bachama, Kilba, Mumuye, Chamba, Higgi, Gude, Vere, Mubi, Longuda, Jen, Ndoro, Kaka, Jibu, Mambilla and Kuteb. Each group has a dialect, though Hausa and Fulfulde are spoken by all.

With the local government reforms which took effect from Thursday, May 29, 1976, there are now a total of sixteen local government authorities with Yola, the State capital, as a township authority. The new local government areas are Bali, Fufure, Ganye, Gombi, Guyuk and Jalingo. Others are Karim-Lamido, Mayo-Balwa, Michika, Mubi, Numan, Sardauna, Zing, Takum, Wukari and Zing.

The government of Gongola State is fully aware of the role education plays in the bid for development. As a result post-primary institutions are being expanded to accommodate at least 1,000 students per school while the proposal to build new ones is under active study. Apart from the Federal Advanced Teachers' College at Yola and the Mubi Federal College of Arts and Science, the State Government has established in Yola, an Advanced College of Preliminary Studies to prepare students for university

education. Already, there is a plan to build a technical college at Yola. This college is aimed at providing the State with much needed middle level manpower.

Equally important is the State Government's determination to tackle the problem of illiteracy among adults and youths who had no opportunity of formal education. About 1,200 literacy classes have been opened, while an adult education centre is to be built in Yola.

The State Government has earmarked a large sum of money for scholarship awards to its deserving students during the 1977-78 fiscal year.

Gongola State is endowed with several natural resources. These include vast areas of virgin land suitable for large-scale farming; livestock, forest as well as rivers for irrigation and fishery.

The state has a number of farms and farm training centres. Large-scale mechanised farm units at Ganye, Lau, Gurin and Michika, have successfully grown crops like maize, rice, guinea-corn, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, groundnuts and yam. Arabica coffee, tea and kolanuts thrive well on the Mambilla Plateau. Gongola State has one of the largest livestock resources in the Federation. Mambilla Plateau in Sardauna Division alone has about 450,000 head of cattle apart from sheep and goats.

Untapped deposits of mineral ores available in the State include iron, lead, zinc and associated metals. Limestone is found 50 kilometres north of Numan and in Song and Hong areas. Barytes occur in several localities of Dugel and Ibi, while glauconite and salt deposits are located around Akwana and Arufu areas of Wukari Division.

Gongola State has a lot of industrial potentialities. Presently, the Savannah Sugar Company at Numan and the cotton ginnery at Lamorde, owned by Cotton and Agricultural Processors Limited, are the only large-scale industries existing in the State.

However, feasibility studies have been completed for some major projects to be established at various locations. These include a 200 bed-room ultra-modern hotel at Yola, tomato processing project at Lau, plywood and veneer industry at Baissa, and burnt brick industry at Mubi.

Small-scale industries like bakeries, block making, carpentry, printing, poultry, mechanical workshops, etc, are being planned. The government has earmarked large sums of money as loans for small entrepreneurs throughout the State. Meanwhile, industrial estates are soon to be established in



Yola, Mubi and Wukari.

Gongola State, with its various ethnic groups, enriches Nigeria's cultural heritage. The variety of music and dances of the State reflect the dynamic cultural lives of the ethnic groups. Music and dances are mostly social, although some of them are ritual or occupational.

The richness of the state's culture is also generally reflected in the works of arts and crafts. Works include leatherwork, calabash, mat-weaving, pottery, metal work, canoe carving and cloth dying which is most prominent in Wukari.

Gongola State is a land of mountain ranges and highlands, rivers and river valleys. The Kamate peaks of Mubi are, the "three sister rocks" at Song, the Jangani mountain range of Ganye and the rolling uplands of Muri are all of great scenic beauty. Also the magnificent Mambilla Plateau, the winding roads, "hair-pin" corners and canyons are great tourist attractions. At 1,830 metres above sea level, the climate of the plateau is cold throughout the year. Trees are rare, except where plantations exist. Gongola State also has enormous wildlife. Areas around Wukari and Gashaka are reputed for their several species of big animals, birds and rodents. Chimpanzees, elephants, hyenas, leopards and lions are also found in the bushes.

Already, the government is developing Gashaka Game Park in Sardauna Division. A lot of game has been attracted to the park and work has now reached an advanced stage. Other animal parks being planned are Ibi and Kashimbilla game reserves.

Apart from other festivals, there are now three festivals which attract people within and outside the state. These are the Njuwa and Ibi fishing festivals and the Fare festival held annually at Fare in Numan Division.

# GONGOLA STATE

## GONGOLA STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	Alhaji Abubakar A. Barde
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	Mr. Bafte Wüberforce Juta
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	Mr. R.B. Hungushi
HEAD OF SERVICE	Alhaji Saidu Z. Mohammed

AREA: 1,020,671

POPULATION: 3,002,808

CAPITAL: Yola

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture and Co-operative	Abubakar Mutum Bitu
2.	Animal Health and Forestry	Alhaji Abdullahi Kirim
3.	Education	Alhaji Bello Tifi Laworde
4.	Establishment and Service Matters	Mr. Christopher Iratsi
5.	Finance	Alhaji Muhammed Suleiman Barup
6.	Health	Mr. Adiel Lakamso Bilal
7.	Information	Mrs. Fibien Nadah
8.	Justice and Attorney-General	Alhaji Garba Alfa Tarfa
9.	Land and Survey	Malam Ayuba Musa Mammawa
10.	Local Government and Community Development	Mr. Joel H. Madaki
11.	Social Advelopment Youth Sports	Mr. Sauda Kefas Zina
12.	Trade and Industry	Mr. Tultunda Elam Atiworcha
13.	Works	Mallam Barkindo Aliyu Mustapha

## ADVISERS

1.	Economic Planning	Mr. James Malgwi
2.	Education and Social Development	Dr. Nicholas Poidon
3.	Health	Dr. M. A. Tukur
4.	Internal Affairs	Bala Takaya
5.	Internal and National Affairs	Dr. A. U. Jullage
6.	Political	Alhaji Umaru Santuraki
7.	Rural Development	Mr. Damana Gaya

# Nigeria's National Magazine **Spear**

**CURRENT**

Informative

Colourful

Attractive

Your Ever Entertaining

**Spear Magazine**

Is Read By Over

**650,000**

Persons Every Month

**Reach Them Effectively**

with your

**Advertisements.**

**NIGERIAN BANK**  
**FOR COMMERCE & INDUSTRY**



**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**DEVELOPMENT BANK**

*Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry, established by the Federal Government by Decree No. 22 of 1973, exists for the provision of necessary financial assistance for sound and expeditious economic development of Nigeria.*

*Authorised Capital: ₦50 million, and Unlimited Loan Resources from the Federal Government of Nigeria.*

*For more meaningful and effective participation in the economic development of your country contact:*

**The Managing Director**  
**NIGERIAN BANK FOR**  
**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**8, PRISON STREET,**  
**P. O. BOX 4424, LAGOS.**

**TEL: 653917**

## IMO STATE

Area: 11,850 sq. Km

Capital: Owerri

Population: 3,672,654

Main Towns: Aba, Owerri, Umuahia, Afikpo, Abiriba, Arochukwu, Oguta, Okigwe and Orlu.

Imo State was created along with six other new states in the Federation on February 3, 1976. It was carved out of the former East Central State.

The state forms one-compact geographical entity. It shares common boundaries with Anambra State to the north, Rivers State to the south, Cross River State to the east and Bendel State to the West.

Imo State is divided into twenty-one local government areas: Aba, Afikpo, Arochukwu/Ohafia, Bende, Obioma Ngwa, Ekiti, Ihiala/Ekwereazu, Umunnato and Mbaitoli/Ikeeduru. Others are Ekwereazu, Nkwere/Isu, Isialangwa, Ohaji/Egbema/Oguta, Ozoara, Isuikwuato/Okigwe, Orlu, Ideato, Oru, Owerri, Ukwani/Ukwuano/Umuahia.

The state has a lot of agricultural and mineral resources. Agriculture occupies a prominent place in the state's development programme taking N30 million of the state's total budget for the 1977-78 financial year.

Agriculture provides employment for about 75 per cent of the population. The Imo State Agricultural Development Corporation was established in June, 1976 with the power to promote agricultural development — to produce, process, store, and market agricultural products. The main food crops in the state are yam, maize, rice, and cassava, while the main cash crops are palm, rubber and cocoa.

The State's mineral resources include petroleum, lead, zinc, natural gas, limestone, clay and salt.

Following the adjustments of assets/liabilities with Anambra State in 1976, the State inherited the Golden Guinea Breweries Limited, Umuahia; the Modern Ceramics Industries Limited, Umuahia; Aba Textile Mills Limited; the Standard Shoe



*Mr. Samuel Mbakwe,  
Governor of Imo State*

Company, Owerri, and the former Phoenix, now Imo Hotels Limited, in Aba, Owerri and Umuahia. As an incentive to investors, the State government plans to develop industrial estates and layouts at Aba, Owerri, Umuahia and Orlu.

Industry in the state, particularly the small-scale type, is dominated by the private sector. The major private sector industries include the Nigeria Breweries Limited, Aba, the Lever Brothers soap factory also in Aba, and Fuason Industries in Owerri.

The importance which the state government attaches to education is reflected in the allocation of N70.5 million to the sector in the 1977-78 financial year. There are about 1,910 primary schools in the State. An estimated 284,720 children were admitted into primary one in September 1977 as against 220,648 in September 1976. Seven additional urban primary schools and two new institutions for the handicapped at Aba, Owerri, Umuahia and Orlu with a total of 266 classrooms are to be opened.

There are 148 secondary schools in the state with an enrollment of 107,389. There is also provision for the establishment of 11 new secondary schools in the State during the 1977-78 fiscal year.

The State has reviewed the programme for technical and vocational education to meet the demand for middle-level manpower in the sub-professional levels. A N2.5 million college of technology is also being planned for the state.

Imo State is landlocked. It has neither an airstrip nor navigable waters with the result that road and rail are the only means of transportation in the state. The government has awarded contracts for the construction of 29 roads and 186 kilometres of roads and bridges in 10 urban centres and townships in the State at a cost of 74.8 million.

Tourism is being developed in the State. The Oguta Lake, with its clear blue water, is being developed in phases into a multi-million naira tourist centre. The centre, apart from other things, will have golf courses, yachting, youth-centres and other amusement facilities. Projects, similar to Oguta's, are being planned for three towns in the State.

## REASSIGNMENT OF COMMISSIONERS IMO STATE

### Mbakwe Reassigns 10 of his men

- |     |                       |   |
|-----|-----------------------|---|
| 1.  | Mr. (Eze) C. A. Egole | Commissioner of Local Government                                    |
| 2.  | Mr. C. A. Duruji      | Commissioner for Information, Culture, Youths and Sports            |
| 3.  | Dr. Willie Onyejiaka  | Commissioner for Works  |
| 4.  | Mr. (Eze) E. C. Eze   | Commissioner of Trade and Industry                                  |
| 5.  | Dr. Loveday Emerne    | Commissioner for Health   |
| 6.  | Chief J. C. Dike      | Commissioner for Community Development, Co-operatives and Transport |
| 7.  | Mr. A. E. Emeziem     | Commissioner for Finance  |
| 8.  | Dr. Rey Ofoegbu       | Commissioner for Lands, Survey and Urban Development                |
| 9.  | Mr. I. C. Madubuike   | Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning                  |
| 10. | Mr. R. O. Nwabueze    | Commissioner for Housing Environment.                               |

Others affected by this reshuffle included the Attorney-General and the Commissioner for Justice, Mr. Ubochi Oguji, Dr. O. B. Aguocha, Dr. I. I. Anyadiegwu, (Public Utilities) and Mr. Orji Okereke (Science and Technology)

The others are Mrs. Rose Mezu, (Social Welfare) and Mr. Olumba Onyewuchi.



## IMO STATE

### IMO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	Mr. Sam Onunaka Mbakwe
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	Prince Isaac Uzoigwe
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	Prof. Enoch Ayanwu
HEAD OF SERVICE	Mr. S. A. Nwapa

AREA: 13,032      POPULATION: 3,658,125      CAPITAL: Owerri

No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Dr. Loveday Ememo
2	Community Development and Co-operative	Dr. J. Ogbonna
3	Economic Development and Planning	D. R. Nwabueze
4	Education	Dr. C. A. Duruji
5	Finance	Chief C. E. Egeole
6	Health	Dr. O. B. Aguocha
7	Industries, Trade and Technology	Mr. W. I. Onyejiaka
8	Information, Culture, Youth and Sports	Dr. Ray Ofoegbu
9	Justice and Attorney General	Mr. Ubochi Osuji
10	Land Survey and Urban Development	Dr. I. I. Anyadiegwu
11	Local Government and Social Welfare	Mr. S. J. B. Dike
12	Water and Rural Electricity	Mr. E. A. Emezlem
13	Works and Housing	Engr. Eze O. Eze

### ADVISERS

...	...	...	Mr. A. O. Onyewuchi
...	...	...	Chief B. J. Onyenaho
...	...	...	Mr. Orji Okereke
...	...	...	Mrs. R. Mezu
...	...	...	Mt. E. C. Akwitti
...	...	...	Miss Gina Onyejiaka

## KADUNA STATE

**Area:** 70,245 sq. km

**Capital:** Kaduna

**Population:** 4,098,306

**Main Towns:** Zaria, Funtua, Daura, Kafanchan, Katsina.

The former North Central State, one of the twelve State first created in 1967, was re-named Kaduna State following the creation of seven more states by the Federal Military Government in February 1976.

The ethnic groups in the State are Hausas, Fulanis, Kajes, Gwans and the Pitis.

The State derives its name from the abundance of crocodiles found in River Kaduna—the Hausa name for crocodiles found in being “Kaduna.” The state’s 14 local council areas are Katsina, Dutsin-Ma, Funtua, Mani, Kankia, Malumfashi, Daura, Zaria, Kachia, Saminaka, Ikara, Jema’a Kaduna and Birnin Gwari.

Kaduna State is endowed with natural resources, both human and material, arable land, forest animals, water and minerals.

The most important mineral resources in the state are cassiterite or tin ore, columbite, sapphire, talc, iron-ore, kyanite, graphite and gold. The hilly parts of the state possess further mineral potentials, still to be tapped.

Agriculture, an age-old industry in the state, is being fully developed to provide adequate food and raw materials for the state’s growing industries and population. Increased mechanisation as well as better system of cultivation, harvesting, storage and marketing are being stepped up. A sizeable portion the state’s budget is allocated to agriculture in addition to Federal Government’s assistance for the development of agricultural services all over the country.

Cotton is the state’s major cash crop. In fact, the state produces over 45 percent of the country’s total annual production. Other export crops produced in the state are groundnuts and ginger. Food crops include guinea corn, millet, maize, yams,



*Alhaji Abba Rimi, Governor of Kaduna State*

# **dtn Daily Times**

Contact DTN offices:

- ★ Kakawa, Lagos
- ★ New Isheri Road, Ikeja
- ★ Branches throughout Nigeria



**YOU CAN RELY ON  
DAILY TIMES GROUP OF  
NEWSPAPERS FOR  
EFFECTIVE MESSAGE  
ROUND THE WORLD**

beans and rice.

Since the creation of the state in 1967, considerable progress has been made in industrialisation. The Peugeot car assembly in Kaduna is being expanded to increase daily production to over 50 cars while the fertilizer factory, also in Kaduna, now meets a substantial proportion of the nation's requirement. Work has begun in Kaduna on the construction of Nigeria's third petroleum refinery. Many of the existing manufacturing industries, especially textile, are being rapidly expanded and new ones established. Kaduna, the capital, is the second largest industrial area in the northern State. Other industries in the state include mill-milling in Katsina, cotton seed crushing and cigarette manufacturing in Zaria. There are also a number of factories producing reinforced concrete materials, asbestos, cement, groundnut oil, dairy, flour, shea-butter, assembled bicycles, toiletries and cigarettes.

The state has seen an upsurge in educational development during the last two years with many primary and secondary grammar schools and technical secondary school. There are also teacher training colleges a polytechnic and the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria.

The state is well served by modern telecommunication and transportation systems which connect it with all parts of the country.

Kaduna State is rich in arts and culture and the first to establish an arts council by law. The council is charged with the responsibility of taking measures to explore, develop and preserve the state's treasures in arts and culture.

The State has some of Nigeria's best tourist attractions. The interesting places include the Regimental Museum of the Nigerian Army at Zaria, the famous Nok terra heads, the Bajajida sword and polished iron axes and weapons believed to be over 2,000 years old, the palaces of the Emirs of Katsina, Zaria and Zaria, the Gobarau minaret in Katsina, the legendary Lugard well in Daura and the River Garden in Kaduna with its scenic Lugard Bridge.

The Hamdala and Durbar Hotels in Kaduna provide first class services for tourists.

#### KADUNA STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	Alhaji Abubakar Balzarabe Musa
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	Alhaji Abba Musa Rumi
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT	Malam Abidu Yazid
CHIEF OF CIVIL SERVICE	Malam Abidu Yazid

HA 70,293

POPULATION: 4,098,305

CAPITAL: Kaduna



*Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, Governor of Kano State*

## KANO STATE

Area: 43,285 sq. km.

Capital: Kano

Population: 5,774,840

Main towns: Hadeija, Kazaure, Gumel, Gwarzo, Dambatta, Karaye, Rano, Ririwai.

Kano State was one of the 12 states created in Nigeria in May, 1976.

The people of the State are mainly Hausa-speaking. Most of the residents in Kano state are farmers while in Kano City, the people are mainly traders and craftsmen. The city of Kano has been the greatest commercial centre of the old Western Sudan for centuries.

The 20 local government areas in the state are: Kano, Dambatta, Ringim, Minjibir, Gezawa, Bichi, Dawakin Tofa, Gwarzo, Tudun Wada, Rano, Wudil, Dutse, Dawakin Kudu, Zaria, Birnin-Kudu, Gaya, Hadeija, Keffin Hausa, Gumel and Kazaure.

The State Government has planned some programmes aimed to boost agricultural production and to establish minimum prices for farm produce in the State. As a result, agricultural and livestock inputs and services at heavily subsidised prices are being provided. To ensure that groundnut, a main cash crop, retains its leading position in the state's economy, the Government is working with others interested to develop seeds that can withstand the devastating rosette disease. At the same time, steps are being taken to encourage the production of cotton as an alternative cash crop to minimise the state's total dependence on groundnuts. Also about 50,000 tons various types of fertilizers were supplied to farmers in the state during the financial year while tractor hiring service is being greatly increased with better facilities for on-the-spot maintenance.

About 100 industrial enterprises of various dimensions exist in the State. These industries are based mainly on indigenous cultural and livestock resources. Groundnut-based industries constitute over 60 per cent of the total industrial output.

Along with the increasing establishment of big industrial enterprises, subsistence craft like tailoring, shoe-making, and

production of art and crafts exist.

Applications for the establishment of a wide variety of projects like food processing, furniture making, textiles, chemical engineering, construction and pharmaceutical industries have been processed by the state's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives. The proposed budget for these projects was about ₦20 million which are expected to employ more than 6,000 people. Also, when Sharada and Challawa industrial estates are fully developed, more industrial plots will be available to investors.

The state's mineral resources include tin, columbite and cassiterite.

Education is gradually developing in the state. The state previously lagged behind in Western form of education and the government is therefore determined to bridge, in the shortest possible time, the wide gap between the state and other states in the federation. To reach the goal, the Government has allocated a sum of ₦101,208,4200 for education for the 1977/78 financial year.

However, the state has, made significant progress since the inception of the Universal Primary Education programme in September 1976. By 1977 the number of pupils enrolled in primary schools rose to nearly 500,000.

Four teacher Training Colleges and ten secondary schools were planned for 1977. The former Bayero College of Education in Kano has now been upgraded to Bayero University.

Technical education has received a boost with the opening of the Bagauda Technical and Vocational Centre in addition to which two new technical secondary schools converted to schools of science.

Kano State is well served by good telecommunications and transport systems linking it with other parts of the Federation. Kano city has one of the busiest international airports in West Africa and is also renowned for its ancient city walls and caravan routes.

The Kano State lays emphasis on the establishment of new and viable industrial ventures as well as the expansion of the existing ones.

There are lots of tourist attractions in Kano State. These include the Kano central mosque, the Emir's palace, the city walls and Kano inter-city market. Bagauda Lake Hotel, 56 kilometres from Kano, is now one of the nation's conference centres. The famous Tiga Dam is situated some 16 kilometres from Bagauda.



**KANO STATE****KANO STATE CABINET**

GOVERNOR	...	Alhaji Muhammadu Abubakar Rimi
DEPUTY GOVERNOR		<i>Alhaji Abdul Dawakin-Tofa,</i>
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT		
MENT	...	Mallam Sule Yahaya Hama
HEAD OF SERVICE	...	Alhaji Isa Gambo Dutse

AREA: 42,123      POPULATION: 5,774,842      CAPITAL: Kano.

**NEW COMMISSIONERS**

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Mallam Musa Kasim	Finance
2.	Mrs. Tabawa Abdulsalam	Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.
3.	Mr. Zainab Said Kabir	Home Affairs and Information.
4.	Alhaji Aliyu Da'U	Local Government.
5.	Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa	Special Duties.
6.	Alhaji Aminu Yusuf	Housing and Environment
7.	Alhaji Shehu M. Shanono	Agriculture
8.	Dr. Tijani Abdullahi	Education
9.	Dr. Usman Warsha Haruna	Works and Transport
10.	Alhaji Mohammed Adamu	Social Welfare, Youth and Sports.

**DROPPED**

Alhaji Abdulhamed Hassan      Education.

**RESIGNED**

Dr. Sadiq Liman Wali      Health.

**SPECIAL DUTIES**

1. Special Duties      Alhaji Aminu Yusuf.



*Alhaji Adamu Atta, .  
Governor of Kwara State*

## KWARA STATE OF NIGERIA

### GEOGRAPHY

Kwara State has an area of 66,869 sq. kilometres, extending from latitude 11°07'N in its northern tip to latitude 7°45'N in its southern tip and lying between longitude 2°45'E in its south-western reach and longitude 6°40'E in its south-eastern reach.

Apart from having a long common international border with the Republic of Benin, the state also has common boundaries with seven sister states in Nigeria. These are Oyo, Ondo and Bendel States to the south, Niger and Sokoto States to the north and Benue and Plateau States to the East. It also has a common border with Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory, to the East. As a result of this unique location, therefore, the state can be said to be the "gateway" to the northern, southern and eastern parts of the country.

### POPULATION

By the 1980 projected population figure, the state has a population of about 2,898,552, made up of Yoruba, Ebira, Nupe, Barba, Fulani and Hausa speaking people.

### TOPOGRAPHY

There are undulating hills with valleys in parts of Oyi, Okene, Okehi, Opa and Borgu Local Governments. Among the prominent landforms are Gbogi Hill in Ilorin, Okoro-Agbo mountain in Ogidi, Oke-Agbonna at Share and Apado, Mount Patti in Lokoja, Agbaja Plateau in Agbaja, Osome Falls at Ukpogo and Owu Falls at Owa-Kajola. The rest of the State is Plateau.

The two important rivers are Rivers Niger and Benue. The two great rivers form a confluence at Lokoja in Kogi Local Government. Some other notable but seasonal rivers are Oyi, Oshin and Teshi.

**CLIMATE:**

The state has two alternating seasons, namely: wet and dry season. While the wet season begins towards the end of March and ends towards the end of October, Dry season starts in November and lasts till late February.

The weather is generally cold and dry in December and January due to the influence of Harmattan – a chilly wind that blows from the desert regions in the North.

**RAINFALL:**

Rainfall begins usually towards the end of March and lasts till late October. The heaviest rainfall is recorded between June and early August. Between August and September, a short spell of drought is always experienced.

**VEGETATION:**

In the southern part of Oyi Local Government, we have rain forest while wooded Savannah and grassland are the features of the remaining parts of the state. Some of the popular trees included the Locust – bean, Baobab, Akee-ape and Shea-butter trees.

**CULTURE:**

The people have a diversified culture which is reflective of the diversity of the people. Nevertheless, the various festivals, which could be classified into religious and traditional, are much similar in organisation and celebrations.

**RELIGIOUS AND FESTIVALS:**

The two major religions practised in the state are Islam and Christianity. However, traditional religion also has some adherents. Christmas and Ileya seasons are usually highly festive periods.

The various traditional festivals feature prominently at different periods in the year either for ritual or social purposes. Such festivals include Awon, Pategi Regatta, Oro, Ekuechi, Echeori, Echeanee, Gani, Ogun and a host of others.

In Shao, Awon festival is very important and it is staged annually in honour of River Awon believed to be a woman. The Awon day is a day set

side in year when all maids of marriage status are given in marriage to their fiances in a mass wedding.

The Pategi Regatta from Edu Local Government of the state is a festival staged with a view to promoting unity and encouraging good relationship among the Nupe people. It is also aimed at upholding and encouraging the development of river transport in the area.

The Oro festival is celebrated by the people of Oyi Local Government. It is celebrated either annually, bi-annually or once in three years. Oro was the principal traditional religion of the people in this part of the state before the advent of Christianity and Islam.

The most important festival in Oyon Local Government is Onimaka. The festival is staged annually to mark the beginning of new yam season. It features among other things, a wrestling combat between the Olofa and Chief Eesa, his second in command. Some other festivals which are basically religious in this area are Ogun, Shango and Egungun.

In Borgu Local Government, the most famous festival is 'Gani' festival, usually celebrated to mark the appearance of new crops. It is staged all over the districts of the Local Governments are Ekuechi, Echeanee and Eche-Ori. Ekuechi is celebrated to mark the end of a lunar year while Echeanee features masquerades display. Echeori (Idu, as it is called in some areas) is celebrated to mark the beginning of new year season. Another important festival in this area is Ovia Osese festival in Ogori, It is celebrated in connection with the initiation of girls into womanhood.

The most popular festivals in Irepodun Local Government are Ogun and Shango. While Ogun is celebrated in honour of the god of iron, Shango is performed in commemoration of 'Shango' a legendary Oyo King. Two masquerades, layewu and ladunwo feature prominently during the Ogun festival. Other less important festivals are Epa, Orisa-Oke and Orugbo.

Kogi Local Government has a cosmopolitan type of settlement hence, the various festivals reflect the background and history of the various ethnic groups that make up the area. These are the Yoruba, Ebira, Ewe, Nupe and Egungun festival is the most popular and it is usually organised in remembrance of the people's ancestors and noble warriors.

Apart from the various traditional dances, the state is also very rich in artistic work. The Esie and Ijara Stone Images are still a mystery. The images in Esie, numbering about 500, were said to have been discovered in the 17th Century.

for all classes of  
**REINSURANCE SERVICES**  
**TREATY and FACULTATIVE**  
contact

# **NIGERIA REINSURANCE CORPORATION**

**Bookshop House  
50-52 Broad street  
P. M. B. 12768  
Lagos Nigeria**



## KWARA STATE

### KWARA STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Alhaji Adamu Atta
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	—	Chief J. O. A. Shittu
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	—	Alhaji Abdul Rasid Salimonu
HEAD OF SERVICE:	—	Mr. Michael Ore Oyeyipo

AREA 73,404      POPULATION: 2,309,228      CAPITAL: — ILORIN

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture	Chief Otaru H. Salawu Ogidi
2.	Chieftaincy Matters (Government Office)	Mallam A. D. Madugu
3.	Economic Development	Dr. Albert Ojo Ozigi
4.	Education	Mallam Abdulahi Babatunde Kasum.
5.	Finance	Alhaji S. Usman Mustapha
6.	Health	Dr. John Lawani
7.	Housing And Environment	Mrs. A. E. Y. Folayan
8.	Industries	Mr. S. A. Lawal
9.	Local Government	Mallam Mohammed Mohammed
10.	Rural Development And Water Resources	Dr. Karim Bangbala Kolawole
11.	Social Welfare, Youths, Sports And Culture	Dr. Albert Ojo Ozigi
12.	Trade and Co-operatives	Mallam Isa Maletu
13.	Works And Transport	Mallam K. A. Yusuf

### ADVISERS

1.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Mr. Andrew A. Onotu
2.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Dr. Kayode Ige
3.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Mr. Mathew Alabi Oni
4.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Alhaji Abdulahi Sola
5.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Mallam Saka Yusuf
6.	GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	—	Mr. Sumaila Sadiq



*Alhaji Lateef Jakande,  
Governor of Lagos State*



## LAGOS STATE

Area: 3,345 sq. km.

Capital: Ikeja

Population: 1,443,568

Main Towns: Lagos, Ikeja, Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu.

Lagos State was created in 1967. The Colony Province of the former Western Region — Ikeja, Epe, Ikorodu and Badagry — and the Federal Territory of Lagos were merged to form the state. When other states were created in 1976 out of the then twelve States, Lagos State remained intact, except for the capital which was moved from Lagos to Ikeja.

Historically, Lagos Island was settled by people from the Nigerian hinterland. It became a port of call for Portuguese merchants who later christened it Lagos de Curamo because of its prominence during the slave trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. Lagos, which became the administrative capital of Nigeria in 1914, has grown to become the country's main commercial and industrial centre and its chief port. It is the second largest urban complex in the country after Ibadan. The area claims two per cent of the nation's population on less than .02 per cent of its land area.

The state has eight local government council areas: Lagos Island, Lagos Mainland, Mushin West, Shomolu, Ikeja, Badagry, Ikorodu and Epe.

Lagos State is the commercial and industrial centre of Nigeria. As the nation's chief port, it handles the greatest percentage of the country's export and import. The city is the pivot of greater Lagos which is the urban complex of more than two million people. It is major port and, as a result, attracts people from all over Nigeria and commercial entrepreneurs from West Africa and other parts of the world.

The central and most fully developed area of Lagos State is the City of Lagos, generally referred to as 'Eko' by the inhabitants. Its suburban areas include Ikoyi, Victoria Island, Apapa, Ebute-

Metta, Yaba, Idi-oro and Iwaya. Others are Bariga, Maroko, Makoko, Ajegunle, Mushin, Shomolu, Ilupeju and Agege.

Islam and Christianity co-exist in the state in an atmosphere of religious tolerance.

Notwithstanding the many industrial activities coupled with its sprawling population, and heavy traffic, transportation in Lagos State has improved dramatically due to heavy investment in road construction by the Federal and Lagos State governments. Means of transportation in the State include municipal bus services, taxi and car rental services. Ferries shuttle between the Lagos Island and Apapa.

The Murtala Muhammed airport is the only air outlet from Lagos both for domestic and international flights. The airport is about 24 kilometres away from central Lagos. The Nigeria Airways also operates internal air services which connect Lagos with other principal towns in the country.

Lagos State has rich cultural heritage. The Eyo is the most popular festival in the state. The festival is held to mark a memorable occasion or the death of an important person, especially a distinguished member of the royal family. The celebration takes one day and is staged only on the Lagos Island.

The Bar Beach at Victoria Island and the Tarkwa Bay, are the most prominent seaside resorts in Lagos. The State Government is also trying to develop the historical towns of Epe, Badagry and Ikorodu into holiday resorts. There is also the National Museum in Lagos.

## LAGOS STATE

### LAGOS STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	—	Chief Rasu B. A. Jafaja
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	—	Mr. Reuben O. Bashorun
HEAD OF SERVICE:	—	Dr. A. Olufemi Lewis

AREA: 3,535      POPULATION: 1,443,567      CAPITAL: — IKEJA

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture and Co-operatives —	Mr. P. O. Fagbeyiro
2.	Economic Planning and Land Matters	Alhaji G. O. Oshineye.
3.	Education —	Dr. Olawale Idris
4.	Employment and Civil Service.	Chief Bolaji Humdeyin.
5.	Environment —	Mr. Alabi Masha
6.	Finance —	Mr. Sola Agbabiaka
7.	Health —	Chief Femi Alokolaro
8.	Home Affairs —	Chief R. B. A. Jafaja
9.	Justice —	Mr. Sanu Sobowale
10.	Local Government and Community Development	Alhaji Ganiyu Dawodu
11.	Public Transportation —	Alhaji M. O. Hamzat
12.	Sports, Social Development and Youth	Mr. Abdul Ganiy O. Ajimotokan
13.	Trade and Industry —	Alhaji G. O. Oshineye
14.	Works —	Mr. Olusegun Coker



*Alhaji Ibrahim Anwal  
Governor of Niger State*

## NIGER STATE

Area: 65,037 sq km

Capital: Minna

Population: 1,194,508

Main Towns: Bida, Agaie, Wushishi, Kuta, Lafiagi, Suleija.

The Niger State came into existence in February, 1976, and took its place as a full-fledged state in the Federation on April 1 of the same year. The state was carved out of the former North-Western State and comprises most of what was known as Niger province, the area from which it derive its name.

It shares border with Kaduna and Plateau State on the east and south-east, repectively, Sokoto state on the north and Kwara State to the south.

Suleja, Etswan, Gbako, Larun, Magama, Mariga, Rafi and Chanchage are the eight local government ares in Niger State. Minna, a fomous railwas town, which served as the headquarter of the former Night Province, was chosen as the state capital because of its central location and easy accessibility from all parts of the state. The main railway from Lagos to Kano passes through the state capiat, while Baro rail constructed to facilitate direct link between of its proximity to Abuja, the new Federal capital, Minna has high industrial potentials.

Niger state has a number of ethnic groups which can easily be classified into two main linguistic blocks, the Afro-Asian and the Chadic branch language families. The first group is made up mainly of the Koro, Kadara and the Bassas. In the second group would be found the Nupe, Gwari and Kamuku. Some of the other languages in the state are Hause, Kamuku. Some of the other languages in the state are Hausa, Kambari and Fulani.

Niger State is well known for its arts and crafts. Notable among these are hand-made pottery, glass beads and bangles, matmaking, brassworks, embroidery, dyeing and several other cottage industries.

Grains and root-crops abound in the state with appreciable surplus which are transported to other states in the Federation.

The state's major food crops are guinea-corn, rice, yam, and millet, while the major cash crops are groundnuts and cotton.

The state's industrial potentials are yet to be tapped. Large quantities of glass sands, marble and kaolin exist in the State.

Industrial estates have been planned for six towns in the state, while feasibility studies in agro-allied industries like the Sunti Sugar Factory and the manufacture of items such as starch, glucose, rice milling, fruit and vegetable canning have been completed. Studies have also been undertaken for the manufacture of burnt bricks, ceramics, furniture and terrazo tiles.

Niger State is rich in arts and culture. Music and dance groups such as the Kaburu Instrumental and Dance Group, the Gyandu Dance group, the Lale Music and Dance Group, the Magama and Angale Dance group in the Nupe-speaking areas, are well-known within and outside the state.

There are over 300 primary, secondary grammar, teacher training, commercial and technical schools in the State. In addition, a school of basic studies is located at Bida and an advanced teachers' college at Minna. A college of Arts and Science has been planned for the state.

Tourist attractions in the state include the famous Gurara falls and the Abuja pottery, depicting the traditional and modern pottery-making methods.

## NIGER STATE

### NIGER STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Alhaji Muhammad Anwar Ibrahim
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	—	Alhaji Idris Alahassannkpald
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	—	Mallam Ibrahim Aliyu
HEAD OF SERVICE:	—	Mr. James Tsado Kolo

AREA: 73,555 POPULATION: 1,271,767 CAPITAL: — MINNA

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Mr. Samuel Bala Kuta
2.	Education —	Dr. Musa Abdullalji
3.	Finance —	Alhaji Muhammed Mamman Etsugaie.
4.	Health and Social Welfare —	Alhaji Shuaibu Majindoko
5.	Local Government —	Alhaji Mohammed Tanko Inga
6.	Resettlement Matters —	Mallam Salihu Abdul Zuba
7.	Rural Development and Co-operatives	Mallam Ibrahim Usman Rijau
8.	Youth, Sports and Culture —	Alhaji Abubakar Daniya Makama
9.	Works and Transport —	Alhaji Mustapha Tauhid Arah

## OGUN STATE CABINET

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Trade & Co-operatives	Mr. Thomas Bamile Adebayo
2.	Forestry	Mr. Yemi Adefulu
3.	Industries	Chief Olufemi Adewunmi
4.	Land & Housing	Mr. D. A. Coker
5.	Works & Transport	Dr. Olufemi Okurohunmu
6.	Agriculture and Natural Recourses	Alhaji I. A. Sami
7.	Attorney-General and Justice	Chief A. Adaramaja
8.	Establishment and Training	Chief E. O. Akinbode
9.	Local Government and Commu- nity Development	Chief O. Akinola
10.	Economic Planning	Chief Soji Odunjo
11.	Education	Mr. G. A. Ogunpola
12.	Finance	Prince G. A. Sotinwa

## SPECIAL DUTIES

1.	Finance and Economic Matters	Dr. G. A. Ashiru
2.	Political Matters and Inter-State Relations	Mr. J. A. Alagbe

## CHAIRMEN OF CORPORATIONS

1.	Housing Corporation	Dr. Adetunji Adelekan
2.	Health Board	Chief M. A. O. Kuti
3.	Water Corporation	Alhaji M. A. Bello
4.	OGBC	Mr. Segun Fafiolu
5.	Local Government Service Commission	Chief Solomon Agbaje
6.	Sports Council	Mr. Adedayo Sosan
7.	School Board	Mr. D. K. Aihonsu

## COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

1.	Mr. Aboyade Cole	Commissioner of Police
2.	Mr. P. L. Dabul	Deputy Commissioner of Police



## OGUN STATE

Area: 16,762

Capital: Abeokuta

Population: 1,550,966

Main Towns: Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilaro, Idogo, and Iperu.

Ogun State was created in February, 1976. The state is one of the three states carved out of the former Western State, the others being Ondo and Oyo States.

The state is bounded in the north by Oyo State, in the south by Lagos State, in the east by Ondo State and in the west by the Republic of Benin. Its main inhabitants are the Egbas, Aworis, Egbados, and Ijebus, all Yoruba-speaking.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. Their major food crops include rice, maize, cassava, yam, plantain, and bananas, while the main cash crops are cocoa, kolanut, rubber, palm oil and palm kernel.

The state is the largest producer of kolanuts in the country and it also produces some rubber and timber of various species.

Ogun State is fairly developed industrially, because of its rich and diversified agricultural and mineral resources which include limestone, chalk, phosphate, clay and stones. Among the industries operating in the state are cement making, food canning, rubber foam and paints manufacturing. Plans are also underway to build estates in parts of the state.

The state has made significant progress in education. Thousands of children are now taking full advantage of the Universal Primary Education, while secondary schools spring up all over the state. The Higher School Certificate course which was abolished has been resuscitated.

Technical education continues to attract the state's attention. Government Trade Centres in the state are being expanded, while the Women's Training Centre in Abeokuta has been changed to a trade centre and is now co-educational.

Ogun State celebrates several traditional festivals such as "agemo and obinrin ojowu" masquerades, the "egungun," "oro" and "igunuko" masquerades.

The Idi-Iroko border which falls within the State serves as the gateway for thousands of foreigners coming into Nigeria by land through the Republic of Benin. The Lafenwa Railway Station in Abeokuta has also grown to become an important market centre as all train services from Lagos to other parts of the country pass through it.

Tourist attractions in the state include the Olumo rock, Oba's palace at Ake, the Centenary Hall, all in Abeokuta and Obanta Cenotaph at Ijebu-Ode.

The Olumo rock, according to history, served as a refuge for early Egba settlers. It is regarded as a protective shrine, and yearly sacrifices are made to its deity.

The Oba's palace at Ake, built in 1854 as the official residence of the Alake, traditional ruler of Egbaland, is noted for its heavy concentration of antiquities and relics.



*Chief Bisi Onabanjo,  
Governor of Ogun State*

## OGUN STATE

### OGUN STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	-	Chief Victor Olabisi Onabanjo
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	-	Chief Olusesan Scluade
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	-	Dr. Ademola Ogunleye
HEAD OF SERVICE:	-	Mr. Victor Abayomi Odintan

AREA: 20,241      POPULATION: 1,551,946      CAPITAL - ABEOKUTA

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture and Natural Resources -	Mr. Thomas Bamidele Adebayo
2.	Justice and Attorney-General -	Chief Akinola Auaramaja
3.	Education -	Mr. George Akinola Ogunpola
4.	Establishment and Training -	Chief Olufemi Adewumi
5.	Finance -	Mr. George Adetola Sotinwa
6.	Health and Social Welfare -	Mr. Adeyemi Adefulu
7.	Home Affairs and Information -	Mr. Oyebola Akinola
8.	Industries -	Mr. Elijah Oladele Akinboke
9.	Lands and Housing -	Chief Olusoji Atanda Odurjo
10.	Trade and Co-operatives -	Dr. Olufemi Okunronmu
11.	Works and Transport -	Chief Isiyaka Abiodun Sanni
12.	Economic Development -	Mr. G. A. Coker

### ADVISERS

1. Dr. Tunji Adelekan
2. Dr. Gbolahan Ashiru
3. Mr. Helüi Alamu Alagbe.



*Chief Michael Ajasin,  
Governor of Ondo State*

## ONDO STATE

Area: 20,959 sq km.

Capital: Akure

Main Towns: Ondo, Owo, Ado-Ekiti, Ikare

Okitipupa, Ile-Oluji.

Ondo State came into being as a result of the creation of more States in the country in February 1976. The state was one of the three states carved out of the former Western State. Ondo State is made up of the old Ondo Province.

The State is bounded on the north by the Kwara State, on the east by the Bendel State, on the west by the Oyo and Ogun States, while its southern boundary is the Bight of Benin and the Atlantic ocean.

Topographically, the state is composed of low lands and rugged hills.

The majority of the people in the state are Yoruba, but there exist sub groups like the Ilajes and the Ijaws, which are of two stocks – the Apols and the Arogbos.

Majority of the people are either christians or muslims. There are sizeable numbers of custodians and devotees of the various dieties and traditional religions like Sango, Ogun and Oya.

The state's main occupation is farming, but many others engage in other occupations like trading, weaving, hunting, pottery, smithing and tailoring.

The state's major cash crops are cocoa, palm produce, timber, rubber, coffee, tobacco, mango, grape, pawpaw, pine-apple, banana and oranges. Food crops cultivated in Ondo State include yams, cocoyams, cassava, rice, plantains, beans, onions, maize, pepper and tomatoes.

Livestock investigation centres and cattle ranches have been established in the state. Fishing activities take place in the riverine, creek and coastal areas of Okitipupa division.

Ondo State can be said to have made considerable progress in the educational sector, Primary school enrolment in the State now stand at 400, 000. Two technical secondary school at Idanre and Ijero-Ekiti and twenty new secondary schools were planned for 1977.

Altogether, there are 58 secondary grammar schools, 138 secondary modern schools, 10 teacher training colleges and one technical school in the state. A college of technology, an advanced teachers' college and Federal Government Colleges for boys and girls are also being built in the State.

The state is endowed with rich cultural heritage. Ivory carvings, bronze work and wood carvings abound all over the state especially in Owo division.

A number of mineral deposits have been located in Ondo State. These include brown coal, kaolin, limestone, calcium, petroleum, pyrite coal-tar as well as high grade iron ore.

Among the industries operating in the state are the textile mills at Ado-Ekiti and N2.8 million oil palm project at Okitipupa. Industrial estates have been planned for Akure and Ondo.

A variety of tourist attractions, most of which are yet to be developed, abound in the State. The Ikogosi warm spring and the historic Idanre hills hold great promise as tourist sites.

### ONDO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Chief Michael Adekunle Ajasin
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	—	Mr. Akin Omoboriowo
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	—	Prof. Christopher Sunday Ola
HEAD OF SERVICE:	—	Chief Elik-Nah A. Emuleomo

AREA: 18,165      POPULATION: 2,727,675      CAPITAL: — AKURE

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture and Rural Development —	Prof. Samuel Akindele Agbo-Ola
2.	Economic Planning and Statistics —	Dr. Michael Olabode Oloporoku
3.	Education —	Dr. Nathaniel Faleye Aina
4.	Development, Establishments Training	Dr. Michael Ojo Babatunde
5.	Finance —	Chief Reuben Famuyide Fasoranti.
6.	Health —	Mr. Olawunmi Falodun
7.	Justice and Attorney-General —	Mr. J. K. Aderibigbe
8.	Lands, Survey and Town Planning—	Chief Segun Adegoke
9.	Local Government and Community Development	Chief Adebayo Adefarati
10.	Sports, Youths and Social Development	Mr. Ebun Ogunyimika
11.	Trade Industries and Co-operatives —	Chief (Mrs.) Omobolaj Osomo
12.	Works and Transport —	Mr. Olufemi Ilori

### ADVISERS

1.	Chieftaincy and Cultural	—	Chief S. A. Okeya
2.	Economic	—	Prof. Sam Aluko
3.	Political and Administration	—	Mr. A. O. Adebayo.

## OYO STATE

Area: 37,705 sq km.

Capital: Ibadan

Population: 5,158,884

Main towns: Oyo, Iseyin, Ogbomosho, Ikirun, Ile-Ife,

Ilesha, Oshogbo, Ila, Ede, Iwo, Eruwa, Shaki.

Oyo State came into being on April 1, 1976, as a result of the creation of three states out of the former Western State. It is bounded on the south by Ogun State, on the north by Kwara State, on the west by the Republic of Benin and on the east by Ondo State.

Oyo State is divided into 24 local government areas. These are: Kisi, Saki, Okeho, Iseyin, Oyo, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Ejigbo, Iwo, Iyanna Offa, Moniya and Okuku. Others are Ila, Ikirun, Osogbo, Ilobu, Ijebu Jesa, Ede, Osu, Ilesha, Ile-Ife, Ikire, Idi Ayunre and Ibadan.

The people of the state, with other Yoruba communities in the country, trace their origin to Oduduwa and the town of Ile-Ife.

Ibadan, the state capital, is the largest city in Africa, south of the Sahara, with a population of about 1.3 million people. It is also the seat of the University of Ibadan, the premier university in the country.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria and the Federal Agricultural Research Institute are all located in Ibadan. The farmers in the state and from all other states in the federation in need of up-to-date farming techniques, benefit from these institutions.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and the climate naturally favours the growth of a variety of food and cash crops, which include yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet, plantain, tobacco, cocoa, palm fruits from which oil and kernels are extracted.

The major industries operating in the state produce such things as canned fruit, soft drinks, plastic materials, cigarettes, tyres, shoes and rubber wares. A brewery, cable and wire industry and a motor vehicle assembly plant are to be located in the state.

Mineral resources like tin, columbite, gold and marble have been found in commercial quantities in Oyo State.

The state has a good network of roads. The newly opened Lagos-Ibadan express way has further shortened the distance between the south and the north.

The state has also taken giant strides towards educational advancement through the establishment of five new institutions of higher learning, such as the College of Arts and Science in Ile-Ife, a College of Education in

Ilesha and three new trade centres. Already, there are about 105 secondary grammar schools, 139 secondary modern schools, 10 teacher-training colleges, three technical schools and several primary schools in Oyo State.

There are two Universities in the state – the University of Ibadan, and the University of Ife, Ile-Ife.

The people of Oyo State have preserved a wide range of their music, arts, cultural festivals and dresses. They are acknowledged masters of the talking drums and "Bata" music. Among the well-known arts and crafts of the state are the Oyo calabash carvings and leather works. Weaving and wood carving are also practised.

Traditional festivals also occupy a unique position among the people of Oyo State. The major ones include the Egungun, Oke-Ibadan, Oshun, Olojo, and Ogun festivals, celebrated yearly.

The Ife Museum, where several of the world famous Ife bronzes can be found on display, is one of the foremost tourist attractions in the state and in the whole country.

Another impressive object of attraction in Ile-Ife is the Oranmiyan staff. The staff, a stone column of about five-and-half metres high, is believed to be the fighting stick of Oranmiyan, the warrior son of Oduduwa. Oranmiyan was the first Alafin of Oyo.

Other tourist attractions in the state include the Ibadan University Zoo, the Agodi Zoological Garden, Mbari Arts Centre at Oshogbo, Ife City Walls, Olumirin Water Falls at Erin-Odo via Ilesha, and the palaces of Owa Obokun in Ilesha, Alafin in Oyo, Oni in Ife and Shoun in Ogbomoshc.





*Mr. Bola Ige.  
Governor of Oyo State*

## OYO STATE CABINET

GOVERNORS: ...	Chief Bola Ige
DEPUTY GOVERNOR: ...	Chief Sunday Michael Afolabi
SECONDARY TO THE GOVERNMENT: ...	Mr. Adebisi Bamidele Akande
HEAD OF SERVICE: ...	Mrs. Tejumade Alakija

AREA: 42,862.      POPULATION: 5,158,884      CAPITAL: Ibadan

S/No., Ministry	Commissioner
1. Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	Mr. Ayo Ojewunmi
2. Economic Development	Mr. H. Olusola Bello
3. Education ...	Mr. J.M. Akinfenwa
4. Establishment and Training	Chief Michael Koleosho
5. Finance ...	Chief J. Abiola Morakinyo
6. Lands & Housing ...	Mr. Lere Adebayo
7. Internal Affairs and Information ...	Mr. Timothy Alarape Jolaosho
8. Justice and Attorney-General ...	Mr. Justice Adewale Thompson
9. Health ...	Mr. H. Adeyeye Fatoki
10. Local Government ...	Alhaji Busari Oloyede Adela:un
11. Trade, Industries and Co-operatives ...	Mr. Ganiyu Oyetunji Akindele.
12. Works and Transport ...	Chief Christopher Layo Awoyode
13. Social Development, Youths & Sports ...	Alhaji Lasisi A. Olatubosun
14. Without Portfolio ...	Oba Iyiola Oyewale Matanmi ( <i>The Ataoja of Oshogbo III</i> )

## ADVISERS

1. Chieftaincy Matters ...	Oba Bolanle Olaniyan (Eleruwa of Eruwa)
2. Education ...	Archdeacon Emmanuel Alayande
3. Political ...	Mr. Abiodun Falade
4. Special for Industrial Dev.	Alhaji Oladunmi Ayandipo.

1. The Olubadar of Ibadan	Oba Daniel Tayo Akinbiyi (Ibadan Municipal Government)
2. The Ooni of Ife	Oba Okunade Sijuwade, Olubuse II (Oranmian Local Government)
3. The Alafin of Oyo	Oba Lamidi Olayiwola Adeyemi II (Oyo Local Government)
4. The Ataoja of Oshogbo	Oba Oyewale Iyiola Matanmi (Oshogbo Local Government)
5. The Shoun of Ogbomosho	Oba Oladunni Oyewumi Ajagungba (Ogbomosho Local Government)
6. The Orangun of Ila	Oba William Adetona Ayeni (Ila-Orangun Local Government)
7. The Owa Obokun of Ilesha	Oba Adeniran Agunlejika (Ilesha Local Government)
8. The Oluwo of Iwo	Oba Omotosho Abimbola (Iwo Local Government)
9. The Eleruwa of Eruwa	Oba Bolanle Olaniyan (Ibarapa Local Government)
10. The Akinrun of Ikirin	Oba Lawal Adeyemi (Ifelodun Local Government)
11. The Elejigbo of Ejigbo	Oba Omowonuola Oyesosin (Ejigbo Local Government)
12. The Timi of Ede	Oba Oladokun Oyewusi (Ede Local Government)
13. The Akire of Ikire	Oba Oseni Oyegunle (Irewole Local Government)
14. The Aseyin of Iseyin	Oba Osulale Wuraola Adeyeri II (Iseyin Local Government)
15. The Ogboni of Ijebu-Jesha	Oba Ajayi Palmer Ajifolokun (Obokun Local Government).



*Mr. Solomon Lar, Governor of Plateau State*

## PLATEAU STATE

Area: 58,030 sq km.

Capital: Jos

Population: 2,026,657

Main Towns: Bukuru, Vom, Langtang, Wase, Pankshin, Shendam, Akwanga, Wamba, Lafia, Keffi, Nassarawa, Mangun, Gindiri, Pangam, Densi and Bokokos.

Plateau State came into being in February 1976 when the former Benue Plateau State was split into two in the creation of new states in the federation.

Geographically, the state is situated on that part of the northern plateau which is about 1,800 metres above sea level. The height endows the state with a fine semi-temperate weather.

The state shares common boundaries with six of the 19 states in the Federation. On the east, it is bounded by Gongola State; on the north by Bauchi and Kaduna States; on the west by Kwara State, on the south by Benue State.

The state is noted for its heterogeneity, made up as it is by more than 40 ethnic groups. Notable among the ethnic groups are the Vergam, the Ankwei, the Angas, the Jawara, the Birom and the Mango. Others are the Eggen Afo Gwari, Hausa and Fulani.

The state has 15 local government council areas. These are: Jos, Bassa, Barakin, Ladi, Mangu, Pankshin, Kanam, Langtange, Wase, Akwanga, Ave, Lafia, Keffi and Nassarawa.

Agriculture is widely practised in the state. Acha and millet are the principal cash crops, while yams, guinea corn, maize, irish potatoes, cow-peas, rice, fruits and vegetables are its major food crops.

Hides and skins are among the major export products. Vom, a veterinary research centre, is well-known for milk production.

The state is also blessed with the production of mineral resources, the most notable being columbite and tin, for which Nigeria ranks first and fifth respectively in the world. The seat of mining in the state is Bukuru.

Other minerals in the state include cassiterite, zinc lead, silver, limestone, coal and salt.

The state has made significant progress in education since it was created. There are many post-primary institutions, Universal Primary Education schools and an advanced teachers' college. The University of Jos is located in the state.

The state is served by good road, rail, and air services with other parts

# **TIMES International**

**A weekly news magazine  
featuring**

- Nigerian events in authoritative and lucid details
- Indepth analyses of African affairs as they happen
- Foreign news from Nigerian perspective

**And  
other features on:—**

**The Nigerian economy,  
energy, labour, law, science,  
technology, sports, people and  
places.**

**Times International is steadily  
going places.  
Let it carry your advertisements  
along!**

## PLATEAU STATE

## PLATEAU STATE CABINET

Governor:	Mr. Solomon Daushep Lar
Deputy Governor:	Alhaji Mohammadu Yakubu
Secretary to the State Government:	Mr. Samuel Shittu Gofwen
Head of Service:	Dr. Jefferson Sindir Mamven

## COMMISSIONERS

## MINISTRY

Agriculture	Mr. P.F. Datok
Animal and Forestry Resources	Mr. Ibrahim A. Dantoro
Education	Mr. Joshua Gamde
Finance	Mr. Emmanuel Elayo
Health	Mrs. Kathryn H. Hoomkwap
Industries	Alhaji Suleiman A. Uba
Local Government & Community Dev.	Alhaji Yakubu Idris
Social Welfare, Youth, Sports and Culture	Mr. Dogara M. Igube
Trade and Cooperatives	Mr. Akubaka Isandu
Works	Mr. John Chuwang
Economic Planning	Rev. Dr. Sylvester Nagba
Information, Internal Affairs, Protocol and Printing	Mr. Gideon G. Barde
Land and Survey	Dr. Sambo Daju
Parastatals	Dr. Rintel Wazhi
Establishment & Training	Alhaji Y. Hussaini
Housing and Environment	Alhaji Danladi Yakubu

**SPECIAL ADVISERS**

Higher Education

Information

Local Government, Political and  
and Chieftaincy Affair

Legislative Liaison

Dr. Chris S. Abashiya

Mr. Rowland P. Makaji

Alhaji Mohammed Wada

Rtd. Colonel Joseph Madugu

**PLATEAU STATE PERMANENT SECRETARY****MINISTRY**

Agriculture

Animal &amp; Forestry Resources

Civil Service Commission

Economic Planning

Informarion, Internal Affairs,

Protocol &amp; Printing

Public Services

Industries

Social Welfare Youth Sports &amp; Culture

Lands and Survey

Trade and Cooperatives

Local Govt. and Community Dev.

Education

Justice

Finance

Works

Parastatals

Health

Housing and Environment

**PERMANENT SECRETARY**

Mr. S. O. Ayih

Mr. F. D. Rwang

Mr. D. D. Sheni

Mr. E. Y. Lot

Mr. S. L. Alu

Mr. D. L. Lapang

Mr. Maxwell Yakubu

Alhaji H. B. Kolo

Alhaji I. R. Abubakar

Alhaji R. Dalhttu

Alhaji Aliyu Doma

Mr. John Samchi

Mr. G. G. Golu

Mr. I. N. Aboki

Mr. V. K. Dangin

Mr. A. D. Ayenajeh

Mr. D. O. Ashikeni

Mr. Paul D. Rwang

**HIGH COURT JUDGES**

Chief Judge:

Chief Registrar:

The Hon. Justice L. A. Ayorinde

The Hon. Justice L. D. Abdullahi

The Hon Justice L. N. Emefo

The Hon. Justice M. Oyetunde

The Hon. Justice A. Obi-Okoye

J. D. Binjin, Esq.



**MAGISTRATES COURT**

His Honour S. Ul-Haque	Chief
His Honour R. S. Egguatu	Chief
His Honour Samuel Aga	Ag. Chief
His Honour W. C. Moneke	Ag. Chief
His Honour S. Galadima	Ag. Chief
His Honour Ayas Bako Aya	Ag. Chief
His Honour Husaini Tanko	Ag. Chief
His Honour A. Y. Ubangari	Grade 2
His Honour P. D. Damulak	Grade 2
His Honour H. Lawal	Grade 2
His Honour L. C. Dakyen	Grade 2
His Honour L. M. Chirdam	Grade 2
His Honour A. A. Bage	Grade 2
His Honour D. T. Naron	Grade 2

**PLATEAU STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Speaker:	Mr. Dakum Gayus Shown
Deputy Speaker:	Mr. Mathew Attah Akwe
Acting Clerk of the House	A. A. Jang
Deputy Clerk	—
Sergeant-At-Arms	—
Chief Whip	John Abayi Akson
Deputy Chief Whip	J. S. Namo

**PARTY LEADERS**

Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP)	Mr. Patrick Dokotri (36)
National Party of Nigeria (NPN)	Alhaji Zakari Yakubu (9)
Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP)	Mr. Joseph S. Namo (3)

**STATE OF PARTIES**

NPP = 36      NPN = 9      GNPP = 3      TOTAL = 48

No.	Names	Party	Constituency
1.	E. G. Maichibi	NPP	Mada
2.	Rev. S. A. Mari	NPP	Nasarawan Eggon East
3.	Hussaini Adamu Bokah	NPP	Nasarawan Eggon East

4.	M. Yusuf Manga	GNPP	Wamba
5.	Zakari Yakubu	NPN	Awe
6.	Matthew A. Akwe	NPP	Doma
7.	Aliyu M. Elayo	NPP	Kaena
8.	P. B. Dangyang	NPP	Riyom
9.	P.N.D. Bot	NPP	Forom
10.	P.M. Dokotri	NPP	Barkin Ladi
11.	John A. Akson	NPP	Bassa North West
12.	Nahutu Chagumi	NPP	Bassa North
13.	Kure Dah	NPP	Bassa South
14.	Adda Inuwa	NPN	Jos
15.	Alhaji Dahiri S. Mollambo	NPN	Jos North
16.	Alhaji Inuwa Ibrahim	NPN	Jos Township
17.	Mamman A. Pate	NPP	Jarawa
18.	Lt. Col. L. P. Nyam	NPP	Jos South
19.	Choji Zang	NPP	Jos South West
20.	Alhaji Aliyu Wama	NPN	Dengi
21.	Alhaji Y. Hussaini	NPP	Kantana
22.	Abdu U. Galadima	NPN	Keffi
23.	Dantoro Yaki	NPP	Keffi North West
24.	M. Bako II	NPP	Keffi South-West
25.	Solomon D. Nghargbu	NPP	Keffi South
26.	Namo S. Joseph	GNPP	Lafia North
27.	Musa Abbas Musa II	GNPP	Lafia North
28.	Dogari Egbua	NPP	Lafia South East
29.	Daniel M. Jatau	NPP	Lafia South West
30.	Nicholas S. Musa	NPP	Langtang
31.	Wilson V. Famwang	NPP	Gazum
32.	Salau J. Makan	NPN	Mangu
33.	Jethro M. Akum	NPP	Bokkos
34.	Samaila T. Kallamu	NPN	Mangu North East
35.	Hassan Ahmed I	NPN	Nasarawa
36.	Abdullahi Osangu	NPP	Nasarawa South East
37.	Awebwi W. Jatau	NPP	Nasarawa West East
38.	Daniel Zaimabatukuta	NPN	Nasarawa South West
39.	Joseph Jibi	NPP	Pankshin North West
40.	Daniel Kproda	NPP	Pankshin Central

41.	Dakun Shown	NPP	Pankshin South
42.	John T. Aboki	NPP	Shendam Central
43.	Peter Biyai Ga'Am	NPP	Shendam North East
44.	Peter T. Shiolban	NPP	Shendam South West
45.	Abu A. Shindai	NPP	Shendam West
46.	Aloysius Dawa Shilong	NPP	Shendam North West
47.	Yakubu Idris	NPP	Bashar
48.	Gabriel G. Zhimwang	NPP	Wase Nasarawa Eggon

### PLATEAU STATE TRADITIONAL RULERS

In Plateau State, traditional rulers are not necessarily enthroned according to their Local Government areas, however the domain of some chiefs are either within or larger than one local government area.

No.	Title	Name	Status
1.	Gbong Gwom (Chief of Jos)	Dr. Fom Bot	1st Class
2.	Long Goemai (Chief of Shendam)	Sheldas Donkwap II	2nd Class
3.	Emir of Wase	Alhaji Abdullahi Maikano	2nd Class
4.	Emir of Lafia	Alhaji Isa Mustapha Agwai I	2nd Class
5.	Emir of Keffi	Alhaji M. Chindo Yamusa II	2nd Class
6.	Emir of Nasarawa	Alhaji Jibrin Mairiga	2nd Class
7.	Emir of Kanam	Alhaji M. Ibrahim	2nd Class
8.	Andoma of Doma	Mallam Ahmadu Onawo	2nd Class
9.	Sangari of Awe	Alhaji Hassan Abdullahi	3rd Class
10.	Chief of Keana	Mallam Otaki Agbo	3rd Class
11.	Chief of Wamba	Alhaji Suleiman Iliya Raimi	3rd Class
12.	Chief of Rukuba	M. Aku Kudu	3rd Class

### LIST OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN PLATEAU STATE

No.	Local Government Name	Headquarters
1.	Jos	Jos
2.	Bassa	Bassa
3.	Barkin Ladi	Barkin Ladi

4.	Mangu	...	...	Mangu
5.	Pankshin	...	...	Pankshin
6.	Kanam	...	...	Kanam
7.	Keffi	...	...	Keffi
8.	Akwanga	...	...	Akwanga
9.	Shendam	...	...	Shendam
10.	Langtang	...	...	Langtang
11.	Wase	...	...	Wase
12.	Nasarawa	...	...	Nasarawa
13.	Lafia	...	...	Lafia
14.	Awe	...	...	Awe
15.	Uke	...	...	Uke
16.	Toto	...	...	Toto
17.	Doma	...	...	Doma
18.	Bokkos	...	...	Bokkos
19.	Pan	...	...	Ba'ap
20.	Obi	...	...	Obi
21.	Akun	...	...	Nasarawa Eggon

#### HOSPITAL IN PLATEAU STATE

1. Murtala Mohammed Hospital, Jos
2. Plateau Hospital, Jos
3. General Hospital, Bassa LGA
4. General Hospital, Barkin Lafia LGA
5. General Hospital, Pankshin LGA
6. General Hospital, Langtang LGA
7. General Hospital, Shendam LGA
8. General Hospital, Keffi LGA
9. General Hospital, Lagia LGA

2. Plateau Hotel,  
Tudun Wada Road,  
Jos.
3. Jos Hotel,  
Zaria Road,  
Jos.
4. Naraguta Country Club,  
Mile 3, Bauchi Road,  
Jos.

#### HOTELS IN PLATEAU STATE

1. Hill Station Hotel,  
10, Tudun-Wada Road,  
Jos.

5. Anguldi Farm (Estate)  
Guest House,  
10, Vom Road,  
Bukuru.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6. Rockland Motel,<br>No. 1, Vom Road<br>Bukuru.                | 10. Hotel De Cardemon.<br>33, West of Mines School.<br>Jos.    |
| 7. Tim Tim Resturant (Guest House)<br>84. Shen Road,<br>Bukuru. | 11. Cardiff Joint Hotel.<br>C6, Dogon Karge, Jos.              |
| 8. Summit Hotel.<br>1, Jenta Adamu Street,<br>Jos.              | 12. High Level Hotel,<br>186, Bukuru Bye Pass.<br>Dogon Karfe. |
| 9. Haipang Lodge, Jos.  | 13. Moonshine Hotel,<br>15 Enugu-Agidi Street,<br>Jos.         |

#### POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS IN PLATEAU STATE

1. University of Jos
2. Federal Advance Teachers' College, Pankshin
3. St. Augustine's Major Seminary, Jos
4. Theological College of Northern Nigeria, Bukuru
5. Advanced Teachers' College Akwanga
6. School of Preliminary Studies, Keffi
7. College of Education, Gindiri
8. Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Lafi



*Chief Melford Okilo  
Governor of Rivers State*

## RIVERS STATE

Area: 21,850 sq. km.

Capital: Port Harcourt,

Population: 1,719,925

Main Towns: Ahoada, Bonny, Bori, Brass, Buguma, Degema, Amassoma, Odi, Okrika, Oporoma and Yenagoa.

The Rivers State was created on May 27, 1967, when the country was split into 12 states. Some parts of Ndomi in Bendel State were added to the state when seven new states were created in 1976.

The state is bounded on the west by the Bendel State, on the east by the Cross-River State and on the north by Imo State. The southern shores of the state form a large part of the West African coastline.

The Rivers State is made up of 10 local government council areas: Port-Harcourt, Degema, Ahoada, Ikwerre, Etche, Bonny, Brass, Bori, Yenagoa and Sagbama.

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the state. Among the crops grown are plantain, banana, cassava, oil palm, coconut, rubber, rafia and citrus fruits. Timber is also produced in the state.

The mineral resources in the state include large deposits of crude oil and natural gas.

Port-Harcourt, the state's capital is the nation's second largest port. Industrial plants operating in Port Harcourt include the N21 million oil refinery, petroleum wells, factories for the production of metal doors and windows, tyres and tubes, soap, underwear, timber and furniture, boats, lime, cement, terrazzo, cigarette, flour, aluminium products, soft drinks, industrial gas and clinker grinding.

Also, the many rivers and interlocking waterways provide facilities for inexpensive transportation by water, both for distribution of manufactured goods and local produce, and for a system of communications to stimulate trade and development in the state.

The Iria (puberty and marriage ceremony) in Kalabari Division, the fishing festival in Kalama and Amassoma, the new yam festivals in Ikwerre and Ogba, the burial rites and wrestling ceremonies in Yenagoa, Degema and Kalabari Divisions and the war canoe displays or boat regattas are among the most prominent features in the culture of the people of the Rivers State.

Vast opportunities abound for tourist industry in the state.

A holiday resort is in operation at Isaka, a coastal town in the State.

# RIVERS STATE

## RIVERS STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR:	—	Chief Melford Okilo
DEPUTY GOVERNOR:	—	Prince Dr. Frank Eke
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT:	—	Professor Waripamo Ogionwo
HEAD OF SERVICE:	—	Chief Ekeuku Wokocha

AREA: 21,172      POPULATION: 1,800,000      CAPITAL: PORT HARCOURT

No.	MINISTRY	COMMISSIONER
1.	Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources	Chief H. Okere
2.	Civil Service	Chief K. D. Ngbuku
3.	Civil Service	Dr. N. G. Ejijuwu
4.	Civil Service	Mr. B. E. Wosu
5.	Civil Service	Mr. Boma Obu Otoribo
6.	Economic Development and Planning	Mr. F. T. G. Agio-Bene
7.	Education	Dr. Amba A. Ambaiowe
8.	Electricity and Water Supply	Mr. I. D. Rex. Ogbolu
9.	Finance	Chief C. O. Amierbi
10.	Health and Social Welfare	Mr. Ned. O. Owuru
11.	Housing and Environment	Mr. A. Ebokpa
12.	Justice	Chief I. A. Idiamieri Brown
13.	Rural Development and Co-operatives	Chief E. A. P. Awaola
14.	Special Duties	Professor Ishmael J. Isbani
15.	Special Duties	Dr. S. K. Ikiriko
16.	Special Duties	Dr. M. P. Okonny
17.	Trade and Industry	Chief S. B. Nwiko
18.	Works and Transport	Mr. F. G. Endeley.

## SPECIAL ADVISER

1.	Administration and Local Government	Chief W. E. Tienabego
2.	Budgets Control	Mr. R. S. Orubo
3.	Economic Affairs	Chief E. A. D. Alikor
4.	Information and Public Relations	Mr. Reginald Furo
5.	Political Affairs	Mr. G. C. Okeya
6.	Security	Rear-Admiral Nelson Soroh



## SOKOTO STATE

Area: 102,535 sq. km.

Population: 4,538,787

Capital: Sokoto

Main Towns: Gusau, Birnin Kebbi, Yelwa, Gwandu, Argungu, Dabai Anka, Bin Yur and Kurawu.

Sokoto State is made up of Sokoto Province and Zuru, with the capital at Sokoto.

The major ethnic groups in the State are Hausas, Fulanis, Dakarkaris, Kambaris and Zabarimas. Some of these ethnic groups are also found in the neighbouring states. Although the last four tribes have a language of their own, they speak Hausa as their second language.

Islam is the predominant religion in the state. The majority of the muslims live in Sokoto, Gwandu, Argungu and Yauri. There are also animists, usually referred to as pagans, and Christians in some parts of the state.

The state has 20 local government units: Argungu, Sokoto, Zuru, Yauri, Yabo, Wurno, Talata, Mafara, Anka, Jega, Bagudo, Birnin-Gwadebawa, and Bodinga.

Sokoto, the state capital, has the largest airport in the state, followed by that at Gusau. Plans are underway to raise the Sokoto airport to international standard.

The state has a predominantly agricultural economy, with over 80 per cent of its active population engaged in farming.

The major agricultural projects in the state are: the Sokoto/Rima Valley Scheme, which is solely a Federal Government concern and is expected to provide irrigation to a total of about 28,350 hectares of land when completed by 1980; and the Gusau agricultural development Project, jointly financed by the Federal Government, the State Government and the World Bank. The project, costing about N24 million, covering 3,800 square kilometres and involving not less than 86,000 small holders, offers a promising future for the nation as a whole and the farmers of the State in particular.

The state also has the second largest concentration of livestock in the federation, particularly cattle, sheep and goats numbering about two million. The potential for meat processing industry is therefore tremendous.

Major industries in the state include the Sokoto tannery, where the famous "Morocco leather" is produced, the Gusau oil mill, the Sokoto furniture factory, Zamfara textile mills in Gusau and the Kalambiana cement factory. Apart from the private small-scale industries now operating in the state, other major industrial projects are planned. Like many other states in the federation, Sokoto State places high priority on the provision of educational facilities for its people. The State Government is leaving no stone unturned to ensure the success of the Universal Primary Education scheme. Under the scheme, the existing primary schools are being expanded. As at present, there are about 522 primary schools in the state with a total enrollment of 80,197.

Secondary education has also witnessed tremendous expansion. In the last Development Plan period (1975-80), fourteen new secondary schools were established in different parts of the state. This number also includes four technical secondary schools. A mobile teacher training scheme which will train more primary school teachers in the state has started. Also, as part of the efforts to produce the required number of post primary school teachers, the Advanced Teachers' College in Sokoto was established in 1970. A college of Arts and Science has been established in the state to prepare post-primary school leavers for entry into university. Also a new College of Technology at Birnin-Kebbi started enrolling students in September, 1977.

The most prominent event on the state's cultural calendar is the Argungu annual fishing and cultural festival which has grown from a local affair into a national and international tourist attraction. Another tourist attraction in the State is, the Tomb of Usman dan Fodio.

Sokoto, the state capital, was the heart of the historic Fulani Empire and the seat of the Sultan, the "Sarkin Musulmi" of the old Ilfuri and the seat of the Sultan, the "Sarkin Musulmi" of the old Western Sudan.



*Dr. Garba Nadama, Governor of Sokoto State*

## SOKOTO STATE

### SOKOTO STATE CABINET

GOVERNOR	***	***	<i>Dr. Garba Nadama.</i>
DEPUTY GOVERNOR	***	***	<i>Alhaji Mohamadu Bacaka</i>
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT			Alhaji Yarima Abubakar M. Sani
HEAD OF SERVICE			Alhaji Idris Koko

AREA: 94,588

POPULATION: 4,538,808

CAPITAL: Sokoto

S/No.	Ministry	Commissioner
1.	Agriculture ...	Alhaji Shuaibu Shinkafi
2.	Economic Planning ...	Alhaji Musa Habib Jega
3.	Education ...	Alhaji Ibrahim Birnin-Tsaba
4.	Finance ...	Alhaji Mamman Lugga
5.	Health and Social Welfare	Alhaji Yahaya Nasarawa
6.	Housing and Environment	Alhaji Usman Sanni
7.	Local Government ...	Alhaji Mohammadu Bello Tili
8.	Special Duties ...	Alhaji Umaru Dahiru Tambual
9.	Trade and Industry ...	Alhaji Tunau Gusau
10.	Water and Electricity ...	Alhaji Bala Tafidan Yauri
11.	Works and Transport ...	Mamman Sokoto
12.	Youth, Sports and Culture	Alhaji Ladan Shunni

### ADVISERS

1.	Budget Director	***	Alhaji Garba Iba Gada
2.	Political and Economic Affairs	***	Alhaji Muhammadu Jakada
3.	Information Director	***	Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Kwoje
4.	Liaison Officer Between Govt and Assembly	***	Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Sarkin-Gobir
5.	Rural Development and Co-operatives	***	Alhaji Shehu Mohammed Kanga
6.	Security Matters	***	Alhaji Muhammadu Makongo
7.	Legal Adviser	***	Mr. Umaru Yabo

## FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

Until the creation of a Federal Capital Territory by Decree No. 6. of 1976, Lagos was the Federal Capital. Lagos still plays that role but it has now been designated a "special area" along with Kaduna and Port Harcourt.

The Federal Capital Territory, with an area of 7,315 square kilometres, is located south of the town of Suleja. The Federal Capital Territory does not form part of any of the states in the country. It is absolutely governed and administered by or under the control of the Federal Government.

A Federal Capital Development Authority has been established to develop Abuja, the name given to the Federal Capital. The Authority has moved its headquarters to the territory.

# CLASSIFIED

## HEADQUARTERS

African Reinsurance Corporation  
Societe Africaine de Reassurance  
Bookshop House, (7th Floor)  
50/52, Broad Street,  
P. M. B. 12765,  
Lagos.

Telephone: 633 142; 633 256; 633 631;  
633 724  
Telex No.: 22647 (AFRICA) NG  
Telegram: AFRICARE LAGOS.

## SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE

Africa -Re,  
Tour Atlas, Place Zallaga,  
B. P. 7556, CASA BOURSE,  
CASABLANCA - MOROCCO.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

Donlatram's (Nig.) Ltd., Importers  
& Wholesales, 26/28, Ereko Street, P.O.  
Box 833, Lagos (Nigeria). Tel: 661662

Kewalram Nigeria Ltd., Departmental  
Stores and Wholesale Distribution, 48,  
Marina, P.O. Box 320, Lagos. Tel: 662357,  
662428, Telex: 21421.

Kaycee (Nig.) Ltd., 45, Marina, P. O. Box  
4619, Lagos; Phones: 662302, 663258  
and 660056; Cable: Kaycee Lagos. Telex:  
21559, Importers & Wholesales of  
Provisions, Hardwares, Building Material,  
Technical, Electronics, Electrical & Sun-  
dries Goods & Manufacturers of electro-

tics Goods, Refrigerators, Deep freezers  
& Air Conditioners, Branches: Apapa,  
Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Onitsha,  
Warri, Benin, Sapele, Kano and Jos.

Rochalchet (Nig.) Ltd., 17, Ereko Street,  
Lagos; Phone: 661620/662613; Cable:  
Rochalchet.

Chanrai Nigeria Ltd., Departmental Stores  
and Wholesale Distribution, 44, Marina,  
P. O. Box 362, Lagos; Tel: 663481/66242.  
Cable: Chanrai Lagos.

A. H. Sulaiman & Bros (Nig.) Ltd.,  
116, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P. O. Box  
374, Lagos, Cable & Telegram: "SOMAN"  
Tel: 662929, 663183. Telex: 21934, Bran-  
ches: P. Harcourt, Kano, Ibadan & Jos.

B. L. Chanrai & Co. (Nig.) Ltd.,  
11, Ereko Street, P. O. Box 2750, Lagos.  
Tel: 660020, 661007. Cable: Risignsun,  
Importers/Exporters & Manufacturers Re-  
presentatives.

M/S Indian Bazaag (Nig.) Ltd.,  
(General Merchants, Importers & Expor-  
ters). Head Office: 69, Balogun Street,  
P. O. Box 2773, Lagos. Cable: Paycash  
Lagos. Tel: 661425. Telex: 21663 IndBaz  
NG.

**Prima Corporation Ltd.,**  
25/27, Erekos Street, Lagos. Tel: 662650/  
664829/663469.

**J. B. J & Brothers (Nig.) Ltd.,**  
General Merchants, 21/23, Docemo Street,  
P. O. Box 6995, Lagos. Tel: 661364/  
661371, Lagos. Branches 103, Clifford  
Road, Aba. 19, Williams Street, Onitsha,  
10, Ogui Road, Enugu, 18, Oteomi Street,  
Mushin, Lagos, 12B, Okigwe Road, Owerri

**Tinuola Enterprises (Nig.) Ltd.,**  
98, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P. O. Box  
629, Lagos. Tel: 663850/663843.

**Esen Kay (Nig.) Ltd.,**  
118, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, 1st Floor,  
P. O. Box 4641. Tel: 663124. Telex:  
22280 Hareh NG. Cable: "Hareh"  
Lagos. Branch: G-3, Syrian Quarters,  
P. O. Box 2701. Tel: 5376. Cable: Vinita,  
Kano, Nigeria.

**K. Chellaram & Sons (Nig.) Ltd.,**  
54, Marina, P. O. Box 117, Lagos. Tel:  
656790/662080/660901/660890.

**Federated Motors Industries Ltd.,** 17,  
Creek Road, P. O. Box 350, Apapa. Tel:  
803000.

**H. Clarkson, Edu & Partners. Head Office:**  
174, Broad Street, Lagos, Tel: 660725/  
662524/663685/663689. Telegrams:  
HOLDSUR, LAGOS. Telex: CLEDU  
22163.

**Niger Motors. A Division of UAC of**  
Nigeria Ltd., Oregun Village. Oregun -  
Ikeja, P.O. Box 550 - Lagos.

#### **Insurance Brokers & Adjusters**

**Akin-George Life & Pensions Consultants**  
Pensions Managers and Consultants, 40,

Balogun Street, P.O. Box 2279, Lagos.  
Nigeria. Tel: 660570 & 661554, Cables  
Akingere Lagos.

**J. Akin-George & Company Incorporated**  
Insurance Brokers. 40, Balogun Street,  
P.O. Box 2279, Lagos - Nigeria. Tel:  
660570/661554, Cables Akingere Lagos.

**Kolfag & Company Insurance Brokers,**  
Life & Pensions Consultants. Head Office:  
165, Herbert Macaulay Street, (1st Floor)  
Yaba, Lagos. Tel: 862832. City Office:  
12, Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, (2nd Floor)  
P.O. Box 5305, Lagos, Tel: 630335.

**Ark Stewart Wrightson, (Insurance Bro-**  
kers), New Africa House, 31, Marina, P. O.  
Box 3771, Lagos. Tel: 662381/663799  
Telex: 22652 (ASU).

**Minet James (Nigeria) (Insurance Brokers)**  
(5th Floor) 25, Boyle Street, Lagos,  
Nigeria. Tel: 635121/636976/636977,  
P.M.B. 1155, Apapa, Nigeria. Cables:  
MINBRU Lagos. Tel: 21931 NAMBL.

**Romans Endi Flynn & Co.,** 49, Awolowo  
Road, P. O. Box 1168, Ikoyi, Lagos. Tel:  
682303, 683137, 683144, Cable:  
"REFINSURE", Lagos.

**Premier Brokers.** 4, Market Road, P. O.  
Box 447, Enugu, Phone: 253599. Cable:  
"Premier Broker", Lagos. Branches  
Onitsha, Owerri, Aba, Kano. Lagos. 8,  
Sanni Adewale Street, Tel: 660629.

**Emen Textiles International (Nig.) Ltd.**  
4, Upper Offin Lane, P. O. Box 2316,  
Lagos - Nigeria.  
Tel: 663145, Cable: EMENBO.

**Eastern Stores (Nig.) Ltd.**  
10, Balogun Street, Lagos.

P. O. Box 3618, Lagos - Nigeria.  
Cable: "Deep-Vijay". Telex: 21795  
ESNL, NG.  
Tel: 660678, 663546.

Excelsior Hotel Ltd.  
3-5, Ede Street,  
P. M. B. 1167, Apapa.  
Tel: 873472 / 873460 / 873109.

Minox (Nig.) Ltd.  
29A, Ereko Street, P. O. Box 7256, Lagos.  
General Merchants, Importers &  
Manufacturers Representative.  
Phone: 660565. Cable: Minox NIG.

Gen. Merchants Contd.

Bhojsons and Co. (Nig.) Ltd.  
49, Marina, Lagos. P. O. Box 897, Lagos.  
Tel: 660997/660990.

Telex: 214 24. Cable: Bhojsons.  
Branches: Ebute-Metta, Ikoyi, Ibadan,  
Kaduna, Kano & Port-Harcourt.

Udeanyiegbu & Co. Ltd.  
17, Park Road, Apapa Road, Ebute-Metta,  
West, P. O. Box 295, Surulere - Lagos.  
Tel: 01 - 632214.

Gen. Merchants Contd.

Elishams (Nig.) Ltd.  
17A, Ereko Street, P. O. Box 2886, Lagos.  
Tel: 664869, Cable: Elishams, Lagos.

Dhagamandas (Nig.) Ltd.  
49, Martins Street, P. O. Box 1730, Lagos  
Phone: 662346.  
Cable: Dharamandas Lagos.







**Juli Pharmacy**

**& STORES LIMITED**

(GENERAL PRACTICE PHARMACISTS)

Drugs • Toiletries • Stationery  
Toys • Photographic • Cosmetics  
Snacks • Laboratory Service  
Post Office • Prescription  
& Babycare

Branches at:

IKEJA, IKOYI, SATELLITE TOWN

Head Office:

Juli House, 16, Kodesoh Street, P. M. B. 1222, Tel. 34736 Ikeja.